



THE BUILDING PROGRAM

LAW SCHOOL FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

Lynn M. Ewing, Jr.
President
Nevada, Missouri

John K. Hulston
First Vice-President
Springfield, Missouri

Robert L. Hawkins, Jr.
Second Vice-President
Jefferson City, Missouri

Kenneth D. Dean
Secretary and Treasurer
Columbia, Missouri

Leo E. Eickhoff, Jr.
St. Louis, Missouri

David K. Hardy
Kansas City, Missouri

Larry L. McMullen
Kansas City, Missouri

Bernard Rice
Sikeston, Missouri

George E. Schaaf
St. Louis, Missouri

Robert C. Smith
Columbia, Missouri

David L. Steelman
Salem, Missouri

Kenneth H. Suelthaus
St. Louis, Missouri

Elwood L. Thomas
Kansas City, Missouri

Harry P. Thomson, Jr.
Kansas City, Missouri

Thomas D. Watkins
St. Joseph, Missouri

Donald L. Wolff
St. Louis, Missouri

Ex-Officio
Dale A. Whitman, Dean
UMC School of Law

THE LAW SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM SPECIAL RESOURCE GROUP

Lynn M. Ewing, Jr.
Nevada, Missouri

Henry P. Andrea
Jefferson City, Missouri

George E. Ashley
New York, New York

Paul Brackley
New Orleans, Louisiana

William Cason
Clinton, Missouri

Richmond C. Coburn
St. Louis, Missouri

Ilus W. Davis
Kansas City, Missouri

Thomas E. Deacy, Jr.
Kansas City, Missouri

Robert A. Dempster
Sikeston, Missouri

Willard L. Eckhardt
Columbia, Missouri

The Honorable James A. Finch
Jefferson City, Missouri

Lehman Finch
Cape Girardeau, Missouri

The Honorable Bob F. Griffin
Cameron, Missouri

John K. Hulston
Springfield, Missouri

Richard H. Ichord
Washington, DC

Edward R. Jayne
Kirksville, Missouri

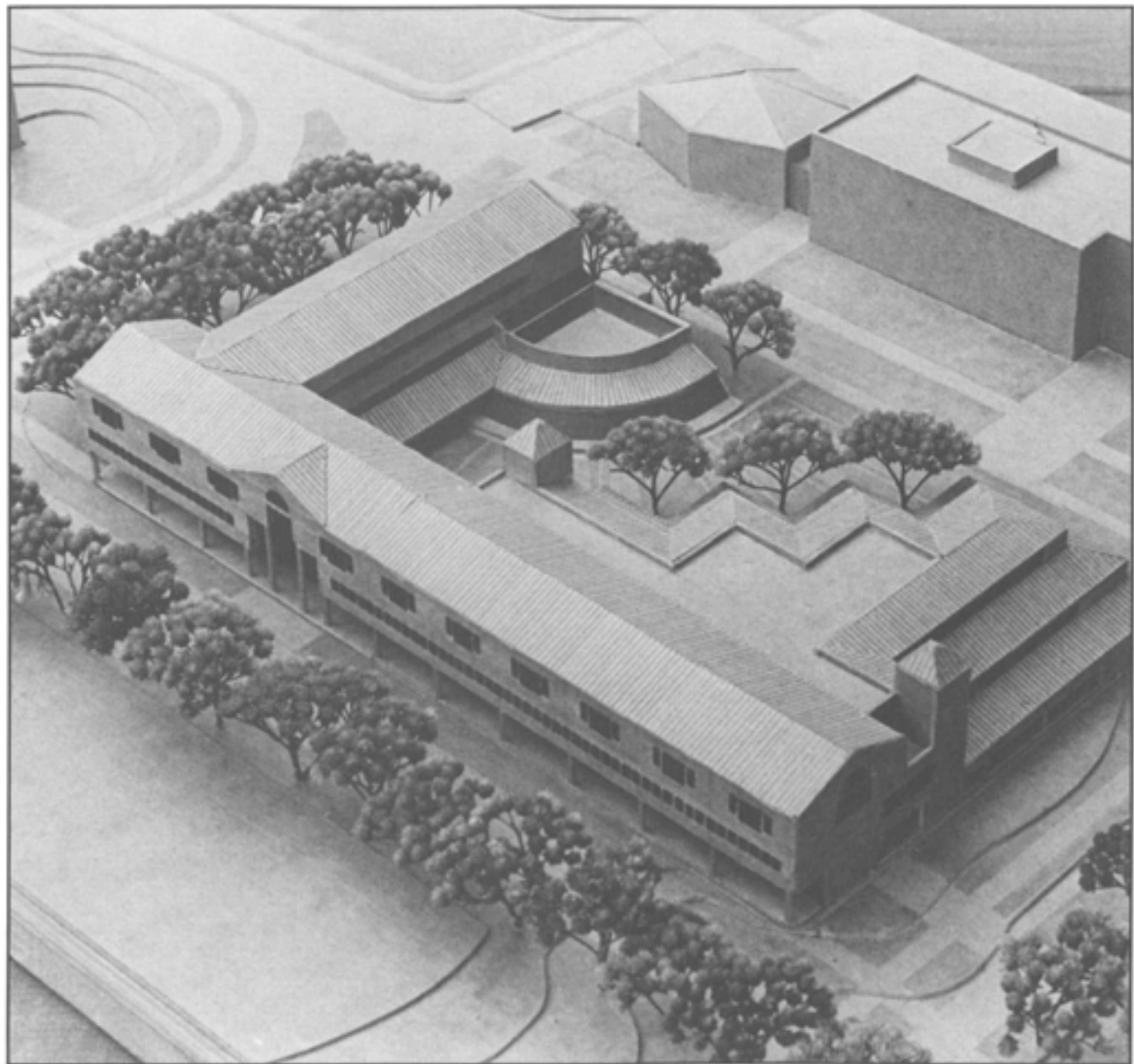
Nicholas M. Monaco
Jefferson City, Missouri

