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William Burns Lawless

University of Notre Dame

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**Report of the Dean**

*University of Notre Dame. Law School.*
[Notre Dame, Ind.]: Notre Dame Law School,

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### Details

- **Description**: v. ; 23-28 cm.
- **Current Frequency**: Annual.
- **Local Notes**: Title on 1973-74; 1974-75: Dean's report. Binder's title on 1953-56: Annual report of the dean.
- **Subject**: University of Notre Dame. Law School -- Periodicals. Law schools -- Indiana -- Periodicals.
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- **Spine Title**: Annual report of the dean
Notre Dame Law School

Report of the Dean
1968-1971
On July 1, 1968, I became sixth Dean of Notre Dame Law School. This report records the events of my two and one-half years in that position, and sketches plans we have prepared for the future of the school. I came back to Notre Dame "not as a stranger" but as an alumnus who had served as a member of the Law School Advisory Council and actively recruited students for the school while sitting as a trial judge in the New York Supreme Court. Having resigned from the court to accept the deanship, I naturally have strong views that in time Notre Dame will become a truly great American law school and a center for legal education.

As a member of the Advisory Council, I knew from firsthand observation how well the Law School had grown under the leadership of my distinguished predecessor Dean Joseph O'Meara and what its dynamic potential is.
I. REINSPECTION REPORT

Shortly after arrival here, we received a reinspection report from the American Association of Law Schools summarizing its six-year reevaluation of the Law School. While complimenting the faculty, student body and general development, it sharply criticized the physical plant in general and the library facilities in particular. It recounted that similar findings were reported to the University six years earlier but that no real progress had been made to improve the deficiencies. Between the lines of the report was the strong suggestion that if immediate corrective action were not taken, the accreditation of the school itself would come into jeopardy. The tone of the report was less than cheering.

Responding to the report, we arranged conferences with our librarians, University architects and the accrediting agencies. From September through December, 1968, a major share of our time was committed to taking immediate corrective steps toward short-term library improvement while at the same time preparing plans for a comprehensive new law center building to meet that and other pressing demands for space. The Vice President for Academic Affairs, Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., approved a midyear library appropriation of $50,000 for new books. Incomplete reporter systems were filled out. Superfluous volumes were replaced and our librarians, headed by Mrs. Stanley Farmann, diligently labored to expand and improve our library collection. In the meantime, I visited new law schools throughout the nation, made copious notes and collected building plans from 25 other law schools. Each student activity estimated space needs based on current and projected use. Architects hurried plans for the 100th anniversary. A Faculty Committee studied our needs and revised preliminary architects' plans. This work was completed in the spring of 1970 and our law center design is now ready for construction. The library will, of course, receive a $1,000,000 boost from the Law Center Program which anticipates a library holding 160,000 volumes.

II. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

(1869-1969)

Before leaving office, Dean O'Meara appointed a Faculty Committee to plan the 100th birthday of the Law School in 1969. He named Professor Robert E. Rodes chairman. The original plan was to have a reunion of all Law School graduates in the spring. However, when the University Administration learned that the College of Business was to dedicate its new Hayes-Healy facilities in the spring, the Law School was asked to conduct its 100th anniversary in the winter of 1969. We agreed to do so and pressed ahead with those plans while at the same time responding to the accreditation problem described above.

It is a tribute to our dedicated law alumni that barring the snow and wind of a typical northern Indiana winter, in excess of 800 persons attended the Centennial banquet on Saturday evening, February 8. The conference was entitled "Human Rights and the Law." Mr. Justice William R. Brennan delivered the major address at the special convocation held Saturday afternoon in the new Athletic and Convocation Center. Mr. Justice Brennan struck just the right note when he said:

The theme of human rights and the law is peculiarly fitting, not only because the Notre Dame Law School has traditionally been concerned with the moral and human dimensions of the law, but because this theme encompasses the crucial issues which the school and indeed the entire legal profession must confront in the years ahead.

