

1955

## Annual Report of the Dean 1954–1955

Joseph O'Meara  
*Notre Dame Law School*

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NOTRE DAME LAW SCHOOL  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN  
1954-1955

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## NOTRE DAME LAW SCHOOL

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN

1954-55

I noted in last year's report that the most important thing in any law school is not the dean or the faculty or the curriculum, but the student body. This year as last, therefore, I shall give priority to some observations concerning our students, past, present and prospective.

#### THE STUDENT BODY

##### Enrollment

Enrollment was down in 1954-55, dropping from 240 in September 1953 to 201 in September 1954, a decline of 16.3%. The number of law students enrolled in 166 law schools tabulated by the American Bar Association declined 15.1% in the 4-year period 1951 to 1954, inclusive. There was a slight upturn last year, however, the total registered in September 1954 being .5% more than in 1953.

Thus there was a drop in our enrollment of 16.3% in contrast with a national increase of one-half of one per cent. There were special reasons for this disparity. Chief of these was the shrinkage in the number of combination students, that is, Notre Dame students enrolled in one of the combination programs which enable a student to obtain both an undergraduate and a law degree in six years. The class entering in September 1953 included 64 combination students; the entering class in September 1954 included only 21 combination students. Had the same number of combination students entered in 1954 as in 1953, the enrollment would have risen 1.7%, that is, from 240 to 244, instead of falling 16.3% to 201.

The decline in enrollment in September 1954 was, therefore, more than accounted for by the falling off in the number of combination students. This falling off, in turn, was a consequence of the higher standards in The Law School and of the harder work which the higher standards necessitate. In other words, the higher standards acted as an automatic selector, keeping out of the combination programs many students who would otherwise have enrolled therein. As a result, the combination students made a better showing in 1954-55 than in 1953-54: of the 64 combination students entering in September 1953, 38 or 59.4% completed the year successfully; of the 21 combination students beginning in September 1954, 15 or 71.4% completed the year successfully.

Now applications for 1955-56 are running 17.4% ahead of last year: 148 against 126, as of August 16. If our experience of last year is any guide, the number of beginning students who register is about half as many as apply.

In my opinion, however, the beginning class in September 1955 will fall below that figure; I anticipate between 60 and 70. If that turns out to be correct, we will have some reason for gratification. This is so because, according to the experts, 1955-56 will be one of the leanest of lean years for graduate and professional schools. The reason for this is that the babies born in the period when births hit bottom in the depression are just now beginning to undertake graduate or professional studies. There is some comfort, therefore, in the fact that our applications are running ahead of last year. The reverse was true at Harvard when I was there in April.

The source and status of the applications for admission are shown in the following table:

		<u>Applications</u>				
		<u>For</u> 9/55 <u>Enroll-</u> <u>ment</u>	<u>For</u> Future <u>Enroll-</u> <u>ment</u>	<u>With-</u> <u>drawals</u> <u>and Re-</u> <u>jections</u>	<u>Pending</u> as of <u>Aug. 16</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>Accept-</u> <u>ances</u>
<u>Notre Dame Students</u>						
With degree	27	(2)	3	3	21 (2)	
Combination	17	(4)	1	(2)	16 (2)	
<u>Non-Notre Dame Students</u>						
With degree	99	(9)	22	19 (3)	58 (6)	
Veterans *	<u>5</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>5</u>	
	148	(16)	26	22 (6)	100 (10)	

\* Only three years of college work

Note: Figures in parentheses relate to applications for future enrollment

In September 1953 18.3% of the beginning students were from colleges or universities other than Notre Dame (referred to hereinafter as non-Notre Dame men); in September 1954 the percentage of non-Notre Dame men rose to 36.5. Of the 164 applications now on hand 69.5% are from men who attended other colleges and universities. If this indicates a trend, it is a salutary one. An increase in the number and percentage of non-Notre Dame men is desirable because it gives us a broader base. A student body is enriched by representation from many institutions of higher learning across the country. Furthermore, as the number of students from other colleges and universities rises, so will the incentive for outstanding Notre Dame men to study law in the Notre Dame Law School. For all of these reasons I welcome the increase in applications from non-Notre Dame men.

The following colleges and universities (73 in all) are represented among the 164 applications now on hand:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Appli- cations</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Appli- cations</u>	<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Appli- cations</u>
Aquinas	1	Lafayette	2	Seattle	1
Baldwin-Wallace	1	LaSalle	5	Soton Hall	4
Bethany	1	LeMoyno	1	So. Calif.	1
Boston	1	Loras	2	Stanford	1
Brooklyn	1	Louisville	1	St. Bernadine-	
Buffalo	1			Siena	1
Butler	1	Manhattan	2	St. Bonaventure	3
Canisius	9	Miami	1	St. John's	3
The Citadel	1	Michigan	6	St. John Fisher	1
Colgate	1	Michigan State	4	St. Joseph's	1
Columbia	1	Michigan State		St. Mary's	
Connecticut	2	Normal	1	Seminary	1
Cornell	1	Middlebury	1	St. Olaf	1
		Minnesota	1	St. Peter's	3
		Minnesota State	1	St. Sulfice	1
				St. Thomas	1
Dayton	1	New York U.	2	Syracuse	1
Detroit	1	Northwestern	1		
Drake	1	Notre Dame	50	Texas Western	1
Drew	1			Trinity	1
Duquesne	2	Oberlin	1	Tufts	1
		Ottawa	1		
Findlay	1			UCLA	1
Florida	1	Pennsylvania	1	Union	1
Fordham	2	Providence	2		
				Villanova	2
Canon	1	Rochester	1		
		Rockhurst	2	Wesleyan	1
Hawaii	1			Western Michigan	1
Holy Cross	1			Williams	1
Kansas	1			Xavier	3
				Yale	2

Our total enrollment in September 1955 will be down substantially from last year. I do not think we can count on more than approximately 175. The number in each class in September 1954 and the estimated number in each class in September 1955 follows:

	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2d year</u>	<u>3d year</u>	<u>Total</u>
1954	72	86	63	201
1955	60-70	45-50	55-60	170-180

I believe the number of students eligible for professional and graduate studies is not expected to increase substantially for about three years. Even so, I shall be disappointed if our first-year enrollment does not begin to show improvement in 1956-57. It will be several years, however, before our total enrollment starts to climb.