Mary McCleary Posner
New York, New York

Mortimer A. Rosecan
St. Louis, Missouri

The Honorable Ike Skelton, Jr.
Lexington, Missouri

The Honorable Richard M. Webster
Joplin, Missouri



IT HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY IN THE UNITED STATES TO THINK OF UNIVERSITIES AS DIVIDED INTO TWO DISTINCT GROUPS—PRIVATE AND PUBLIC. Everyone has long recognized that private institutions need the support of private contributors. Public universities, on the other hand, have traditionally been seen as the responsibility of the state legislature with no strong need for private giving.

The facts are that legislatures have not and cannot always provide the full financial support needed to maintain the academic quality of their state universities. This is even more true in today's economic climate. In the past four years there have been several budget cuts which seriously impair the abilities of the University of Missouri to perform its educational missions.

Realistically, then, the historical distinction for sources of support between private and public universities and their law schools is disappearing. State university law schools need major infusions of both private and public support.

If that support does not come, the deterioration in the quality of the education provided will be real, immediate and serious.

The Missouri General Assembly has



Robert L. Hawkins, Jr.
General Chairman
Law School Building Program

followed consistently in recent years a policy of requiring a significant component of private funding for all university buildings. The Law School Building Program described here provides an opportunity for us to satisfy that requirement and, at the same time, to give the Law School a much-needed margin of financial strength which will preserve its excellence in the decades ahead.



Dale A. Whitman, Dean
UMC School of Law

As the Building Program gains momentum and you, along with our other alumni and friends, are approached to lend your financial support to this important cause, we urge you to give it your most serious consideration. The rich history and traditions of our law school demand that they be continued for the benefit of future generations. Your support will help make that happen.

The School of Law at the University of Missouri-Columbia has a long and rich tradition. Founded in 1872 as the first public law school west of the Mississippi, it has over 3,400 living alumni and alumnae who occupy positions of distinction in the legal, business and governmental life of Missouri and other states. Its reputation as a major resource of the state rests on the achievements of its alumni, the excellence of its faculty, and the caliber of its students. These distinctions, together with a rigorous curriculum and fine library resources, have won UMC's School of Law a reputation for quality recognized in the state, region and nation. Among law school rankings UMC consistently falls in the upper third of all law schools in the country. Consequently, UMC's law graduates have a competitive edge in passing the annual examinations for admission to



LAW BUILDING

the Missouri Bar. Since record-keeping began in 1960, the percentage of UMC graduates who have passed the Bar exam each year has far exceeded that of any other law school. Up to the present, the law school has produced four Missouri Governors, sixteen Missouri Supreme Court Justices, including 13 Chief Justices, sixty-two Missouri legislators, twenty-one members of the United States Congress, twenty-one Presidents of the Missouri Bar and twenty-four University of Missouri Distinguished Alumni Award recipients. Currently, over 50 percent of Missouri prosecutors and over 35 percent of sitting Missouri state court judges are UMC graduates, as are 12 Federal judges sitting in Missouri. This is a superb record of achievement; one which highlights the past and present while providing a blueprint for the future.

THE PRESENT SITUATION—

For more than 15 years, the law school has been plagued with a severe lack of adequate space for its operations. Law school functions are now spread over three buildings. Tate Hall, the oldest, was built in 1927 and an addition was completed in 1961. With the addition, it was designed to accommodate 250 students, 17 faculty, and 125,000 library books. All of these limitations have now been exceeded by wide margins; the student body is presently 415 and the library collection exceeds 185,000 volumes. To help alleviate the shortage of space, the Missouri Law Review staff now occupies a small house near Tate Hall. Lowry Hall, directly across the street from Tate Hall, has been renovated to provide offices for ten faculty members, several staff and student organizations, a new classroom and two seminar-size rooms, and about 10,000 volumes of library books. However, these steps are only temporary expedients and fall far short of providing the space needed for effective operation of the law school. The total assignable space is 40,957 square feet.