Due to the dedication of Architect Sinclair Hui and his associates at the Ellerbe architectural firm, a model of the new law center was constructed and rushed to Notre Dame in time for the opening of the Centennial Celebration. Floor plans were put on display and our alumni and friends had a chance to view and comment upon the proposed Notre Dame Law Center while attending the two-day conference. The response was approving and encouraging. The program for the Centennial itself is set forth in Appendix A.
Dean's Report 1968-71

III. THE LAW CENTER CONCEPT

The rationale for the Notre Dame Law Center is inspired, at least in part, by the late Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. Writing in his book, The Challenge of Law Reform, Justice Vanderbilt noted that American law schools are almost exclusively concerned with educating the oncoming generation for admission to and practice at the bar. However, he envisioned two additional functions: providing continuing education for practicing lawyers and sitting judges, and conducting major research into social problems which require legal solution. Hence, the law school of the past becomes a "law center" in the future to better serve society and to train the law student in the skills required in everyday practice. I believe strongly in the Vanderbilt concept and urged our faculty to adopt it in a general way. This they have done with enthusiasm.

We have already begun to undertake the functions of the law center; we have offered continuing education courses to the St. Joseph County Bar and we have undertaken a major study of delay in the trial of State criminal cases for the U.S. Department of Justice. However, to become a true law center it is crucial that we have a vastly improved library, a greatly expanded building and some research professors in residence.

THE LAW CENTER FUND DRIVE

On September 19, 1969, Solicitor General Erwin Griswold, former dean of the Harvard Law School, delivered the keynote address to leaders of the Law School Alumni Association gathered here to kick off a $6,000,000 capital fund drive to build a law center at Notre Dame. The plan anticipates expenditures of $4,000,000 for a new law school building with furnishings, $1,000,000 for library acquisition, and $1,000,000 for endowed chairs for distinguished faculty.

I appointed chairmen for the drive in each of the major cities of the nation and thereafter, with the assistance of James W. Frick, Vice President of Public Relations and Development, and his excellent staff, scheduled dinners, luncheons and individual visitations to alumni in approximately 25 American cities. At this writing, our goal has been approximately 40% reached, with total gifts exceeding $2,500,000. We hope to conclude the drive in 1971, and we are making tentative plans to break ground and commence construction of the new law center at an early date. We are hopeful too that the University will formally approve construction directly north of the University library (west of Juniper Road) and that the law center will connect to the University library with a Cambridge bridge or concourse. This facility will enable law students ultimately to have available a collection of 160,000 law books and over 900,000 volumes in the University library. Fully air-conditioned, it will be the most modern law school in the United States.


We wish to extend our sincere thanks to the following city chairmen who have worked diligently to move our program along during a difficult economic period:

Buffalo — F. James Kane
Chicago — M. James Moriarty
Cleveland — A. A. Sommer
Detroit — Louis H. Bridenstine
Fort Wayne — Martin Torborg
Indianapolis — John I. Bradshaw, Jr.
Milwaukee — John J. Burke and John D. Cahill
New York City — James Dever
Newark — Richard Catenacci
St. Louis — Robert McGlynn
South Bend — James Thorsburg
Tulsa — David M. Thornton
Washington, D.C. — George T. Mobile
IV. 

STUDENT RECRUITMENT AND ADMISSION POLICIES

During 1968, we estimate that nine faculty members visited 45 different colleges and universities in 12 states recruiting outstanding prospective law students. In 1969, 14 faculty members, 1 alumnus and 1 student volunteer interviewed a total of 538 students from 73 different colleges and universities other than numerous interviews conducted here at Notre Dame for Notre Dame undergraduate students. Faculty recruiters visited 25 different states and the District of Columbia. The areas of recruitment activities included the Pacific Northwest, California, Deep South, and New England. We are particularly interested in procuring more students from the West Coast. At present, the balance favors Midwest and Eastern Seaboard students. Our purpose, of course, is to have a geographically representative student body. In continuing our efforts during the current academic year, 13 faculty members have interviewed some 356 students from 52 different colleges and universities in 16 states and the District of Columbia.