I am determined not to sacrifice the very real advantages which a small school has to offer. Our present enrollment, however, is too small. For many reasons an increase is desirable. My objective is a student body of approximately 300.

### Recruitment

To achieve this increase I am relying on an intensification of our recruitment program. Since coming to Notre Dame I have written twice a year to every Catholic College and University in the country, and last year I inaugurated a program of personal visits to Catholic educational institutions. I visited the University of Dayton, Xavier University (Cincinnati), John Carroll University (Cleveland) and St. Joseph's College (Rensselaer, Indiana); and Professor Barrett visited Canisius College (Buffalo) of which he is an alumnus and former faculty member. This year I intend to expand considerably the number of schools visited.

In addition, this year as last, I will write each member of the Notre Dame Law Association, asking him to use his good offices to interest promising prospective law students in Notre Dame.

For several years I have written twice annually to every Newman Club chaplain in the country. On the whole, the response has been disappointing. I get the impression that most of the Newman Club chaplains are busy parish priests whose educational interests and activities are limited. I have arranged to obtain a list of the chaplains who are actively interested in Newman Club work and will concentrate on them in the future.

Like everything else, these measures cannot be expected to be productive immediately. I am confident, though, that they will begin to show results within a period of two or three years.

The recruitment program is not designed merely to enlarge the student body. Indeed, its primary purpose is to attract students of exceptional talent. As I have said before, no law school can become great or continue great without a topnotch student body. The finest faculty ever assembled will produce indifferent results if the students are mediocre. The best of faculties needs the stimulation of keen, alert, diligent students. And the student body needs stimulation from its own ranks as well as from its instructors. In a great law school the faculty and the students are constantly infecting one another with enthusiasm and zeal.

### Scholarships

This is why a student who has a really first-rate college record can obtain



a scholarship at just about any of the country's top law schools. The chances are, indeed, that he will not have to ask for a scholarship; he is apt to be sought out and offered a scholarship, sometimes by several institutions. We have lost many unusually able students because, until last year, the Notre Dame Law School was not in position to provide any financial assistance.

To compete on anything like even terms with other law schools, we need approximately \$20,000 annually to provide scholarships for really outstanding students. Under the leadership of Mr. Clarence J. Donovan, when he was president in 1953-54, the Notre Dame Law Association responded to the challenge. It inaugurated a scholarship program designed, when in full operation, to supply the funds necessary for 30 full tuition scholarships a year. Committees in a number of cities, particularly Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Philadelphia, have done excellent work; and Mr. Frank J. McCarthy of Washington, D. C., National Scholarship Chairman, has made a fine beginning of the difficult task of raising scholarship funds in areas where local committees are not operating. Altogether, the response has been very gratifying; and I have no doubt that the scholarship program will gather speed and momentum under the Association's new president, Mr. Norman J. Barry of Chicago.

For the first time in its long history the Notre Dame Law School had some scholarships to offer in 1954-55. Scholarships were awarded to seven members of the class entering in September 1954. Had it not been for these scholarships, not a single one of these men would have studied law at Notre Dame. Of the top 10% of the class, all but one were scholarship students.

Of those to whom scholarships were awarded last year, three obtained their undergraduate degree from Notre Dame and four from other universities. They were selected because they seemed to be the best qualified men. That is the basis on which we are proceeding. It is not intended to prefer men who take their undergraduate work at Notre Dame; on the contrary, the thought is to select the best qualified men from among all comers. Everything else being equal, of course, preference is accorded students who are not well off financially. It is not proposed, however, to award financial assistance to any student simply because he is indigent. In short, financial aid will be extended only to those students who show exceptional scholastic promise.

I do not know that I can describe "exceptional scholastic promise" by metes and bounds. I can say, however, that we do not look solely at grades and average. With such imperfect wisdom as we possess, every effort is made to select those students who appear, all things considered, most likely to bring honor to their profession and their Alma Mater.

### Selection

One of the great problems is the weeding out of applicants who lack the ability to study law successfully. College grades are not a reliable index of the performance to be expected in law school. We therefore require all applicants to take the Law School Admission Test. This Test is prepared and administered by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey and is required by virtually all of the top law schools of the country. We adopted the Test

in December 1953, effective with respect to students entering in September 1954. The Test has not demonstrated here the prophetic value some schools seem satisfied it has. Our experience, however, has been too brief and limited to warrant any conclusions.

I have been invited and have agreed to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Policy Committee of the Law School Admission Test. The Policy Committee consists of representatives of law schools throughout the country which make use of the Test.

It is obviously in the interest of all concerned to deny admission to applicants who lack the necessary qualifications. As I have indicated, this is not easy to do, and there is always the danger that some of those who are excluded would have done well. I suppose that is a risk which must be run, but I have tried to approach the matter conservatively with the purpose of excluding only those who seem plainly sub-marginal. In any event, it is much more important to attract good students than to exclude poor ones. In short, the best approach to the problem, it seems to me, is a positive approach; and this underlines the vital importance of adequate scholarship funds, for outstanding students are in great demand and there is very real competition for them.

I should add that we do not apply the same criteria of selection to Notre Dame graduates as to other applicants. Every applicant who has an undergraduate degree from Notre Dame will be accepted and given a chance to show that he has what it takes. This is an innovation, adopted recently in the interest of good public relations with the University's alumni.

#### Mortality

The number of students who were dismissed for scholastic deficiency in 1954-55, as compared with 1953-54, is shown in the following table:

	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2d year</u>	<u>3d year</u>
1953-54	19.8%	12%	10.5%
1954-55	19.3	14.9	5.0

The second-year mortality in 1954-55 was considerably higher than I expected.

#### Student Morale

By comparison with 1953-54, student morale was good last year. There was still some resentment and resistance among the seniors, a considerable number of whom never fully accepted the new program with its higher standards and harder work. On the whole, however, the spirit of the student body was good, and this was particularly true of the first-year class.

Two new student organizations were formed, called, respectively, Gray's Inn and the Notre Dame Pre-Law Society. The purpose of Gray's Inn is to

cultivate the arts of advocacy. Its membership is limited to students in the Notre Dame Law School. The Notre Dame Pre-Law Society, on the other hand, is open only to undergraduates. Its purpose is to serve as a clearing house of information for prospective law students. The prime mover in the organization of the Pre-Law Society will enter the Notre Dame Law School in September 1955. He was encouraged and assisted in the venture by the officers of the Student Law Association.