The inadequacy of this space can be grasped quickly by observing that the average assignable space of the other three law schools in the state is 83,547 square feet, more than double that of UMC. A similar comparison can be made with the principal state law schools of the eight states which adjoin Missouri; they have an average space of 82,665 square feet, again more than double that of the UMC Law School.

Law library space is a particular problem for UMC. A comparison

with other Missouri Law schools is instructive.

School	Books	Space	Books/Sq. Ft.
UMC	175,143	16,776	10.44
UMKC	125,582	33,456	3.75
St. Louis U.	219,850	41,485	5.30
Washington U.	270,817	31,669	8.55

These figures show how crowded the UMC law library is. It has less than half the space of the other three law school libraries. The problem shows up in a variety of aspects of the library's operations. Many books are stored in stacks so close together that they are very hard to use, and are stacked so high off the floor that the top books are impossible to reach without a stepladder. Constant movement of books is necessary as new books are added to the collection. The library is constructed so that many areas cannot be reached with book carts, so books must be hand carried to new locations.

Student study space in the UMC library is also at a premium. There are 223 seats and carrels in the library, serving 415 students. The accreditation standards require seats for a minimum of 65% of the student body, and new law buildings are generally being built to handle 75%, while UMC is able to accommodate only 54%. The problem is a real and serious one; at many hours of the day virtually every seat is filled and students are frustrated in their efforts to study and do research.

The library's space has grown over time in a haphazard manner. As a result, even the present inadequate space cannot be effectively used. About 25,000 volumes are housed in the basement of Tate Hall in high-density storage conditions.

The library circulation desk cannot supervise this space since it is two floors away. Hence, it is necessary to keep it locked except to library staff and law review students. Another 10,000 volumes are housed in Lowry Hall to provide a minimal working library for the faculty housed there. However, there is no nighttime supervision of Lowry Hall, and its library collection must be kept locked except from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays. A final 10,000 volumes are located in "dead" storage in another campus building, completely inaccessible to students.

Other law school functions are similarly impaired by the inadequacies of present buildings. Recruitment of faculty and students is difficult because of the obviously shabby and crowded conditions. Between classes the halls are so crowded that movement is difficult. Several classrooms in Tate Hall are furnished with very small seats which are uncomfortable for many students. Visibility of the blackboards is difficult from some seats. Rooms are not air-conditioned and in the hot days of fall and spring they become almost unbearable. Learning is difficult under these conditions.

The division of law school activities among three buildings creates problems as well. The working library is divided between two buildings several hundred feet apart,

resulting in inconvenience to researchers. The faculty is similarly divided, making communication and the sharing of research and ideas among faculty members more difficult.

Accreditation. In 1977 an accreditation team from the American Bar Association visited the law school. As a result of its report, the ABA Section of Legal Education insisted on improvements with respect to available space. In 1979 the Section found that the law school was not in compliance with the ABA standards because of the inadequacies of its physical plant, and proposed to remove its accreditation.

The law school responded by agreeing to reduce enrollment from about 450 to 415 over a three-year period, and to keep it at that level until a new building is completed. The University agreed to renovate Lowry Hall as a temporary expedient and to proceed with planning for a new building. The legislature allocated over \$200,000 for planning the new building. Consequently, the ABA has temporarily suspended its adverse action against the law school on the condition that progress toward a new law building continue to be made. The ABA has made it very clear that the Lowry Hall renovation is not considered a permanent solution to the law school's needs, and that the school's accreditation is in jeopardy until a new facility is completed.

THE REMEDY

Today, the challenge before the school, its alumni and its friends is to assure the continuation of UMC's traditional preeminence in legal education through construction of the new law building.



The University administration is in complete agreement that this should be done as quickly as possible. After considerable work in laying out the needed elements and a careful process of selection among competing architects, the Board of Curators approved in June, 1983, a set of plans.

In addition to state appropriations, it is essential that significant private funds be raised. There are two reasons for this. First, the legislature has indicated repeatedly in

recent years that it will grant requests for funds for University buildings only where substantial private money is also contributed. Second, private funds are needed to make the new building one which is competitive with other law schools in every way, and one which provides the state-of-the-art in legal education. Private contributions will enhance what the legislature provides and thus allow the construction of a building of which we will all be proud.

THE NEW LAW BUILDING



THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA'S new law building has been specifically designed to serve the law school's three-fold mission of legal education, service and research.

Faculty, students and administration all have been closely involved in the planning process to insure that the design supports and strengthens the entire law school program.

