
William Brantley Aycock

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarship.law.unc.edu/nclr

Part of the Law Commons

Recommended Citation


This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Carolina Law Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in North Carolina Law Review by an authorized administrator of Carolina Law Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact law_repository@unc.edu.
Robert Gray Byrd, a member of the law faculty, was chosen to succeed Dean J. Dickson Phillips, Jr., effective July 1, 1974. Although a nationwide search was undertaken, it was determined that the tradition of selecting a dean from ranks of the faculty should be continued. Dean Phillips commented: "In one sentence, I think it was a magnificent selection." Professor Byrd already had demonstrated that he had the qualities essential for effective leadership in the law school.

A native of Selma in Johnston County, North Carolina, Bob Byrd had excelled as a student in the public schools. In 1953 he received the B.S.B.A. degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa. Forthwith he enrolled in the law school, where he continued to perform with distinction. As the highest-ranking student in his class, he became editor-in-chief of the North Carolina Law Review, and earned membership in the Order of the Coif. In 1956 he received the J.D. degree with honors.

Shortly after graduation Byrd was admitted to the North Carolina bar. The following year he entered military service, and became a first lieutenant in the Army Judge Advocate General Corps, where he served principally as a trial attorney for three years.

In 1960 Byrd joined the staff of the Institute of Government as an assistant director. Three years later he was appointed an assistant professor of law at the University. Like Dick Phillips before him, Byrd's star in the law school rose spectacularly. In 1964, one year after joining the faculty, he was promoted to associate professor of

† Most of the material in this essay is extracted and distilled from the reports on the law school made by Dean Byrd in the North Carolina Law Review, Volumes 53, 54, 55, and 56; Dean Byrd's reports to the Chancellor for the years 1976-77, 1977-78, and 1978-79; the minutes of law faculty meetings, September 4, 1974-May 12, 1979; law school catalogues 1974-79; the Student Bar Association Newsletter 1976-77, Nos. 1-6; and the Law Alumni Newsletter, Vols. 1-3 (Apr. 1977-July 1979).

law. In 1966 he served as acting dean and in 1968 was elevated to the rank of professor of law.

Byrd taught courses in Torts, Remedies, Evidence, and Law and Medicine. In 1969 he was chosen by the third-year class to receive the McCall Award for Excellence in Teaching. He authored a series of articles on North Carolina tort law, and books and articles dealing with local government law and administration.

Byrd understood that basic operational policy for the law school, by tradition, was determined by the faculty. Areas subject to faculty control included admission standards, enrollment quotas, scholastic eligibility standards, readmission regulations, and the planning of curricula and teaching assignments. Policy decisions were made by majority vote of the full faculty at regularly held meetings, of which formal minutes were kept. The dean made recommendations on programs for approval by the faculty and implemented policy decisions made by the faculty. Upon taking office, Byrd stated that he did not foresee making any significant changes in the law school.²

ENROLLMENT

Enrollment at the law school reached 754 in 1971, an all-time high. Van Hecke-Wettach Hall could not accommodate adequately a student body in excess of 650-675 students. Thus, after 1971, the faculty began to monitor carefully the size of the entering class. The faculty established 235 as a ceiling on the number of students in the first-year class. In the last year of Dean Phillips's administration, the enrollment had declined to 700 students. During the first year of Dean Byrd's administration these controls remained in effect, and enrollment in the fall of 1974 was 677 students. By the fall of 1979, the last year of Dean Byrd's term, the enrollment was 667. Through careful monitoring, the size of the student body remained at an acceptable level during the period 1974-79.