Both organizations developed spontaneously as a result of student initiative. They were doubly welcome for that reason, as student initiative has been, unfortunately, in short supply.

1955-56 should reflect continued improvement in the attitude of the student body. Mr. John W. Thornton, the new president of the Student Law Association, is both able and zealous, and I am confident he will do a job for the Association and for The Law School as well.

### Honor System

In my report of last year I noted the fact that our students had voted overwhelmingly against adoption of the honor system. Nonetheless I put the system into effect on an individual, optional basis in January 1955. Students who gave in writing appropriate assurances took their examinations in rooms apart from the others, and were not proctored. Very few of the second- and third-year men took their examinations in this way; more than half of the first-year students, on the other hand, preferred the honor system, and the number was larger in May than it was in January. I am encouraged to believe, therefore, that we can anticipate acceptance of the honor system by more and more students as time goes by, and that, eventually, it will become a firmly established tradition.

## THE PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

Our curriculum and teaching methods are kept under constant surveillance, to the end that no opportunity for improvement will be overlooked. There were no significant innovations in 1954-55, but there are several points which merit attention.

### Problem Method

We make rigorous use of the case method in the first year. In the second and third years we emphasize the problem method. This method concentrates on working out legal problems (two kinds of problems, research problems and class problems) instead of concentrating, as the case method does, on analysis of judicial decisions. 1953-54 and 1954-55 were transitional years. In 1955-56 the problem method will be in full operation for the first time and only in the second year. It will not be in full operation in the third year until 1956-57.

Beginning in September 1955 members of the faculty teaching second-year courses will be expected to concentrate in class on mimeographed problems distributed in advance. These problems will be of such nature that they can be handled intelligently only by a student who has read and mastered the assigned material in the case book. But the class period will be devoted to discussion of the problems rather than of the material in the case book.

The problem method is not the easiest way to teach law; it makes heavy demands on the teacher. But it has great advantages and we are committed to it. It requires nothing less than rethinking courses with the problem as the focus. Used with insight and imagination, this approach facilitates a grasp by the student of the dynamic quality of law; brings home to him that, for every legal problem, competing solutions press for acceptance; helps him to understand the clash of interests behind the alternative solutions; teaches him to weigh the justice and the practical consequences of each of the alternatives. In these ways the problem method makes for a greater appreciation by the student of the nature and potentialities of legal rules and principles.

All of this is of the very essence of the lawyer's calling. For, as I have said before,

"The common law is not merely or essentially a body of knowledge. It is, rather, a way of approaching problems, a method of dealing with concrete situations, a technique; and it can be learned only by practice. A student can learn about law by reading books and attending lectures. But this is not enough if what he wants is to be a lawyer. For the practice of law is a craft. A lawyer can never have enough knowledge, but no amount of learning ever made a lawyer. In this sense a lawyer is like a surgeon, mastery of whose art entails much more than merely reading or hearing about operations. Similarly, it is indispensable to a lawyer to have the 'feel' of the law, and this there is no way to acquire except by long practice in the actual use of legal materials. It cannot be done vicariously. The student has to learn to keep himself afloat -- in good weather and bad; no one can do it for him; it is a disservice to try. And he will develop his capacities fully only if forced constantly to extend himself."

But the problems must be interesting, challenging, stimulating problems. And the research problems, obviously, must not involve matters adequately covered in class assignments. If a research problem is addressed to something adequately covered in day-to-day assignments, it is a mere exercise in the use of the library; and that is not enough. The function of a research problem is, in addition, to further the student's knowledge of the subject matter in the course and to cultivate the art of using legal materials in concrete circumstances. To this end, the research problems must be either practical, now-to-do-it problems, or they must take the student into developing areas of the subject, areas in which there is conflict and uncertainty, in which the rules are still forming or in which settled rules are giving way. These are the areas for creative work by lawyers. Our students are entitled to an opportunity to sense the challenge and the reward they offer.

### Combination Programs

The combination programs continue to present problems. As noted in my report of last year, the overload with which all combination students formerly were burdened has been eliminated as regards students from the College of Arts and Letters. Most combination students from the College of Commerce, however, still have an excessive course-load, although substantial progress has been made toward its elimination. I hope that goal can be reached this year in connection with the curriculum studies which are now under way in the College of Commerce.

A sizeable proportion of the combination students are also enrolled in the ROTC. They are trying to do three things at once: get an undergraduate degree and a law degree, and become officers -- all in six years. This is too much. I strongly favor limiting the combination programs to those who are not enrolled in the ROTC or, to put it the other way around, closing the combination programs to those who are enrolled in the ROTC.

Last year I quoted the following from the petition for readmission filed by one of the combination students who had failed:

"For a student in the combination program, the first year of law school is a most awkward year. At least it was for me. I was a student with undergraduate ties, relationships and interests and at the same time I was a student with a heavy graduate-level load of studies."

Perhaps the problem indicated by this quotation would exist in any event, but it is aggravated by housing first-year combination students (combination students who are in their first year in The Law School) in undergraduate dormitories. On paper this seems fair enough; the first-year combination students are in fact spending their fourth year at Notre Dame; so why should they not be quartered, as they are, in the senior residence halls along with other students who are spending their fourth year at Notre Dame.

The reason is a practical and an impelling one. For the rest of the fourth-year students, the goal of their attendance at Notre Dame is in sight; they are college seniors; in a few short months the coveted degree will be handed to them. Meanwhile, those who have done well are excused from taking the final examinations. The net result of all this is an easing off, a letting down. It is apparent not only at Notre Dame but, I believe, at other universities throughout the country. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that most college seniors feel they have earned a sabbatical leave and proceed to take it. In consequence it is extremely difficult to do any studying in the senior residence halls.

This is the atmosphere in which our first-year combination students live. They are not approaching their goal; they are just beginning an arduous three-year tour of duty in The Law School. Unless they work at least as hard as other law students, they cannot expect to keep pace. Yet they must live in a relaxed, undergraduate atmosphere with students who, for the most part, are taking their ease.

This creates problems for The Law School. More important, it is unfair to the combination students. It puts them at a competitive disadvantage which will tell against them when they seek professional employment after graduation. It will tell against them because the better opportunities almost always go to the men with the better law-school records. For this reason, a man is in fact engaged in a strenuous competition from the day he enters law school. Beyond question, the combination students are handicapped by being quartered with students who are proceeding on the assumption that the senior year in college is a picnic.