Specific objectives of the design are to:

- Provide effective space for intensive learning.*
- Incorporate state-of-the-art teaching and research technologies.*
- Enhance the school's ability to attract fine legal scholars.*
- Strengthen its ability to attract an outstanding and diverse student body.*
- Support the continued development of a notable library collection and resource center.*
- Enhance the community spirit within the school by facilitating communication and good working relationships between teachers and students, faculty and faculty, and students and students.*
- Strengthen the law school's relationship with the practice of law and the administration of justice.*

STRUCTURE AND SITE

The new law building is planned as a four story, red brick structure with white stone trim and slate roofs. It will be located directly south of Tate Hall on land adjacent to the Arts and Sciences pedestrian mall. The principal entrance will be on Missouri Avenue.

Designed to harmonize with existing and planned campus structures, the entire building will be surrounded by landscaped courtyards. It is planned for maximum energy efficiency and barrier-free accessibility. Altogether, it will provide approximately 100,000 assignable (usable) square feet of space for law school operations.

THE LAW LIBRARY

Central to the new facility is a law library, to which the largest space, about 62,000 square feet, has been assigned. The library occupies four stories, with the main entrance being the main or plaza level. Overall library space is divided into four functions: collection, storage and study; reader services; technical services; and library administration.

The library collection will be accessible from four floors, with high density storage stacks on the sub-plaza floor. Near the stacks on all floors a wide variety of study facilities of ample size and varying degrees of privacy have been provided for students, attorneys and other researchers. These include study tables, compact carrels, and semi-private carrels, with space to accommodate research, typing and audio-

visual monitors. Study rooms appropriate for group discussion and team preparation of various class assignments will also be available. The reader services area features an audio-visual and electronic information center. Here, patrons will have access to computerized and miniaturized legal information and audio-visual instructional materials. Completing the library space are efficient offices for the library administration, and for the functions of acquisition, cataloging, and preservation.

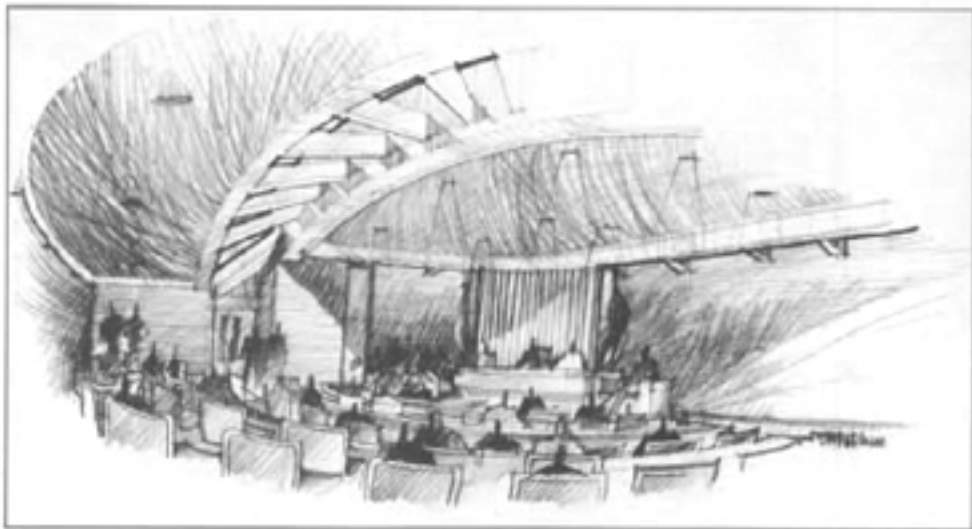
CLASSROOMS AND COURTROOM

The new law building is not intended to accommodate any major growth in the student body. Although applications to the UMC Law School continue to rise each year, and it consistent-

ly receives seven or eight applications for each opening, the school's long-term goals are enhancements in quality, not significant growth in size.

Until the 1981 cutback in the student body to meet accreditation requirements, the size of the student body was about 450 to 460. The new building is designed for a range of 450 to 500.

A handsome courtroom is a focal point of the building's design. The building will have five well-equipped classrooms seating from 50 to 250 students. In addition, there are two seminar rooms and a multipurpose room that can be used either as an additional appellate courtroom or small classroom. All classrooms are concentrated on the sub-plaza floor, with easy access to library stacks and study facilities. The courtroom will be entered from the main floor and will be one of the most exciting





areas, both visually and functionally. It has been planned for the conduct of practice trial and appellate proceedings, for intra- and inter-school moot court competitions, and for periodic visits by actual trial and appellate courts.

The layout will accommodate traditional and emerging judicial procedures. Its two distinct areas are the courtroom "well" and the student/spectator area. The well will be fully furnished with the judge's bench, witness stand, court reporter's station, jury box, and attorneys' tables. A judge's suite will provide private work and conference space for a visiting judge and support staff. Nearby is a jury deliberation room. Closed circuit television will be available to record courtroom proceedings, and a videotape viewing room will be conveniently located for the immediate critique of performance.