The number of women students increased from 121 to 201 during the tenure of Dean Byrd. The number of African-American students increased from twenty-three to forty-eight during the period 1974-79. For several years, the law school had sought to achieve more diversity in the student body than was possible by adhering strictly to an admissions index number consisting of a combination of applicants' undergraduate grade-point average and their scores on the Law School Admission Test. In 1978 the United States Supreme Court

². Id. at 4.
decided *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke.* In a five-to-four ruling, the Court decided that state educational institutions need not be color blind in establishing "a properly devised admissions program" to achieve diversity in enrollment. Dean Byrd appointed a faculty committee consisting of Professors Aycock, Gressman, Murphy, and Strong to examine law school admission policies in the context of the *Bakke* case. This committee decided to recommend a policy that incorporated precisely the factors set forth in Justice Powell's opinion for the majority. The new plan, like the old, excluded all applicants whose index number was below the score needed to succeed in law school. The faculty approved the new plan and Dean Byrd announced it would be followed in the selection of the entering class of 1979. Approximately the same number of African-Americans and other minorities qualified under the *Bakke* plan as under the law school policies in effect prior to that decision.

The quality of the entering class continued to be high. In 1978-79 the median grade point average on a scale of 4.0 was 3.54 in undergraduate studies. The median Law School Admission Test score was 652.

In terms of residence and educational background, the composition of the student body remained essentially unchanged from the years preceding the adoption of the new plan. In 1978-79 approximately eighty-four percent of the entering class were residents of North Carolina. Twenty-three states and eighty-three undergraduate institutions were represented in the first-year class. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University, and Davidson College had the largest representation in the first-year class during the final year of Dean Byrd's term.

**FACULTY**

When Professor Byrd assumed the deanship on July 1, 1974, the full-time faculty of the law school numbered thirty-one. Of these only Aycock and Oliver were members of the faculty when Dean Byrd was a law student (1953-56). All but six of the thirty-one faculty members had joined the faculty after Byrd did in 1963.

At the end of Dean Byrd's five-year term the full-time faculty numbered thirty-four. During this five-year period a total of eight new faculty members joined the law school. They were Charles

4. *Id.* at 320.

Historically, visiting professors taught during the law school’s summer sessions rather than in the regular sessions. But this practice began to change as student enrollment increased under the Phillips and Byrd administrations. Special mention should be made of Susan Ehringhaus, Assistant to the Chancellor and the University’s legal counsel, and Seymour L. Halleck, professor of psychiatry, who enriched the law school’s course offering on a part-time basis during the Byrd administration, and continue to do so today. For several years, John E. Semonche, professor of history, shared his expertise in legal history with law students. Visiting faculty members drawn from the ranks of the practicing bar served the law school on a part-time basis, supplementing the number of faculty members from other law schools.

When Byrd became dean in 1974, four members of the law faculty occupied distinguished chairs. In 1979, at the end of his five-year term, this number had doubled. In 1972 Daniel H. Pollitt and John W. Scott succeeded Henry P. Brandis, Jr., and Frank W. Hanft as Graham Kenan Professors, upon the retirement of the original holders of those chairs. In 1970 Frank R. Strong was appointed to occupy one of two Cary C. Boshamer Distinguished Professorships. These professorships are open to any faculty member at the University. Of the four additional endowed chairs filled by members of the law faculty during Byrd’s deanship, two are permanently assigned to the law school. The Paul B. Eaton Professorship was established by Mrs. Paul B. Eaton to memorialize her husband, who practiced patent law in Charlotte. Laurens Walker was the first faculty member selected to occupy this chair. The Aubrey L. Brooks Chair of Law was endowed by the Brooks family to honor Aubrey L. Brooks, a Greensboro attorney, author, and philanthropist. Professor Dan B. Dobbs was chosen the first Brooks Professor. As noted above, former Dean Phillips was appointed Alumni Distinguished Professor in 1977. These professorships are funded by the alumni of the University at large, and the selection of faculty members to fill Alumni Distinguished chairs are made by the same University committee that recommends Kenan Professors. After the death of William Rand Kenan, Jr., the charitable trust created by his will began funding William Rand Kenan, Jr., Professorships at Chapel Hill and at fifty-six other leading colleges and universities. In 1977 the
chancellor authorized the law school to recruit a new faculty member to occupy one of the Kenan professorships assigned to the University. In 1977 Eugene R. Gressman, an authority on United States Supreme Court practice and on the federal Constitution, came to the law school as a William Rand Kenan, Jr., Professor. He served the law school with distinction until he reached mandatory retirement age, and continues to teach a seminar on Supreme Court Practice and Appellate Advocacy.