I know, of course, that the disciplinary authorities of the University feel that the privileges which are extended to law students cannot be accorded to first-year combination students. In their opinion, a first-year combination student must be treated, for purposes of discipline, in the same way as any other man spending his fourth year at Notre Dame. For this reason first-year combination students have not been eligible to reside on either of the two floors of Fisher Hall reserved for law students. I respect the position taken by those in charge of discipline, and do not now seek to reverse it. But I do actively solicit consideration of some means of getting the first-year combination students out from behind the competitive eight ball where they are put by reason of having to live in the senior residence halls. Perhaps a section of one of the dormitories could be reserved for first-year combination students, where they could all be together in an atmosphere more conducive to study than that which prevails in the senior halls. If this is not feasible, then I would strongly favor requiring first-year combination students to live off campus.

#### Grading System

Our grading system is deficient in that there is not enough spread between 70, which is passing, and 85, which is cum laude. Thus everyone whose work is deemed satisfactory, that is, passing, but falls short of the superior performance required for cum laude, is compressed within the narrow span between 70 and 85. It is obvious that this makes it impossible adequately to differentiate between those who are on the borderline of unsatisfactory performance on one hand and those, on the other, who do good work but whose performance falls short of the excellence required for cum laude. The simplest way to remedy this defect would be to drop the passing grade to 50 or 55. At Harvard the passing grade is 55.

A similar difficulty arises from the fact that there is a spread of only five points between cum laude (85) and magna cum laude (90). It seems to me the cum laude mark should be dropped to 80.

These are matters within the jurisdiction of the Academic Council, and I expect to ask the Council for authority to put the indicated changes into effect in The Law School as promptly as possible.

#### Our Approach to Legal Education

In this connection I should like to reiterate what I said in my report last year:

"I have abandoned the traditional approach, still followed in greater or less degree in most of the nation's law schools, which leaves pretty nearly everything to the discretion of the individual teacher. Given things as they are in today's world, my thesis is that best results will be obtained by a concerted attack upon the educational problem by the faculty working as a team. This does not mean that every teacher will be required to adhere to a rigid pattern of instruction. But it does mean uniformity of approach and close collaboration among members of the faculty to insure that each course will play its assigned role in a co-ordinated pedagogical campaign.

"This approach is a virtual impossibility in most law schools, particularly large schools like Harvard and Michigan. The latter offer advantages which, if we are honest, we must admit we will not be able to match in the foreseeable future. It is just as true, on the other hand, that we can do what they cannot, and that is to provide an integrated program calculated to encourage the professional ideals and develop the professional competence we have set as our goals. It is my purpose, therefore, not to imitate others, but to concentrate on exploiting the advantages our own particular situation puts within our reach: a balanced program which takes account of the significance of historical and philosophical learning; small classes and the intensive training they make possible in working with legal materials; close liaison between faculty and students; close and cordial collaboration among the members of the faculty. In due time these will enable us to affirm with full confidence that there is no better law school than the one at Notre Dame."

#### THE FACULTY

An event of the first magnitude in the history of the Notre Dame Law School was the adoption in the spring of 1955 of a new and realistic salary scale. We still cannot compete salary-wise with schools such as Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan. But the new scale is a viable one. Father Hesburgh, who had the responsibility for putting the new scale into effect, and Father Moore, who strongly supported it, deserve the gratitude of all friends of the Notre Dame Law School for their courage and vision in a situation made extremely difficult by the wide gap between the University's assured income and its budget.

My purpose has been and is to augment the full-time faculty by appointing outstanding young men as they become available. It is a pleasure, therefore, to record the fact that Mr. Conrad L. Kellenberg will join our full-time faculty on September 1. Mr. Kellenberg has been engaged in the practice

of law with the firm of Spencer & Iserman in New York City. He was first brought to my attention by Professor Elliott E. Cheatham of the Columbia Law School. Subsequently Mr. H. Clay Johnson, a member of our Advisory Council, who has been extremely helpful in more ways than one, conferred with Mr. Kellenberg and strongly recommended him. I believe that Mr. Kellenberg will make a real contribution, and it is a great pleasure to welcome him to the Notre Dame Law School.

In mid-year Assistant Professor Thomas F. Broden, Jr., was given a leave of absence to accept appointment to the legal staff of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives. Judge Kiley, a part-time member of our faculty and a member of our Advisory Council as well, was instrumental in obtaining this appointment for Professor Broden. We believed that some practical experience would be of great value to him. He is doing well in Washington and, when he returns, will be able to contribute a great deal more, I am sure, than would have been possible without this experience.

It has been my good fortune to add the following to our part-time faculty: Judge F. Kenneth Dempsey, of the Superior Court of St. Joseph County, Mr. Robert A. Grant, a former member of Congress, and Mr. Graham McGowan, former Prosecuting Attorney of St. Joseph County and at present Assistant United States Attorney in charge of the South Bend office. They will handle the courses formerly taught by Professor Broden.

Our chief reliance must necessarily be upon the full-time faculty, composed of professional law teachers. It is nevertheless true, I believe, that an interested and able judge or practitioner has something to offer which a professional law teacher is apt to lack. Our faculty is enriched by the members of the bench and bar who serve as lecturers. I take this occasion to pay tribute to them; and to express my gratitude to Mr. Aaron Huguenard, a member of our Advisory Council, who has been most helpful in advising on appointments to the part-time faculty.

We need further additions to the full-time faculty, and I am continuing to press the search for them. Mr. Paul Hollmuth, a member of our Advisory Council, has given me invaluable assistance in this undertaking.

So far as possible, Assistant Dean Broderick will be relieved of administrative responsibilities in order to enable him to spend more time with the students. He will serve as liaison between the student body and the Notre Dame Law Association and, among other things, will have primary responsibility for our placement activities, which need to be systematized and expanded.

Mr. James J. Cavanaugh, a graduate of the University of Detroit and of Harvard Law School, who joined us recently as a research assistant, will take over most of the administrative details formerly handled by Assistant Dean Broderick.

A list of publications by members of the faculty for the academic year 1954-55 is appended as Exhibit A, beginning on page 24.

Some time ago Professor Chroust completed a study of Socrates, entitled



Socrates: Man and Myth. Within recent weeks he has been approached by the publishing house of Keegan Paul, French and Trubner of London, which appears to be interested in reviewing the manuscript for possible publication.