The class entering in September, 1970, was drawn from the following colleges and universities:

**Adelphi**
**Alma**
**Andrews**
**Aquinas**
**A&T College of North Carolina**
**Ball State**
**Baylor**
**Borromeo Seminary**
**Boston College**
**Bryn Mawr**
**U. of Cal.—Berkeley**
**U. of Cal.—Los Angeles**
**Cal. State**
**Canisius**
**Citadel**
**U. of Colorado**
**Colorado State**
**Cornell**
**Creighton**

**Dayton**
**Denver**
**Dillard**
**Fairfield**
**U. of Florida**
**Fordham**
**Gannon**
**Georgetown**
**Golden Gate**
**Hawaii**
**Holy Cross**
**Howard**
**Hunter**
**Idaho**
**Illinois**
**Indiana**
**Indiana State**
**Iowa**
**John Carroll**
**Kings**
**LaSalle**
**Loyola (LA)**

**Loras**
**Manchester**
**Marquette**
**Merrimack**
**Michigan**
**Michigan State**
**Milligan**
**Moravian**
**Nevada**
**New Mexico**
**New Mexico State**
**N.Y.U.**
**Niagara**
**Ohio**
**Ohio State**
**Ohio State**
**Penn State**
**Pittsburgh**
**Purdue**

**Notre Dame Law School**

**Rosary**
**Rutgers**
**St. Ambrose**
**St. John’s (Minn.)**
**St. John’s (N.Y.)**
**St. Joseph’s (Md.)**
**St. Mary’s (Wis.)**
**St. Mary’s (N.D.)**
**St. Mary’s**
**San Diego**

**Savannah State**
**Seattle**
**Siena**
**Slippery Rock**
**So. Florida**
**Spring Hill**
**Stanford**
**S.U.N.Y.—Buffalo**
**Susquehanna**
**Taylor**

**Tufts University**
**U.S. Military Academy**
**Villanova**
**U. of Washington**
**West Liberty State**
**Western Michigan**
**Wisconsin**
**Xavier**
**Notre Dame**

**DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS**

We have made a determined effort to recruit promising students from those disadvantaged families in the nation who have not had the same educational opportunity as the majority of our students. We have deliberately sought out black, American-Indian, Mexican-American, and other minority students who strongly desire to become lawyers. In some cases, we have accepted these students with lower academic averages and LSAT results than other entering students. In such cases, we have attempted to provide special tutorial assistance to guide them through the difficult first year. It is our hope that we will, in this decade, graduate a comparatively large number of well-trained lawyers from this rich source.

**WOMEN LAW STUDENTS**

Since July, 1968, the Law School has made a distinct effort to recruit talented young women for legal careers. We know from experience that women lawyers are equal to men in professional performance. We are aware of the need for women lawyers in the social services, in the field of estate management, legal research, and other areas where they have shown particular competence and sensitivity. In 1969-70, we enrolled 21 women and this fall, we have 23 enrolled. They have added a great deal to the student body. Mrs. Grace Olivarez graduated in June, 1970—the first woman to win a Notre Dame Law degree in our 100-year history.

**ADMISSIONS ACTIVITIES (1965-1970)**

The quality of our entering class in September, 1970, is unmatched in the 100-year history of the Law School. It has been selected from over 1100 applications; it represents 40 states as well as England,
Japan, Korea, and Nigeria. It is broadly mixed in college experience, cultural background and combines men and women students.