Members of the law faculty continued to emphasize teaching as the most important of their University duties. Dean Byrd, like his predecessors, taught in the classroom half-time. As previously indicated, Dean Byrd was chosen by the third-year class to receive the Frederick B. McCall Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1969. The recipients during the Byrd deanship were William B. Aycock (1975); John H. Martin (1976); William P. Murphy (1977); Kenneth S. Broun (1978); and William B. Aycock (1979).

Scholarship also continued to be an essential ingredient of good teaching at the law school. The law faculty regularly engaged in research and contributed to various legal publications. Professors Broun, Blakey, Byrd, Clifford, Dobbs, Daye, Gressman, Loewy, Lefstein, Murphy, Pollitt, Smith, Strong, Turnier, Verkuil, and Wurfel published one or more books, monographs, or supplements during the period 1974-79. In addition, the faculty published at least seventy-nine articles in learned journals, including the law reviews of the University of North Carolina, Columbia, Chicago, California, Michigan, Yale, and Virginia. The most prolific contributors to law reviews during these five years were Professors Loewy, Pollitt, Schoenbaum, Strong, and Walker.

When the law school moved from Manning Hall in the center of the campus to Van Hecke-Wettach Hall, the law faculty lost daily contact with faculty in other schools and departments. Some concern was expressed that the law school faculty might drift away from its historic role of participating in the ongoing affairs of the university outside the law school. These fears were unfounded. The move from Manning Hall to Van Hecke-Wettach Hall did not impede participation by the law faculty in the affairs of the University.

Some illustrations of law faculty service to the University during Dean Byrd’s five-year term are listed in Table I following this chapter.5

5. See infra Table I.
In addition to committee meetings, research and writing, student counseling, law school committee responsibilities, and participation in general University affairs, the faculty also engaged in a variety of professional and public service activities. These activities are summarized for the period 1974-79 in Table II following this essay.⁶

Cary C. Boshamer Distinguished Professor Frank R. Strong was the only faculty member to reach mandatory retirement age during the period 1974-79. When he retired in 1978, in recognition of his lifetime of leadership in education, North Carolina Central University conferred on him the LL.D. degree. In commenting on Professor Strong’s retirement, Dean Byrd said:

In the thirteen years he has taught here Frank Strong has become so integral a part of this school that his retirement will leave a void that cannot be filled. His widely recognized preeminence as a legal educator has enabled him to assume a role of national leadership in legal education that few others have been able to achieve. As a colleague, he has constantly challenged us to examine the content of our educational program and the effectiveness of our teaching so that our efforts might be directed to our primary purpose of providing the soundest possible legal education. It is my hope that in retirement he will continue to share with us his wisdom, experience, leadership, and genuine concern for excellence in legal education.⁷

**LAW LIBRARY**

Professor Mary W. Oliver, a professional librarian and a graduate of the law school, continued as librarian throughout Byrd’s deanship. Five other professional library staff members (four assistant librarians and a cataloguer) were directly responsible to Professor Oliver during this period. The librarian was responsible directly to the dean for the administration of the library, but she was given wide autonomy in her sphere. The librarian was responsible for acquisitions, processing and maintenance of volumes and periodicals, administration of library services, cataloging, and recruitment and supervision of the library staff. The staff consisted of Kathleen Cheape, Ann Fortenberry, Claire B. Pratt, Patricia Wall, and Deborah K. Webster.

---

⁶ See infra Table II.
⁷ Frank R. Strong Retires, LAW ALUMNI NEWSLETTER (UNC Chapel Hill School of Law) July 1978, at 1.
The period 1974-79 was one of steady growth for the law library. On July 1, 1974, the number of catalogued volumes was 157,740; in addition, the library contained a total of 120,067 catalogued microcards and microfiche. On July 1, 1979, these numbers increased to 194,662 catalogued volumes, with comparable increases in acquisitions of microcards and microfiche. An increase in state appropriations and generous gifts from friends of the law library made this growth possible.