The multipurpose trial practice/seminar room will seat 30 persons, and will be provided with videotaping capability.

Offices for important student organizations will be located near the classrooms. Student locker rooms and lounge areas will be provided on the same floor.

FACULTY FACILITIES

Offices for faculty will be on the second and third stories above the plaza level. Each will have adequate space for small conferences and the storage of books and materials. Near these offices an informal faculty lounge and conference room is located.

A special faculty library, conveniently located for the faculty's ongoing research, will be provided. It will contain several research sta-



tions with microform and computer equipment.

ADMINISTRATION AREAS

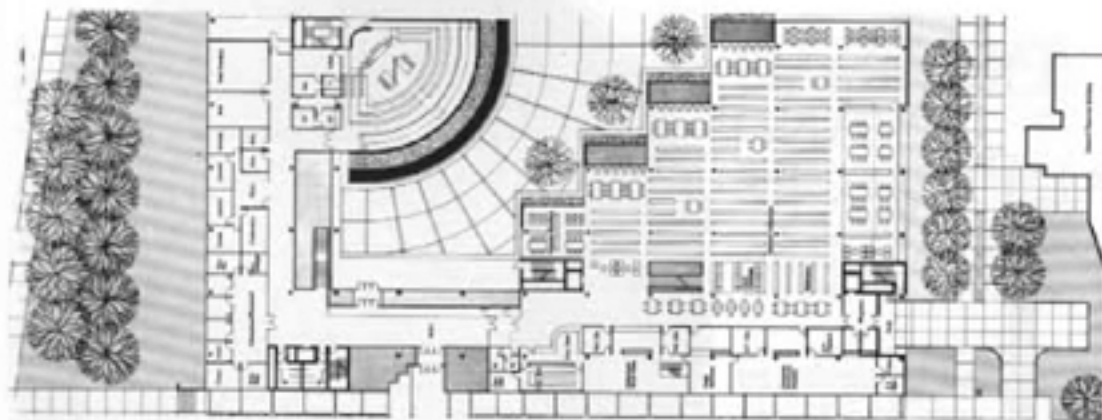
Offices for the dean and most other administrative services will be on the second floor. Appropriate space will be provided for student counseling, student records, fiscal affairs, alumni and development, and continuing legal education. Ad-

missions and placement offices will be on the plaza level for convenience to students and recruiters.

The building design is planned for cost-efficient operation. At the same time, it will be a fitting and attractive home for the three years of intensive learning that future students will experience. For these students, their teachers, and for every UMC Law alumnus, the new law building will be a source of pride and satisfaction in the decades ahead.