A profile of recent recruitment and admissions follows:

1. INQUIRIES
   2374 2573 2143 1953 1734 1675

2. APPLICATIONS
   1109 897 560 512 503 477

3. 1st YEAR CLASS REGISTERED
   204 198 96 120 104 76

4. MINORITY STUDENTS (of 3 above)
   21 16 1 2 1 1

Summary:

5. RATE OF INCREASE (1965 to 1970)
   Inquiries Applications Registered
   351.7% 232.4% 264.4%

We have substantially revised admission procedures in the Law School. Assistant Dean Leslie G. Foschio acts as chairman of a three-member faculty committee which carefully reads each application. Professor Edward Murphy and our librarian, Mrs. Stanley Farmann, assist him in this demanding but vital work. Each file is put to a committee vote for acceptance after group consultation. The Admissions Committee is primarily concerned with proven academic ability as shown in the college transcript and secondarily interested in potential for law study as shown by the Law School Admissions Test. In addition, it looks for evidence of leadership qualities, judgment, maturity and breadth of interest. Special attention is given to experience in Vista, the Peace Corps and similar national service groups. The Committee also looks for disadvantaged applicants with promise and for women students who are accepted on the same standards applied to men.

Based on our most recent experience, we expect to receive 1500 applications for admission in September, 1971. From this group an entering class of 150 will be selected. Our student population exceeded 400 students this fall, 450 in 1971 (hopefully the last in our present facilities) and will level off at 600 in 1972 if our new law center is ready for occupancy at that time. By enlarging our student body we are enabling more applicants to join us and we are supplying more men and women to the legal profession which so badly needs additional skilled lawyers. The challenge, of course, is to maintain strong faculty-student relationships through the growth period. This we fully expect to accomplish through continued personal counseling for each student.

V.

FACULTY CHANGES

In January, 1968, Professor Rodes, then Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Appointments and Promotions, stated that it was crucial to begin a search for faculty additions or "we would not be able to field a team in September." We joined the search at once to fill three vacancies. The faculty was impressed by Frank E. Booker, a delightful lawyer then teaching at Stetson University College of Law in Florida. He accepted our bid in 1968 but felt the need to return to private practice and did so in September, 1970. I recommended Professor Peter W. Thornton to the faculty. Professor Thornton is a veteran from Brooklyn Law School and had been associated with the Practicing Law Institute of New York where he taught practice courses to students preparing for the New York Bar. Professor Thornton joined us in September, 1968, and has received warm acceptance by our students. His New York practice course has jumped our passing results on the New York Bar from 50% to 80% for those students writing the bar the first time. This is approximately 10% higher than all students who write the New York Bar.

When Professor G. Robert Blakey took a leave of absence to become Chief Counsel to the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Justice in January, 1969, we prevailed upon Leslie G. Foschio, a prosecutor in Erie County (Buffalo), New York, and a former attorney for the State University of New York, to assume Professor Blakey's courses in criminal law. In addition, he is now assistant dean and supervises student recruitment and our Admissions and Scholarship Committee, all difficult tasks well performed.

In 1969, we were further strengthened by the return to the faculty of Rev. William M. Lewers, C.S.C., after two years of study and teaching international law in Santiago de Chile and University Professor Anton-Henriann Chroust, a distinguished scholar in classics, philosophy and jurisprudence with law degrees from Harvard, Würzburg and Munich. He has taught at Notre Dame and Yale. In the same year we added Professor George W. Keeton as professor of English law. He teaches and advises Notre Dame law students in London and gives spring lectures on the Notre Dame campus. Professor Keeton has had a distinguished teaching career, is a fellow of the British Academy and a barrister at the Chancery Bar in England.

In September, 1969, we added Professor Charles E. Rice after nearly a decade on the law faculty at Fordham. He holds degrees from Holy Cross, Boston College and New York University (S.J.D.). He is the author of three books. Professor Rice is acting as associate dean.
during academic year 1970-71 while Dean Shaffer is taking a visiting professor assignment at U.C.L.A.