During Dean Byrd’s tenure, cooperative efforts were undertaken by the law libraries of the University at Chapel Hill, Duke University, and North Carolina Central University in developing research collections with a view toward reducing unnecessary duplications. Furthermore, the staff of the law library engaged in long-range planning, with the principal assignments being undertaken by Claire Pratt, Reference Librarian, and Patricia Wall, Acquisitions Librarian.

CURRICULUM

The major development in the curriculum during Dean Byrd’s tenure was an increased emphasis on legal ethics and professional responsibility. In addition to the regular course in Professional Responsibility, each teacher of a first-year course was required to devote three class hours each semester to instruction in professional responsibility. The next step was to require as a prerequisite to graduation that a student take the regular course in Professional Responsibility or enroll in a non-credit course of at least ten classroom hours in which legal ethics and related matters were taught. In addition to the emphasis on ethics, new seminars offered were Energy Regulation, Educational Policy Law, Juvenile Law, and Aging and the Law, and a new joint-degree program was undertaken with the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs at Duke University.

During the 1975-76 academic year, the faculty adopted a resolution permitting third-year law students to be certified to represent clients in specific cases under the North Carolina third-year practice rule. To qualify for practice under the rule, the student was required to work under the supervision of a practicing attorney and a faculty member licensed to practice in North Carolina. A number of students were so certified by the North Carolina State Bar.

Although the beginnings of clinical education at the law school occurred during the Phillips administration, it was under Dean Byrd that clinical legal education programs were established and became a regular part of the law school curriculum. In the fall of 1977, Dean Byrd appointed a committee composed of Professors Broun (chair-
man), Kalo, Lefstein, and Martin to study clinical education. Subsequently the faculty adopted the committee’s recommendation to employ a full-time faculty member to supervise students selected to represent prison inmates and to conduct courses related to this representation. In February 1978, David S. Rudolf was approved by the faculty to head a clinical education program. In the fall of 1978, a program consisting of twelve credit hours was inaugurated. There was a trial practice component of three hours, a course in prisoners’ rights and post-conviction proceedings of three hours, and the supervised clinical component involving six credit hours.

**ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

Students who were awarded the Juris Doctor degree with high honors while Byrd was dean were William Graham Champion Mitchell, Edward Garrett Walker, Stanley D. Davis, Sarah Elizabeth Gibson, Henry Marvin Mercer, III, Henry P. Oglesby, Richard A. Simpson, Jo Ann T. Harllee, Alan Edward Kraus, Robert A. Jaffee, Andrea Ann Timko, Dewey Michael Jones, E. William Bates, II, Richard P. Levi, James Harry Clark, and Sheila Hogan Fellerath. Jo Ann T. Harllee earned special recognition for her academic achievement. She made an “A” in every one of her twenty-seven courses in the law school.

**STUDENT ACTIVITIES**

The Student Bar Association continued to provide the center stage for student activities during Dean Byrd’s administration. Through the Association students were provided a wide range of services, funding, and information. The Presidents of the Association during Dean Byrd’s tenure were Robert F. Orr, Catherine Cooper, G. Rankin Coble, Raymond Eugene Owens, Jr., and Stuart S. Lipton.

The North Carolina Lawyers’ Research Service was formed by law students at Chapel Hill for the purpose of carrying out legal research for North Carolina attorneys. The service was sponsored by the Student Bar Association and partial funding was provided by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

The Holderness Moot Court Bench was quite active. Two teams participated in the National Moot Court Competition. In 1976 the law school team reached the National Finals in the Client Counselling Competition. In 1978 the Holderness Moot Court Bench sponsored its first annual J. Braxton Craven, Jr., Memorial Moot Court Competition.
Three new student organizations were created during the five years between 1974 and 1979. The Minority Law Students Association was organized to meet the special needs of minority students enrolled in the law school. This organization developed out of informal groups consisting primarily of African-American students that gathered to help the law school recruit minority law students, to plan social activities, and to serve on committees as representatives of the special interests of minority students.