TO CONSTRUCT AND FURNISH A NEW LAW SCHOOL BUILDING

private funding: **\$2,000,000**
state appropriation: **\$15,000,000**



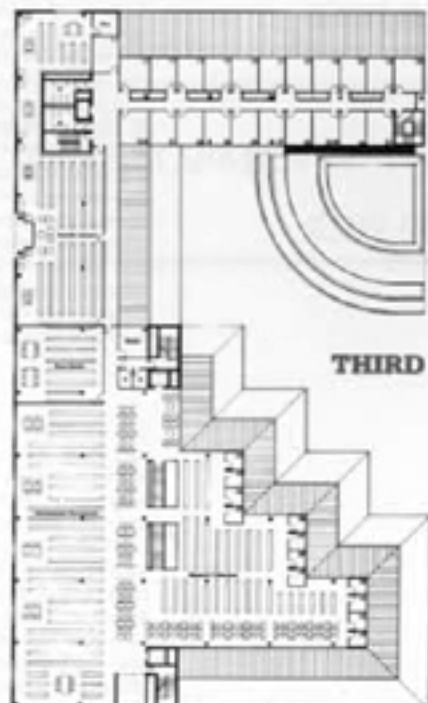
PLAZA



SUB-PLAZA



SECOND

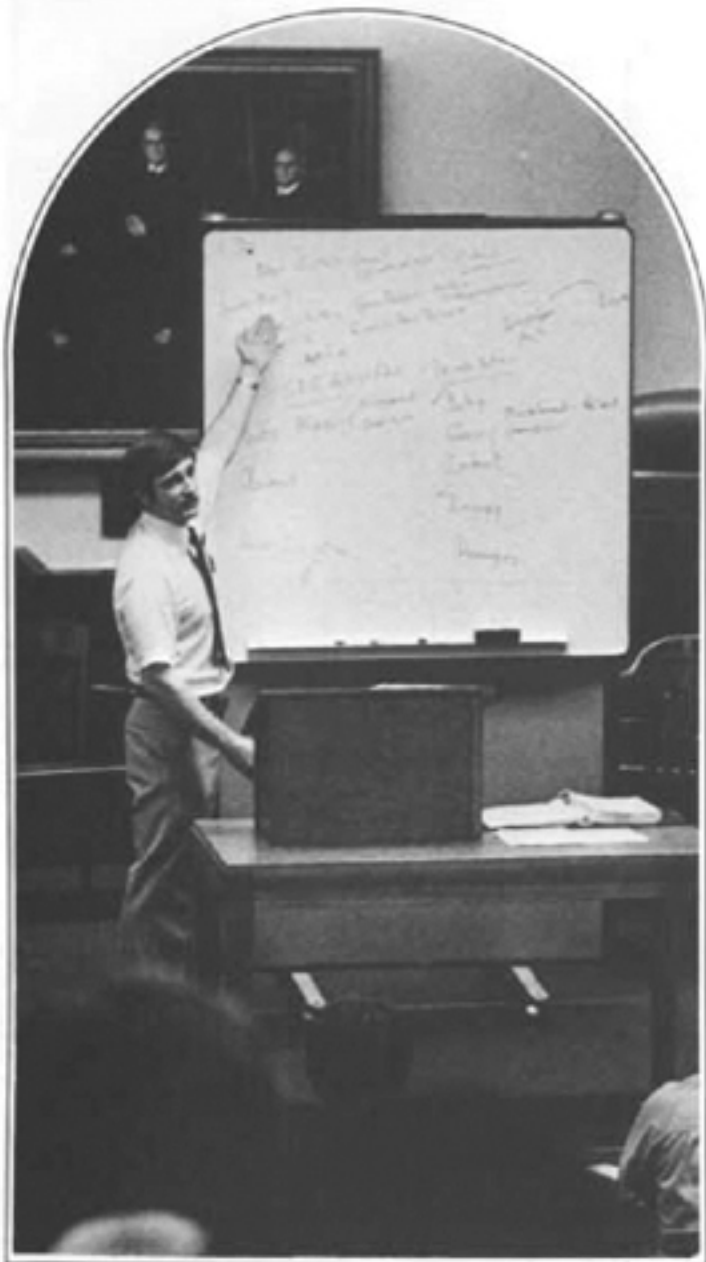


THIRD

PROGRAMS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS:

In addition to building a new law school facility, the administration, faculty and others have developed an ambitious long-range program to address the question of maintaining high quality faculty and support programs that will insure the continued academic leadership of the UMC Law School.

A majority of UMC Law School alumni have repeatedly placed faculty and program support as the second most urgent priority, after a new building, in maintaining superior educational standards. Consequently, a significant part of our fund-raising program will be to seek permanent endowment and one-time-only funding to make certain that the academic side of the law school will keep pace with its new physical plant.



NAMED PROFESSORSHIPS

Enlightened alumni realized many years ago that private funds were necessary to supplement the salaries provided by the state if the law school was to remain competitive in attracting high quality faculty. Earl F. Nelson ('06) was one of the more generous contributors to the school, establishing an endowment fund that provides for five named professorships. R. B. Price ('04) left a significant sum to establish three R. B. Price Distinguished Professorships. The family and friends of David R. Hardy ('39) established the David Ross Hardy Chair in Trial Practice. Family and friends of Judge C. A. Leedy established the Judge C. A. Leedy Professorship, and through the efforts of Judge Phil Gibson ('14) a significant gift was made to the school by the Rosenstiel family to establish five named professorships. Altogether, these gifts provide approximately \$110,000 each year in endowment income to bridge the gap between state funding and what is necessary to offer competitive salaries to high quality faculty. It is imperative that this endowment income be increased over the next several years; therefore, the UMC Law School is seeking five additional named professorships.

LAW REVIEW

The Missouri Law Review is one of the oldest and most respected law journals in this region. In addition to featured articles by nationally recognized faculty and practitioners, it provides a unique forum for student

participation and student research. Approximately 800 of UMC's current alumni have served on the Missouri Law Review. The Law Review has subsisted for a number of years on a small allocation from the law school, modest interest earnings from a sale of back issues, and subscription income. Subscription income alone has never covered the operation costs. In addition, the Law Review has grown to a publication of approximately 1000 pages per year. Accordingly, costs have increased. To insure the continuation of this distinguished publication, which serves the lawyers of Missouri and the entire legal profession, it is imperative that an endowment fund be established to fund the operation of the Law Review.

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT FUND

The key to the quality of any law school is its faculty. To attract and retain the best, funds must be available to support the continued education and research efforts of the faculty. In the past, some of this support has been provided from the operating budget of the law school, but in recent years this type of discretionary funding has become the victim of necessary belt-tightening processes felt throughout the University system.

To provide a permanent solution to this problem the Law School Building Program is seeking an addition to its permanent endowment, income from which will be used to provide faculty members opportunities not otherwise available from state funds. Monies will be used for summer research grants, travel to

professional seminars, the purchase of special research materials not provided by the Law library, and the support of student research assistants.