Adjunct Professor Paul R. Moo joined us last fall as an expert in commercial law and consumer protection. Mr. Moo is former general counsel of Associates Investment Company and a draftsman of the Uniform Consumer Credit Act.

We have been fortunate to have Granville Cleveland join our excellent library staff as assistant law librarian with faculty privileges. He brings a broad experience from his native Ohio where he served as librarian for various bar associations.

In September, 1970, we added four others to our teaching faculty: Francis X. Beytagh, David Link, Michael McIntire and Regis Campfield, all former Notre Dame undergraduates. Professor Beytagh comes to us from the Office of the Solicitor General of the United States where he served as assistant to Solicitor Erwin Griswold, former dean of Harvard Law School. Mr. Beytagh graduated from Notre Dame, headed his class at Michigan Law School and was editor-in-chief of the Michigan Law Review. He served as chief law clerk to Chief Justice Warren. He replaces retiring Professor Roger Peters in teaching constitutional law courses.

David Link, a prominent Chicago attorney, graduated from Notre Dame and entered our Law School as a Brennan scholar. He served with Professor Roger Peters in teaching constitutional law courses.

Michael McIntire comes to us from Syracuse University Law School, where he has been both teaching law and directing a university-wide study of pollution control. He is an undergraduate of Notre Dame, obtained his law degree at University of Wisconsin, practiced in California, and taught at University of Wyoming Law School prior to moving to Syracuse.

Regis Campfield comes to us from a busy practice in one of Cleveland's highly regarded law firms. He has had extensive experience in the law of trusts, wills and corporate affairs. He is a Notre Dame undergraduate who prepared for the bar at the University of Virginia Law School.

Two additional professors will join the faculty in September, 1971.

VI.
LONDON PROGRAMS

THE YEAR IN LONDON

Notre Dame is the only American law school which sends members of its regular second-year class to England for credit toward an American law degree. The program was instituted by me in 1968 through special arrangement with University College Law Faculty, University of London.

All students who successfully complete the first-year program of law at Notre Dame are eligible to do their second year in London. Normally, they carry four courses. A typical program has the student studying international law, jurisprudence and two elective courses which are comparable to the required courses of the second year at Notre Dame. These electives may include administrative law, corporations, evidence, trust, wills, comparative law or other related courses. With respect to these related courses, the student reads both British and American legal materials. He attends class and tutorials with British students and is graded by British professors.

At the same time, members of the Notre Dame Law School faculty in residence at University of London supervise American reading materials, writing of papers and are available for daily consultation. At present, Professor Rodes and Professor George W. Keeton, of the Notre Dame faculty, supervise the program. George W. Keeton, a fellow of the British Academy, is one of England's leading legal scholars. He recently retired as head of the Department of Laws at University College and joined the Notre Dame faculty the same year. He is the author of over 30 volumes on law, legal problems and politics.

The London Program is intended, particularly for students interested in international and comparative law, for those seeking a broader legal education and those with long-range interests in practicing American law abroad. The year in England develops an appreciation and perspective of both the strengths and weaknesses of the American legal system. It provides historical background and an intimate exposure of English life. Because the academic year is divided into three terms, ample holidays are provided for reading and travel. The tutorials are given to British and American students, in groups of eight to ten students.

Students who successfully complete the second year are awarded a Certificate of British and American law.
LONDON SUMMER PROGRAM

In the summer of 1970, we launched a summer program in American law at the University of London. We invited students from forty major American law schools to enroll as our students. First preference for enrollment was offered to students registered at Notre Dame Law School. We also arranged for leading members of the English Bar to supplement the teaching corps headed by our own Professors Frank E. Booker and Peter Thornton. The response was electric. Over 150 applications were filed for the program, from which 92 students were finally selected and enrolled for the seven-week program. Courses in evidence, damages, criminal practice, federal jurisdiction, international law and British land use planning were offered for full credit toward an American law school degree. The entire program was carefully planned by its director, Frank Booker, and it was smoothly executed under his guidance.