The establishment of *The North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation* during the 1975-76 academic year was a significant milestone in the history of the law school. Professor Seymour W. Wurfel, with full support from Dean Byrd, provided the inspiration and the driving force for this achievement. Professor John P. Dalzell and Associate Professor Jonathan A. Eddy helped with the organization. All the founders agreed that the ultimate success of this new venture depended on the student board of editors. Henry M. Burwell was the first editor-in-chief. Students who served on the first editorial board were L. Holmes Eleazer, Jr., William Macon Richardson, Eugene A. Reese, Stephane Grogan, John A. Swem, Michael A. Swann, and John T. Kennedy.

Students continued to sit on joint student-faculty committees dealing with placement, curriculum, student-faculty relations and other areas. Students also interviewed prospective faculty members and conducted teacher evaluations.

**Placement**

The administration and the law faculty assisted prospective graduates and alumni in finding positions requiring a legal education. The placement director was the administrative officer primarily responsible for the placement program. Gladys Dimmick became the Director of Placement and Alumni Secretary under Dean Phillips; she continued to serve in this position under Dean Byrd until the last year of his deanship.

Placement of the members of the Class of 1975, the first year of Dean Byrd's leadership, was as follows: The largest number, ninety-five, were employed by law firms, seventy-one of these with North Carolina firms and twenty-four with firms in other states. Forty-two were employed by government agencies—twenty-nine with state and local agencies and thirteen with federal agencies. Nineteen were employed as law clerks, of whom eleven worked with state judges and eight with federal judges. Sixteen were engaged in indigent legal services, fourteen opened law offices, eight were employed by
corporations, five entered military service, three worked in non-legal positions, and one entered graduate school.\textsuperscript{8}

Sarah Elizabeth Gibson of the Class of 1976 served as law clerk to Judge J. Braxton Craven, Jr., of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. She then became the first woman to serve as law clerk to United States Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White. In the fall of 1983, she began a distinguished career as a member of the law school faculty, where she is now Burton Craige Professor.

Data furnished by voluntary reporting indicate that at least ninety-two percent of the Classes of 1977 and 1978 took law-related positions within a year after graduation. As of the spring of 1980, the 217 members of the class that graduated in 1979 reported 194 in law-related positions and seven in non-legal positions; sixteen were either seeking employment or of unknown status. The median starting salary of the ninety-seven reporting was approximately $17,370.\textsuperscript{9}

**ALUMNI ACTIVITIES**

Under Dean Byrd, contributions to the Law Alumni Association and the Law Foundation showed steady growth. From 1974 to 1979 donations to the Law Alumni Association increased from approximately $20,000 a year to $30,000 a year. The budget of the Law Alumni Association for the last year of Dean Byrd's administration was as follows: scholarships, $15,000; Dean's Discretionary Fund, $4,500; publication costs for the law alumni newsletter, $5,000; Holderness Moot Court, $2,000; faculty professional travel, $1,500; and operating expenses, $2,000.\textsuperscript{10} The Presidents of the Law Alumni Association during Dean Byrd's tenure were: Robert G. Vaughn, Jr., Stephen P. Milliken, T. LaFontine Odom, Robert Byrd, and Willis P. Whichard.

In 1974 the Second Century Fund established by Dean Phillips had raised $675,425. In 1977, $245,750 was added to endowment funds. Most of this increase came from distributions from the liquidation of the Sarah Graham Kenan Foundation. During the academic year 1977-78 the Law Foundation disbursed $45,000 to the law school. Beginning in 1974 the Presidents of the Law Foundation were Nelson W. Taylor, III, Herbert S. Falk, Jr., and James C. Fox.


\textsuperscript{9} UNC SCHOOL OF LAW, LAW SCHOOL CATALOGUE 40 (1981).

\textsuperscript{10} Willis P. Whichard, *Letter from President Whichard, LAW ALUMNI NEWSLETTER* (UNC School of Law, Chapel Hill, N.C.), Apr. 1979, at 1.
After 1975 the Foundation's bylaws were changed to permit a president to serve for two terms. Thus, Falk and Fox were elected for two one-year terms.

Law Alumni Weekend, held on November 1-2 in 1974, was the occasion for initiating two lectures. The William T. Joyner Lecture on Constitutional Law was established by a gift from the Sarah Graham Kenan Foundation to honor attorney William T. Joyner for his outstanding service to the State of North Carolina and to the legal profession. The Marvin K. and Florence T. Blount Lecture on Estate Planning was made possible by a gift from the Blounts, who sought to engender greater professional and public awareness of this important area of the law.