#### NOTRE DAME LAWYER

In my report last year I noted my dissatisfaction with the Lawyer. This year I am glad to report improvement. The articles were of better quality and better balanced, and the publication came out on time. There is plenty of room for further progress, but there is encouragement in the fact that a start has been made.

#### MOOT COURT

The final argument in the 1953-54 Moot Court Competition was held on Wednesday evening, October 20, 1954. The Court which sat on that occasion was composed of:

Chief Justice George W. Bristow of the Supreme Court of Illinois

Chief Justice Horace Stern of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

Chief Justice Carl V. Weygandt of the Supreme Court of Ohio

Chief Justice Frank E. Gilkison of the Supreme Court of Indiana

Justice Harry F. Kelley of the Supreme Court of Michigan

Messrs. John W. Houck of Wisconsin and James J. Kelly of Illinois were adjudged the winners.

They represented us in the regional Moot Court Competition in Chicago in November 1954. In the first round Messrs. Houck and Kelly, arguing for the respondent, won a unanimous decision over Northwestern. In the second round, this time representing the petitioner, they won a unanimous verdict over Indiana. In the third round, again representing the respondent (the tough side of the case) they lost a two-to-one decision to Chicago.

#### BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS

I do not think any law school can fairly be judged by the success or failure of its students on the bar examination. The fact that a man manages to pass the bar examination is no proof of his capacity to practice law. I think this

point need not be labored, for everyone knows there are many incompetents in the legal profession and all of them passed the bar examination somewhere. As Judge Desmond once said to me, the plain fact is that bar examinations do not keep out the unfit. On the other hand, good students occasionally fail on the first try. For those reasons I do not think a school should be judged by the bar-examination performance of its students.

The fact remains, however, that passing the bar examination is a condition precedent to the practice of law and, if a significant number of a school's graduates fail, many people will be unhappy and the school's reputation is bound to suffer. I am glad to report, therefore, that students who completed their work in the Notre Dame Law School in January and May of 1955, and who have taken the bar examination and been advised of the results, have done well. The picture as of now is as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Number Taking Examination</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Illinois	3	3	0
Michigan	1	1	0
Ohio	1	1	0
Wisconsin	3	3	0
Indiana	5	4	1
	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>

Of course, the results are in for only a minority of the students, and the picture may change.

The only student to fail thus far admitted to a member of the faculty that he took the Indiana bar examination simply as a trial run, never intending to practice in Indiana. He later took the examination in his home state, Wisconsin, and passed. It does not seem to me fair to the School for a man to take the bar examination in a state where he has no intention of practicing, simply to gain experience. Since nothing depends on the outcome, he is not apt to extend himself and, unless he is a very good student, is likely to fail, as in this instance. To protect the School against this sort of thing, I do not intend to certify any one in future who seeks to take the bar examination in a state other than that of his residence, unless he can convince me that he has a better reason than wanting to get some practice in taking bar examinations.

#### SPECIAL EVENTS

##### Demonstration Trial

On September 30, 1954 a demonstration trial was staged in Washington Hall before Judge Wendell E. Green, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and a jury of first-year law students. The case involved a hypothetical student who had been struck and seriously injured by defendant's automobile. As a result, he claimed, the career he had planned was ruined. The plaintiff was represented

by Mr. Peter Fitzpatrick, the defendant by Mr. Chester A. Wynne, both experienced and able trial lawyers from Chicago.

We borrowed for the purpose a series of motion pictures of an automobile striking a pedestrian. There were four films, each taken from a different vantage point. Each of those who testified about the accident was shown only one of the several films. The lawyers did not see any of the pictures, and so had to rely on what they could get from the witnesses when they interviewed them the day before the trial. Among the witnesses for the plaintiff were two prominent South Bond physicians, Dr. Sherman L. Egan and Dr. Leslie M. Bodnar. Dr. Bodnar testified at length from his records and X-rays in an actual case of a Notre Dame student whose injuries paralleled those of the hypothetical plaintiff. Dr. Sidney S. Greenspahn, brought from Chicago by Mr. Wynne, testified for the defendant from the same X-rays.

The purpose of the demonstration trial was to galvanize the interest of the students at the threshold of the schoolyear, and to enable them to bring to their studies the greater insight afforded by seeing for themselves, at first hand, how the judicial process works.

Judge Green, Messrs. Wynne and Fitzpatrick and the physicians, all of whom gave so generously of their time, made a real contribution. The trial generated a great deal of interest, and we hope to stage another early in the coming schoolyear.

#### Justice Douglas

On October 28, 1954 Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered a lecture in the Law Auditorium under the joint auspices of The Law School and the St. Joseph County Bar Association. He urged the students to plan to devote part of their careers to public service.

#### Legislation Institute

What we called a "Legislation Institute" was held on Thursday, March 31, 1955. Legal education is preoccupied with the opinions of appellate courts. I see no escape from this, but it does produce distortions in the outlook and perspective of the student. Specifically, preoccupation with judicial decisions very definitely plays down the role and the importance of legislation. To counteract this we teach a course on Legislation in the first semester of the first year. This helps, but it is not enough. That is why we had the Institute.

The purpose of the Institute was to present a picture of the practical workings of the legislative process - what goes on in the making of a statute. There were five talks of 30 minutes each. Four of the talks dealt realistically with the part played in the making of a statute by (1) the executive departments, (2) the White House, (3) the technical committees of Congress, and (4) the representatives of those segments of the public desiring to present their point of view. The fifth paper dealt with the technique of legislative drafting -- the mechanics of putting into the most appropriate form the substance of a proposed enactment.

Three of the papers were presented in the morning, beginning at 9:30; the other two in the afternoon, beginning at 1:30. Questions were invited after each paper; and, after all the papers, there was a further opportunity to interrogate the speakers. All relevant questions were welcomed -- no holds barred.

The papers were presented by the following:

F. Reed Dickerson Mr. Dickerson is Chief of the Codification Section of the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Defense. He is the author of a work on "Legislative Drafting" published last year by Little, Brown & Co.

William R. Foley Mr. Foley is General Counsel of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives. He is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame.

James J. Kearney Mr. Kearney, an attorney in the Office of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, is serving as Counsel for the Reserve Forces Policy Board, which was created by Congress to advise the Secretary of Defense on matters pertaining to the Reserve Forces and the National Guard. Mr. Kearney formerly practiced law in Washington, D. C., and, before that, in Chicago. From 1938 to 1942 he was a member of the faculty of the Notre Dame Law School.