TO ENDOW FIVE NAMED PROFESSORSHIPS (\$110,000 EACH):

\$550,000

TO ENDOW THE UMC LAW REVIEW:

\$300,000

TO ENDOW THE FACULTY DEVELOPMENT FUND:

\$500,000

TRIAL PRACTICE PROGRAM

Honored in 1979 by the American College of Trial Lawyers with the prestigious Emil Gumpert Award, an award given to only two law schools per year, the Trial Practice Program at UMC School of Law is one of the unique attributes of our law school. The \$10,000 received from the Gumpert Award only confirmed what Missouri judges and lawyers already knew; that UMC

**TO ENDOW THE
TRIAL PRACTICE PROGRAM:
\$200,000**

**TO ENDOW THREE
NAMED LECTURESHIPS
(\$35,000 EACH): \$105,000**

law students are better trained for their first trial than students of most other law schools. In the past, our alumni have been generous in their support of the Trial Practice Program, having established the David Ross Hardy endowed Professorship in Trial Practice and three prizes which recognize significant student accomplishments in Trial Practice: the Thomas E. Deacy ('40) Prize, the R. Jack Garrett ('66) Prize and the Ike Skelton, Sr. ('26) Prize. Additionally, 20 to 25 Missouri trial judges donate their time each year to our law students in Trial Practice trials. Virtually every third year law student at UMC enrolls in the Trial Practice Program.

The continued success of the Trial Practice Program depends on our ability to keep up with modern advances in courtroom technology. The establishment of an endowment in Trial Practice will permit the purchase of new video tape equipment to enable students to sharpen their practice techniques before entering a real courtroom. Additionally, all of the jury deliberations in our Trial Practice Program are video taped so that students can see the impact of their arguments on a jury. Added endowment in the Trial Practice area

will also permit UMC to train our law students in modern litigation techniques through the purchase of anatomical charts, models, human skeletons and photographic blow-ups. This program will also support a trial lawyer in residence program, guest trial lawyers as speakers, payment of expert witnesses in student trials, and travel expenses of the judges. Finally, the increased endowment will allow our Trial Practice faculty to keep pace with current developments by attending Trial Practice training programs and purchasing needed high quality program materials from organizations such as the National Institute for Trial Advocacy. Approximately \$20,000 per year is needed to supplement the existing program.

NAMED LECTURESHIPS

Many UMC law graduates are familiar with the Earl F. Nelson Lecture which was established more than 30 years ago and has attracted some of the most experienced and skilled attorneys in private practice, the judiciary and legal education to the campus. In recent years, support from the Jack Adler Foundation in St. Louis, through the assistance of Mortimer Rosecan ('36), has enabled the school to bring to campus top trial advocates for the annual Jack Adler Lecture.

The value of exposing experienced judges, practitioners and legal scholars to the campus and bringing their lectures to UMC law students is inestimable. Students are exposed to the ideas of men and women with national reputations who are at the forefront of the legal profession. By

providing additional named lectureships we can continue to enhance the educational experience of students and the reputation of the school.

BOARD OF ADVOCATES

Each year more than two hundred law students participate in trial, appellate, interviewing, counseling and writing programs sponsored by the UMC Board of Advocates. The board also brings more than 125 lawyers and judges, many of them alumni of our law school, to serve as judges in these programs. Organized in 1977, the Board of Advocates provides a structure for the advocacy programs which have existed at our law school for well over 50 years. While many graduates are familiar with the National Moot Court Competition and the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, today's law students also participate in the National Appellate Advocacy Competition, the Midwest Moot Court Competition, the American Bar Association Trial Competition, the American Trial Lawyers Association Student Trial Competition, the American Bar Association Client Counseling Competition, and numerous writing competitions. The Board of Advocates also administers the first year moot court program, in which all first year law students participate during the winter semester. Principal funding for the programs of the Board of Advocates was made possible by a gift from the estate of Smith N. Crowe, Jr. ('43), with additional funding for specific programs and awards for board activities coming from other generous alumni and

friends. These funds, however, provide only about \$5,000 per year to offset travel, competition fees, preparation of exhibits and other activities of the board.

The dramatic increase in student interest and participation in the board's activities has, however, placed a severe strain on current funding. New competitions in criminal law, patent law, administrative law, labor law and labor relations, entertainment and communications law, Constitutional law, energy law, international law, and a specialized competition open only to minority law students are currently unavailable to our law students.

Endowment gifts for the Board of Advocates' programs will enable the law student at UMC to fully utilize talents learned in the classroom in competitive programs with law students from other law schools. Endowment gifts will also facilitate operation of the first year moot court program, the basis for all law students' knowledge of effective client advocacy. Because these competitions are valuable for students who participate, and for the reputation of the school, an additional \$10,000 per year is needed to fund the operation.