At its twentieth reunion in 1976, the Class of 1956 under the leadership of Herbert S. Falk, Jr., pledged $4,000 as a special gift to the law school. This was the beginning of the practice of special giving by twentieth reunion classes.

**LAW CENTER**

The Law Center, created in 1969, continued to function effectively during Dean Byrd's tenure. In 1975 Professor Laurens Walker was chosen to succeed Assistant Dean Robert A. Melott, who had served as director of the center since 1971.

In his annual report for 1976, Dean Byrd commented on the work supported by the Law Center:

The projects supported included a continuing review of North Carolina's new Administrative Procedure Act, an examination of the estate planning problems of young North Carolina families, and a study of the State's Commercial Code and its commercial paper loss allocation provisions. Other projects included an investigation of procedures imposed on city and county boards in connection with requests for special use permits and zoning amendments and an effort to determine the significance of the identity of the draftsman in dispositive legal instruments. Also, the Center sponsored an examination of the continuity of interest doctrine in tax law and an effort to determine the meaning of "control" under the Uniform Partnership Act. In addition to these research projects, the Law Center maintained its interest in continuing education and sponsored two special lectures, one relating to North Carolina estate
planning, and the other dealing with selected developments in money remedies for tort.\textsuperscript{11}


The historical interest of the faculty in good teaching was enhanced as a result of the financial support for basic and applied research practiced by the Law Center. The bulk of this support was in the form of summer grants for faculty members who were not scheduled to teach in one or more of the summer sessions. The nature of the research not only enriched the teaching of the faculty member but made valuable contributions to the legal profession, the state, and the nation.

\textbf{INSTITUTES FOR PRACTICING ATTORNEYS}

Under Dean Byrd the law school continued its participation with the North Carolina Bar Association and other North Carolina Law Schools in the Cooperative Legal Education Program. Each year several members of the faculty volunteered to take part in the program.

\textbf{CONCLUSION}

Robert G. Byrd elected to return to full-time teaching at the end of his five-year term as dean.

Dean Byrd was assisted in the performance of his administrative duties by Associate Dean Morris R. Gelblum, Registrar Ruth H. Strong, and Placement Director and Law Alumni Coordinator Gladys Dimmick. Dimmick, after serving twenty-four years at the law school, left to become personal secretary to Judge J. Dickson Phillips, Jr., of the United States Court of Appeals. When she departed Dean Byrd said:

Over a period of almost a quarter of a century . . . Gladys Dimmick has remained as a constant influence in the law

\textsuperscript{11}. Byrd, \textit{supra} note 8, at 853.
school. In this time she has served the school and its alumni with loyalty, dedication, hard work, and great civility.\textsuperscript{12} Edith Finley, Secretary to the Dean, Gelblum, and Strong served throughout his term.

During Byrd’s tenure as dean, the Alumni Association was strengthened through initiation of the \textit{Law Alumni Newsletter} and through the inauguration of class reunions. Both membership in the Law Alumni Association and giving to the Law Foundation increased. The relative competitiveness of faculty salaries improved. The number of faculty increased, the student-faculty ratio was reduced, and the size of instructional classes lowered. The strength and diversity of the faculty was maintained through able replacements of faculty lost because of retirement and resignations. Faculty research support continued at a high level, and the excellence of the library was maintained. The quality of the student body remained high, and support for student-related activities, particularly scholarships, the Holdenness Moot Court, and placement, was strengthened. Although these many threads of tangible progress soon became interwoven into the ongoing life of the law school, it is evident that under Bob Byrd’s quiet, steady, and efficient leadership tangible progress was made in many vital areas. Dean Byrd fully appreciated the necessity for protecting the character of the law school. He exemplified in a high degree the qualities of truth, honor, and integrity. In this he stands tall among his illustrious predecessors.