Frank J. McCarthy Mr. McCarthy is Assistant Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is National Scholarship Chairman of the Notre Dame Law Association and a member of our Advisory Council.

James Rowe, Jr. Mr. Rowe is a member of the firm of Corcoran, Youngman and Rowe of Washington, D. C. He served as Administrative Assistant to the President from 1939 to 1941.

#### Law Honor Banquet

Judge Stanley N. Barnes, Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, was the featured speaker at the Law Honor Banquet on Thursday evening, April 21, 1955. The Law Honor Banquet, held each year under the auspices of the Student Law Association, serves the dual purpose of saying bon voyage to the members of the senior class and recognizing the achievements of the School's student leaders. One of the highlights of the banquet was the presentation by the senior class of a gift to Professor William D. Hollison in commemoration of his 25th anniversary as a member of the faculty of the Notre Dame Law School.

#### Mr. Dorwin

On May 3, 1955 Mr. Oscar John Dorwin, Vice President and General Counsel

of The Texas Company and a member of our Advisory Council, addressed the student body on the career planning which a law student ought to do while still in school. In the evening he was a guest of the Student Law Association at a smoker at the Morris Inn. For several hours he answered questions of the type which perplex a student as he peers into the future and wonders what to do and how to go about it.

Also present at this function as an honored guest was Mr. Bernard J. Voll, a member of the University's Associate Board of Lay Trustees.

#### A Pleasant Echo

In February 1952 the American Bar Association created a Special Committee on Individual Rights as Affected by National Security. At the annual meeting of the Association in Chicago in August 1954 the Committee submitted a Report on Congressional Investigations. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Whitney North Seymour of New York, sent me a copy of the Report with a letter from which I quote:

"I was very glad indeed that the House of Delegates was willing to approve it, with two trifling amendments, by a vote of something like 10 to one. Your own Symposium on this subject was a most helpful contribution."

In opening our Symposium on Legislative Investigations on December 9, 1953, I said:

"Our plans for the Symposium postulate that a free and independent legislature is the hallmark of democracy, that the power of investigation is essential to proper discharge of legislative responsibilities, but that the investigative power has been abused and that it is the obligation of the bar to find an answer to the resulting problem. It is our purpose to examine the problem objectively, without rancor or partisanship. We recognize, however, that abuses have occurred and the whole point of the Symposium is to make a contribution to the solution of the problem they have created.

. . . . .

"From earliest times the legal profession has resisted oppression and oppressors. It faces now a challenge as insistent as any in its proud history. One aspect of the challenge we confront today: how to assure due process of law for witnesses in legislative investigations without unduly hampering legislative functions.

"This is not a problem to be solved by denunciations, emotional appeals or catchwords. It demands hard thinking by all who love and serve the Law. The responsibility rests on the law schools no less than on the practicing bar. Today's Symposium attests recognition here at Notre Dame of this joint responsibility."

The Report submitted by Mr. Seymour's Committee and adopted by the House of Delegates contains the following paragraphs:

(pp. 8-9) "Justice and due process of law are traditional concerns of the American bar. These great concepts which are among the cornerstones of western civilization are usually related to the judicial branch of government. Any breakdown in judicial protection is watched with microscopic eye; reforms in law and judicial procedure are constant by-products of this concern. But it would be a hollow victory if individual rights were protected in the courtroom but ignored in the more volatile atmosphere of the committee room or in administrative hearings. Courts must adhere to rules of law and concepts of due process; the founders saw to that. Congress and the courts have responded to demands that administrative proceedings be brought into harmony with concepts of fairness. Many individual committees and members of Congress have shown their awareness of the importance of fairness in legislative hearings. The time appears to have come to embody these concepts into rules of universal application. This does not mean that investigations must be conducted like trials in court, but only that the same fundamental principles of fair play should apply to both."

(p. 45) "The time has passed when the demands for reform of Congressional investigations can be brushed aside by attributing them only to impractical idealists or those who may desire to avoid investigation. Most citizens now appear to recognize the need for reform. This growing recognition has been due primarily to the actions of a small minority of Congressional committees; most committees have always proceeded quietly and fairly although not bound to do so by any rules. But after decades of excesses by a few committees, it is now apparent that adherence to fair procedure cannot be left merely to the whim of individual members of committees, but that it should be dealt with by general rules to safeguard the integrity of the investigative function and the prestige of Congress."

It is a satisfaction to be able to point out that the Notre Dame Law School anticipated the American Bar Association.

#### RED MASS

A tradition was inaugurated on May 29, 1955 when a Red Mass was celebrated in Sacred Heart Church on the campus for law students and members of the bar of St. Joseph County. Father Hosburgh preached a very effective sermon dealing with St. Thomas More, one of the legal profession's great exemplars of courage.

Some time previously I had proposed the inauguration of a Red Mass to Father Hesburgh and had discussed the matter with the officers of the Notre Dame Law Association. The project was brought to fruition, however, by the Student Law Association working in cooperation with Mr. Francis Jones of the South Bend bar.

It would be appropriate, I think, to celebrate the Red Mass at the beginning rather than at the end of the school year.

#### NATURAL LAW INSTITUTE

The Natural Law Institute, a function of the Notre Dame Law School, was organized in 1947. Five annual convocations were held under its auspices, the last one in December 1951. Thereafter, a search was undertaken for a way in which the Institute could function effectively on a year-round rather than a once-a-year basis. After exploring many possibilities, it was decided to publish a journal of natural law studies, to be known as the Natural Law Forum. The Forum will have two main functions. In the first place, it will publish articles of the highest scholarship on natural law in the context of today's world. In this way it is hoped that natural law can be brought to bear on some of the problems of these troubled times, not as providing a catalog of detailed solutions but as a source of inspiration and guidance. In addition, the Forum will feature reports from all over the world concerning natural law developments, thus making Notre Dame the worldwide center of information about natural law.

The Forum will be published by an editorial board consisting of an editor-in-chief and ten or more associate editors. In addition, there will be a board of advisory editors which, it is hoped, will include every recognized scholar anywhere in the world who is actively interested in natural law, regardless of race and religion.