PLACEMENT RESOURCE FUND

Fifteen years ago few law firms or other agencies visited the UMC School of Law, or most other law schools for that matter, to interview and hire graduates. However, as competition for law graduates increased in the 70's more and more firms began to interview on campus. Between 1975 and 1980 the number of firms

and agencies interviewing at UMC more than doubled. Currently almost 100 firms and agencies per year come to campus to interview UMC graduates. The school now has a placement office and a full-time professional operating that office. About \$5,000 per year is used to pay expenses associated with the placement office including publication of placement brochures and materials, an interview handbook and materials for the placement library. During the last three years the placement office has established off-campus placement interview sites for students in St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield and Cape Girardeau. These programs are successful but costly. This is the only law school in the state which has graduates in every county. For our students to continue to compete in the marketplace they need the best available information and support from the law school's placement office. An additional \$5,000 per year is needed to publish a placement brochure featuring all of the graduates with pictures and biographical sketches of each, and to initiate new efforts to help graduates find suitable employment upon graduation.

STUDENT ORGANIZATION SUPPORT FUND

The UMC School of Law currently boasts an active Student Bar Association, a Black American Law Students Association, the Women's Law Caucus, three legal fraternities (Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Phi and Delta Theta Phi), and a student chapter of the Association of Trial Lawyers of

America. The Student Bar Association is the umbrella organization and receives a modest amount from the Missouri Students Association on the Columbia campus for its operation, approximately \$1,000 per year. None of these associations receives money from the law school and most depend upon dues from student members and contributions to fund the programs they sponsor during the year.

The fact that no support is available from the law school is contrary to the practice in most other schools. Many student bar associations publish a newsletter and provide a variety of information on the legal profession and legal practice by bringing speakers and presenting programs to members. These active student associations have a real need for regular income to fund their programs.

**TO ENDOW
STUDENT APPELLATE
AND TRIAL COMPETITIONS:**
\$100,000

**TO ENDOW THE
PLACEMENT RESOURCE FUND:**
\$50,000

**TO ENDOW THE
STUDENT ORGANIZATION
SUPPORT FUND:**
\$25,000

ONE - TIME PROJECTS

LIBRARY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

The Law Library has been slipping from its position as a top quality research library for a number of years, both because of insufficient funding and because of inadequate space for the collection. Fifteen years ago the UMC Law Library was the largest in the

**LIBRARY
ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM:**
\$500,000

**FOR THE PURCHASE
AND INSTALLATION OF
A 70-TERMINAL
COMPUTER SYSTEM:**
\$300,000

**SUPPLEMENTAL FUND
FOR FACULTY SALARIES**
\$250,000

state. Today it is ranked third. It has been forced to make major cutbacks in acquisition of monographs, serials and looseleaf services, and is no longer the preeminent law library in the state. The construction of a new law building will solve the space problem, but a fund is needed to build the collection to a level which will properly serve students, faculty and the practicing lawyers of the state, and return the library to its proper position.

COMPUTER SYSTEM FUND

The last five years has seen a dramatic change in the practice of law as it relates to data processing and computers. An increasing number of law firms use computers for research as well as for the process of litigation.

In 1975 the UMC Law School added LEXIS to its research capabilities and in 1983 WESTLAW was installed. These are the major computerized research tools for the legal profession. In addition to the research function, the word processing capability saves time and allows far greater production in both academic and administrative areas.

Currently, the school has seven personal computers in the administrative offices, and these are utilized primarily by the faculty and deans. However, additional terminals and a central processing unit are needed to allow terminal hookups for individual faculty members and for student use. Students would utilize the terminals for connection with LEXIS and WESTLAW, to type legal memorandums and papers, for the law review, moot court and other programs of an academic nature.

At present, only a handful of law

schools throughout the country provide this opportunity for students. There is no question that the computer is destined to play an ever more important role in the teaching and research process, and that graduating law students possessing knowledge and familiarity with data processing will bring to the practice of law an additional and very valuable dimension.

FACULTY SALARIES

In recent years the law school, as well as the rest of the University, has felt the impact of the inflationary spiral and the resultant decrease in available operating funds. Among the budget casualties have been the salaries of faculty members, which have failed to keep pace with their counterparts in other law schools and private practice.

If the law school is to continue to attract and keep first-rate faculty members it is imperative that faculty salaries be at such a level as to make it possible for legal scholars to eschew private practice for the teaching profession.

There is light at the end of the tunnel, namely the gradual increase in the Permanent Endowment of the Law School Foundation. There is good cause to believe that, within five years, endowment can provide necessary additional income, on a permanent basis, to supplement the law school operating budget. This is true for faculty salaries as well as for other areas. Meanwhile, recognizing the need for immediate relief, the UMC Law School Building Program has established a five year goal of \$50,000 per year to bridge the gap between available operating funds and what is necessary to continue to attract and maintain our traditional leadership in teaching faculty.