The City Solicitor of the City of London, Sir Desmond Heap and John Delafons, currently Assistant Secretary at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in London, jointly taught a course pointed at giving our students legal insights in land-use procedures followed in rebuilding England after World War II.

Professor Thomas Franck, professor of law at New York University and director of the Institute of International Law at that university, offered an interesting course in international law as it applies to international diplomacy.

We plan to continue the successful summer program in England in 1971.

PROGRAMS AND INNOVATIONS

VII.

CURRICULUM

There is a national trend among law schools to reduce required courses to three semesters and to allow students a wide range of courses in areas of their special interest. In California, for example, the Examiners are now moving to allow students to write the Bar Examination after only two years in law school. The third year is then utilized to provide the student with legal skills and intern training in the practice of law.

We have revised our curriculum in terms of this new trend not because it is stylish but because it makes good sense to provide some supervised apprenticeship in preparing lawyers for practice. As a result, all first-year courses are required as in the past, approximately one-half of the second-year courses are required but the remaining semesters are available for courses dealing with practice court, criminal procedure, natural resources, environmental law, constitutional litigation, urban law, law and poverty and, in some cases, permission to carry related graduate-school courses in other colleges of the University. Recently, for example, several of our students have taken a course in the Department of Architecture known as "Environics" while, at the same time, undertaking a Law School supervised program in urban planning and municipal law. Our purpose here is to make the curriculum both timely and relevant.

On the clinical side, our students have become successfully involved in both the Indiana and Michigan courts under student-practice rules requiring lawyer supervision. Regular members of the faculty relate their courses to specific clinical programs, both in legal aid and development work as well as in civil and criminal litigation. We hope to launch a program for legal service to migrant workers in the summer of 1971.

COMBINED MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND JURIS DOCTOR DEGREES

Commencing in September, 1970, a number of law students and graduate business students undertook a four-year program leading to both the MBA and JD degrees. This program is designed for students particularly interested in business preparation where some knowledge of the law is vital. Also, many lawyers are anxious to know more about the business world which they must counsel. Our program is arranged so that the entering student takes the regular first-year course in law, then shifts to the College of Business for the next three semesters, and returns to the Law School for the last three semesters.
In so doing, he drops one term of business courses and one semester of law courses.

LOAN PROGRAM

When I arrived at Notre Dame in July of 1968, 175 of 225 students enrolled were receiving scholarships, grants-in-aid, or other outright financial assistance. With an accumulated scholarship deficit of almost $300,000, it was apparent that the Law School could not continue to grant the same number of scholarships without jeopardizing its solvency. I, therefore, proposed to the University Administration that a liberal loan program be substituted gradually for scholarships and payment of cash grants. Approval was given for a program which now offers every Notre Dame law student the privilege of borrowing $2,500 per annum from a South Bend bank, which makes the loans upon written assurance of the University that defaulted loans will be repaid. In addition, the Law School Scholarship Fund pays one-half of the current interest upon the student loan in behalf of the student. Upon graduation, the students assume full interest obligation and agree to pay or renew the loan within five years from graduation. At present, over $300,000 in law student loans are outstanding in behalf of our students. We are convinced that one of the reasons for the sharp increase in applications to our Law School is the fact that few if any of the nation’s law schools offer such assistance to all students accepted for admission. Naturally, we are hopeful that our generous Alumni Association will continue to provide scholarship funds so that endowed scholarships may be established and interest paid on student loans.