Announcement of this venture on October 9, 1954 was signalized by bringing together at Notre Dame a group of eminent scholars, all actively interested in natural law but approaching it from diverse points of view. Included in the group were the following:

Professor Frederick K. Beutel, The University of Nebraska  
Professor Vernon J. Bourke, St. Louis University  
Professor Edgar Bodenheimer, University of Utah  
Professor Brendan P. Brown, Loyola University, New Orleans  
Professor Anton-Hermann Chroust, The University of Notre Dame  
Mr. George W. Constable, Baltimore 2, Maryland  
Professor A. P. d'Entreves, Oxford University, England  
Dean John C. Fitzgerald, Loyola University, Chicago  
Professor Lon L. Fuller, Harvard University  
Professor Stephen Kertesz, The University of Notre Dame  
Justice Roger J. Kiley, Appellate Court of Illinois  
Professor Myres S. McDugall, Yale University

Professor F.S.C. Northrop, Yale University  
Professor Ervin H. Pollack, The Ohio State University  
Professor H. A. Rommen, Georgetown University  
Dean Miriam Theresa Rooney, Seton Hall University  
Professor John Wild, Harvard University

One of these distinguished scholars, Professor A. P. d'Entreves, delivered a series of lectures which, it is anticipated, will make a significant contribution to the purpose the Forum is intended to serve. These lectures will be published in the first issue of the Forum, to be published this winter.

Professor Antonio de Luma of the University of Madrid, who will be with us during the fall semester as visiting professor of natural law, will serve as acting editor-in-chief of the Forum. Professor de Luma comes to us with the highest recommendations, and we consider ourselves fortunate to have him join us in this enterprise.

In addition to his duties as acting editor-in-chief of the Forum, Professor de Luma will participate in the natural law seminar conducted by Judge Kiloy, and will deliver a series of lectures on the natural law foundations of the institution of private property.

#### INSPECTION BY AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. John G. Hervey, Adviser to the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, made an inspection of the Notre Dame Law School in October 1954. He was extremely critical of the physical facilities of the law library. In pertinent part, this is what Mr. Hervey said:

"Your records are in good shape. The curriculum is up to date and seems to be well balanced. The faculty members work hard and those whose teaching I observed do a satisfactory job in the classroom. The views of the faculty are sought on policy matters. There are, nevertheless, a few matters on which I must comment adversely.

"First: The inadequate study facilities in the library. As I said at the time of my visit, 'Never have I seen so little done with so much.' The books are arranged in excellent order. The supplements are at hand with which the librarian has kept the materials current. The librarian does a good job. But there is nothing inspiring about the space -- nothing which would make students want to repair there voluntarily to study. It is cold and uninviting. If it were mine, I would discard those dining room tables, which are now used as reading tables, install a mezzanine floor duplicating the present stack space and study corridors in the reading room, and equip it throughout with handsome study tables, chairs and lights, perhaps with particular segments especially equipped and allocated to students.



"After all, the library is the laboratory for the law students. The name 'library' is a misnomer. Of course, insofar as students go there to read texts and periodicals, it is a library. But that is a minor part of the use. When they use official reports, statutes, digests, and legal encyclopedias they are working with the tools with which lawyers work. These are to law students what test tubes, burners, and the elements are to the chemistry student.

"Second: The lighting facilities are inadequate throughout the building, but more particularly in the library. The fixtures and system are at least thirty years old. In the reading room, the candle power is uneven - spots of intense brightness and others less so in the evening. The lighting in the classrooms and in the offices is not good but it might well be endured if the condition in the library should be corrected."

There is no doubt that the physical improvements urged upon us by Mr. Hervey are greatly to be desired. This is especially true as regards the lighting in the library.

Mr. Hervey also said:

"There is great need for an additional trained person on the library staff. The librarian simply cannot get done all that is required of her. The person retained should know how to catalogue and do reference work. I should say that an additional library staff member is a 'must' now."

The law library is under the jurisdiction of the University's Director of Libraries, Mr. Victor A. Schaefer. I have talked to Mr. Schaefer a number of times about this matter. He feels that some of the functions for which the law library staff has been responsible could be transferred to employees of the Main Library, and that this would overcome the difficulty Mr. Hervey was critical of. He agreed that, if this does not solve the problem, he will provide additional help. Meanwhile, I undertook to cooperate fully while the experiment is in progress.

#### LAW BUILDING

The Law Building was poorly planned and is inadequate for our needs. Among other things, there is a shortage of shelf space in the reading room, as Mr. Hervey pointed out. I am satisfied that there is plenty cubic content within the four walls of the building, but much of the space at present is not useable. The architects who designed the building were consulted, as noted in my report of last year, but did not succeed in finding a solution of the problem. The matter was thereupon taken up with Mr. Frank Montana, Head of the University's Department of Architecture. He has not yet submitted his recommendations.

The purpose is to plan the needed alterations as a unit composed of a number of separate, subsidiary projects, any one of which could be undertaken without the others but each of which is an integral part of the entire project.

When we have solved the architectural puzzle, it will be necessary only to encounter someone with excess funds and a passionate desire to put them to work in a good cause.

Meanwhile, the first floor corridor in the law building is to be painted. I am sure this will produce a startling and much needed transformation.

One of the things the building needs is a little atmosphere. To that end I have donated pictures of the 14 Chief Justices of the United States. These will be framed and hung along the first-floor corridor. I have also donated eight framed Spy prints, which will be hung in the student lounge.

There are hanging in the practice-court room pictures of Dean Hoynes and Dean Wooten. There is no picture of the other former deans. I propose to obtain a picture of each and hang these pictures along with the others in the practice-court room. Dean Manion has already provided a picture, and I am having an enlargement made of a small photograph of Dean Konop.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL

An outstanding event of 1954-55 was the organization of The Law School's Advisory Council. The first meeting was held on April 22 and 23, and a very successful meeting it was, in my opinion. The members of the Council as of August 15, 1955 are:

Hon. Hugh C. Boyle, Alleghany County Orphan's Court, Pittsburgh  
Mr. John E. Cassidy, attorney, Peoria, Illinois  
Hon. Charles S. Desmond, New York State Court of Appeals, Buffalo  
Mr. Oscar John Dorwin, Vice President and General Counsel of The Texas Company, New York City  
Hon. Charles Fahy, United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C.  
Mr. Harold S. Foley, President of Powell River Co., Vancouver, B. C.  
Mr. Paul F. Hellmuth, attorney, Boston  
Mr. John T. Higgins, attorney, Detroit  
Mr. Aaron H. Huguenard, attorney, South Bend  
Mr. H. Clay Johnson, Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Royal-Liverpool Insurance Group, New York City  
Hon. Harry F. Kelly, Supreme Court of Michigan, Detroit  
Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, Chief Counsel of the Senate Sub-Committee on Investigations, Washington, D. C.  
Hon. Roger J. Kiley, Appellate Court of Illinois, Chicago  
Mr. Frank J. McCarthy, Assistant Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C.  
Mr. Charles N. McCune, attorney, Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
Hon. Walter V. Schaefer, Supreme Court of Illinois, Chicago

Mr. Ross D. Siragusa, President of The Admiral Corporation, Chicago  
Mr. Edmund A. Stephan, attorney, Chicago

This is a distinguished group. They have demonstrated deep interest in the Notre Dame Law School, and I have no doubt the School will derive great benefit from their experience and wise counsel. I look forward to the next meeting, which will be held on November 18 and 19.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In a great law school there is a tradition of hard work. The students work at capacity because it is the thing to do. We do not yet have such a tradition, although we are moving laboriously toward one. It would help if The Law School were exempted from all free days except those which correspond with holy days and national holidays. This I urgently recommend.

2. Housing first-year combination students in the senior residence halls creates a serious problem. To keep pace with other law students, a combination student must work at least as hard as they. This it is very difficult for him to do; for the atmosphere in the senior residence halls is by no means conducive to study. This, in turn, puts the first-year combination student at a competitive disadvantage. I earnestly recommend that a new look be taken at this problem. If no other solution can be found, I recommend that first-year combination students be required to live off campus.

#### CONCLUSION

As I said to the members of our Advisory Council, we have a good law school but it won't be good enough as long as there is a better law school anywhere. In 1954-55 we made some progress toward the goal.

For what we have been able to accomplish thanks are due to many people, and particularly to Father Hesburgh and Father Moore. No man could have had better support than they have given me. Special thanks are also due to the faculty, to Father Walsh, Rector of Fisher Hall, and to the Office of Academic Affairs. The fact is, indeed, that I have had excellent cooperation right up and down the line. For all the help and the many kindnesses I have received I am sincerely grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH O'MEARA  
Dean

EXHIBIT A

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS 1954-1955

Edward F. Barrett

Articles:

"The Natural Law and the Lawyer's Search for a Philosophy of Law," 4 Buffalo Law Review 1-19 (1955); reprinted in 1 Catholic Lawyer 128-142 (1955).

"The Catholic Lawyer and the Natural Law," to be published in an early issue of the Homiletic and Pastoral Review.

"The Practice Court at Notre Dame," to be published in the Fall 1955 issue of the Notre Dame Lawyer.

Book Reviews:

Oscar LoRoy Warren, Warren's Forms of Agreement (Albany: Matthew Bender & Co., 1954), 30 Notre Dame Lawyer 184-185 (1955).

Clive Schmitthoff, The English Conflict of Laws, 3d ed. (London, 1954), 30 Notre Dame Lawyer 703-707 (1955).

John J. Broderick

Books:

Co-editor of Proceedings, Third Annual Union Management Conference: Constructive Industrial Relations (University of Notre Dame, 1955).

Book Reviews:

Morris D. Forkosh, A Treatise on Labor Law (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, Publishers, 1953), to be published in the Fall 1955 issue of the Notre Dame Lawyer.

Anton-Hermann Chroust

Articles:

"International Treaties in Antiquity: The Diplomatic Negotiations between Hannibal and Philip V of Macedonia," 15 Classica et Mediaevalia (Denmark) 60-107 (1954).

"The Legal Profession in Ancient Republican Rome," 30 Notre Dame Lawyer 97-148 (1954).

Anton-Hermann Chroust, continued

Articles:

"The Relation of Religion to History in Early Christian Thought," 18 The Thomist 61-70 (1955).

"Freedom of Inquiry versus Authority: The Classical Period of Hellenic Thought," 10 Quarterly Bulletin, History Teachers Club 12-16 (1955).

"Legal Education in Ancient Rome," 7 Journal of Legal Education 509-529 (1955).

"Xenophon, Polycrates and 'the Indictment of Socrates,'" 16 Classica et Mediaevalia (Denmark) 1-77 (1955).

"The Legal Profession in Ancient Imperial Rome," 30 Notre Dame Lawyer 521-616 (1955).

"The Emergence of Professional Standards and the Rise of the Legal Profession: The Graeco-Roman Period," to be published in the July 1955 issue of the Southern California Law Review.

Book Reviews:

F. M. Cornford, Principium Sapientiae, edit. W. K. Guthrie (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1952), 17 The Thomist 589-594 (1954).

Roscoe Pound, An Introduction to the Philosophy of Law, Revised Edition (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1954), to be published in the Fall 1955 issue of the Notre Dame Lawyer.

Mario K. Lawrence

Articles:

"Accomplishments in Legal Bibliography," 47 Law Library Journal 347-348 (1954).

Joseph O'Meara

Articles:

"Freedom of Inquiry versus Authority: Some Legal Aspects," to be published in the Fall 1955 issue of the Notre Dame Lawyer.

Roger Paul Peters

Articles:

"Taxation of Estate and Trust Income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954," 30 Notre Dame Lawyer 38-95 (1954); reprinted in 3 The Journal of Taxation 130-141 (1955).

Roger Paul Peters, continued

Articles:

"Some Significant New Provisions Affecting Individual Taxpayers," Institute, 1954 Revenue Code, Indiana State Bar Association (Indianapolis, 1954) 230-238 (1954).

Book Reviews:

C. H. Pritchett, Civil Liberties and the Vinson Court (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954), 16 Review of Politics 514-516 (1954).

Edward S. Corwin, The Constitution and What It Means Today, 11th edit. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1954), 30 Notre Dame Lawyer 700-703 (1955).

Milton R. Konvitz, Bill of Rights Reader (Ithaca: Cornell Univ. Press, 1954), 30 Notre Dame Lawyer 700-703 (1955).

William D. Hollison

Books:

Supplement to Illinois Estate Planning and Drafting of Wills and Trusts (Albany: Matthew Bender & Company, 1955).

W. J. Wagner

Articles:

"Codification of Law In Europe and the Codification Movement in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century in the United States," 2 St. Louis University Law Journal 335-359.

Book Reviews:

L. Petrazycki, Law and Morality (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1955), to be published in the October issue of the Review of Politics.