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

Our faculty has given generously of its time outside the classroom by serving on standing committees of the school and by its scholarly writing, lecturing and Bar Association activities. Associate Dean Thomas Shaffer has been active in a revision of the Indiana Constitution, as well as with the programs of the American Civil Liberties Union. Professor Murphy has recently published a new casebook on contract law. Rev. William Lewers, C.S.C., provides draft counseling services to the students. Professor Broden is director of the Urban Institute and extremely active in South Bend community projects. The Dean has been serving on the Council of the American Bar Association Committee on Judicial Administration, organized the application for the Justice Department research, and is an active member of the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency. Law Review articles have been written by Associate Dean Thomas Shaffer, Professors Charles Murdock, Frank Booker, and Edward Murphy, while Professor Rodes completed his sabbatical at Oxford prior to heading the London program and his new book comes to completion.

CONCLUSION:

After 30 months in this office, we feel that we have made marked progress in planning a new law center and in having raised the funds to build it. With almost $5,000,000 in cash and pledged gifts in hand and with the oral promise of trustees of a private foundation that we will receive approximately $2,000,000 for construction and $2,000,000 in addition in future years, the taking of bids may now move forward and the impossible dream may come true.

More important than brick and mortar is the high quality of our student body and faculty. We are now drawing top students from every major college and university in the United States and from several abroad. Our incoming students are diverse, interesting and dedicated persons. They have varied backgrounds, some coming from Catholic universities, others from private institutions, and more from state universities throughout the country. They form an exciting group and will bring to the legal profession distinct strengths and resolute conviction.

Our faculty is, in a sense, almost unreal. Unreal because each is so totally dedicated to Notre Dame, to the students they teach, to one another, and to the promotion of justice in this country. It is the tightest knit group of any teaching at any law school in the United States. In twenty-four years at the Bar, I have never known law men with higher professional standards or greater legal competence than theirs.

We firmly believe that Notre Dame Law School is producing outstanding lawyers; men and women with not only legal expertise but dedicated persons who care and are concerned for the future of this great nation. We want to enlarge their numbers while maintaining high-quality training. At the same time, we want the Law School, as a community, to serve as a research center to reform and perfect the structures of American justice. With your continued prayers and assistance, that mission will be accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

William B. Lawless
Notre Dame, Ind.

January 29, 1971
Appendix A

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
LAW SCHOOL CENTENNIAL

Friday, February Seventh

10:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M. Registration—Center for Continuing Education

10:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M. Open House—The Law School

1:00 P.M. Red Mass—Sacred Heart Church

2:45 P.M.- 4:15 P.M. Symposium—“Human Rights and the Law”
Center for Continuing Education Auditorium
Subject—“Moral Basis of Human Rights”
Speaker: Harris L. Wofford, Jr.
Former Counsel, U.S. Civil Rights Commission

5:00 P.M.- 6:00 P.M. Champagne Hour

6:00 P.M. Law School Reunion Dinner
Speaker: Honorable Raymond J. Broderick
Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania
Past President, Notre Dame Law Association
“Notre Dame Law School: The Past”

8:00 P.M. Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Athletic and Convocation Center
Conductor: Irwin Hoffman

Saturday, February Eighth

8:00 A.M.-11:00 A.M. Registration—Center for Continuing Education

9:00 A.M.-10:30 A.M. Symposium—“Human Rights and the Law”
Center for Continuing Education Auditorium
Subject—“Moral Basis of Violence”
Speaker: Honorable Joseph L. Alioto
Mayor, City of San Francisco

10:30 A.M.-10:45 A.M. Coffee Break

10:45 A.M.-12:15 P.M. Symposium—“Human Rights and the Law”
Center for Continuing Education Auditorium
Subject—“Moral Basis of Legal Education”
Speaker: Professor Robert S. Pasley
Cornell University Law School

12:30 P.M.- 2:30 P.M. Centennial Luncheon
Speaker: Dr. George W. Keeton, Head of Department—Faculty of Laws—University College—University of London

3:00 P.M. Academic Convocation
Address: Honorable William J. Brennan
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

6:00 P.M.- 7:00 P.M. Social Hour

7:00 P.M. Centennial Banquet
Speakers: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
Honorable William B. Lawless
Dean, Notre Dame Law School
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