At the end of Byrd’s deanship he was Chairman of the Governor’s Brown Lung Study Commission and a member of the North Carolina General Statutes Commission and the North Carolina Legislative Study Commission on Evidence and Comparative Negligence. Further, he was serving on several University committees, including the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct, the School of Public Health Board of Visitors, and as chairman of the Search Committee for a dean of the School of Social Work.

A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Law Alumni Association expressed the profound gratitude of the alumni for Dean Byrd’s leadership.

On July 1, 1979, Dean Byrd was succeeded by Kenneth S. Broun, a faculty colleague.

\textsuperscript{12} \textit{Gladys Dimmick Resigns}, \textit{LAW ALUMNI NEWSLETTER} (UNC School of Law, Chapel Hill, N.C.), July 1979, at 2.
TABLE I: FACULTY SERVICE 1974-79

ANDREWS: Member, Academic Affairs Committee on Use of Human Subjects in Research.

AYCOCK: Chairman, University Committee on Distinguished Professorships; Member, Central Committee on Selection of Morehead Scholars; Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association.

BROWN: Member, Faculty Hearings Committee.

CLIFFORD: Member, Faculty Welfare Committee.

DAYE: Chairman, Committee on Status of Minorities and Disadvantaged; Member, Business School Dean Search Committee; Steering Committee Faculty-Staff Caucus.

GELBULM: Member, Affirmative Action Advisory Committee; Residence Status Committee; Committee on Recruitment of Black Faculty.

GLENN: Member, Parking Appeals Committee.

KALO: Member, Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects in Research; Dean’s Delegate to the Supervisory Board of the Student Judiciary.

LEWIS: Member, Faculty Council.

LINK: Member, Committee on the Protection of the Rights of Human Subjects in Research; Faculty Athletic Committee; Committee on Recombinant DNA Research; Chairman, University Staff Employee Grievance Committee; Chairman, Academic Affairs United Fund Campaign in 1977.

NAKELL: Member, Faculty Grievance Committee; Advisory Board to Student Government Attorney; Nursing School Research Review Board; Faculty Council.

OLIVER: Member, Faculty Council.

PHILLIPS: Chairman, Committee on University Government; Member, Committee on Faculty Hearings; The Tenure Study Committee; The Search Committee for Dean of the School of Business Administration.

POLLI: Chairman of the Faculty; Chairman, Faculty Hearings Committee; Member, Committee on Faculty Welfare.

RICHMOND: Member, University Title IX Committee; Advisor to the Subcommittee on Retirement Plans of the Faculty Welfare Committee.
SCHOENBAUM:  Member, Technical Staff of UNC Water Resources Research Institute; Member, Board of Directors of UNC Botanical Garden.

TURNIER:  Member, University Grievance Committee; Traffic and Parking Advisory Committee; Advisor, University Welfare Committee.

VERKUIL:  Chairman, Staff Personnel Committee.

WALKER:  Member, Educational Policy Committee; Committee on Scholarships and Student Aid.

WING:  Member, Institutional Review Board, School of Public Health.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrews</td>
<td>Reporter, North Carolina Superior Court Judges’ Pattern Jury Instructions Committee for Criminal Cases; Director, 1978 AALA Workshop on Teaching Criminal Justice Courses; Consultant to the United States Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aycock</td>
<td>Drafting Committee for Legislation on the Administration of Estates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blakey</td>
<td>Member, ABA National Client Counseling Committee; Reporter to the Contracts Subcommittee of the Committee on Pattern Jury Instructions of the North Carolina Conference of Superior Court Judges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broun</td>
<td>Director, National Institute for Trial Advocacy; Member National Board of Trial Advocacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford</td>
<td>Reporter, North Carolina Superior Court Judges’ Pattern Jury Instructions Committee on Commercial, Banking and Business Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daye</td>
<td>Member, Board of Directors and Executive Committee, North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research; Chairman, Triangle Housing Development Corporation; Member, Board of Directors; In-Chu-Co Housing Development Corporation; President North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobbs</td>
<td>Moderator of and a participant in a presentation to a joint meeting of the Remedies and Torts Sections of the Association of American Law Schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddy</td>
<td>Chairman of the Section on Commercial, Contract and Related Consumer Law of the Association of American Law Schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelbulm</td>
<td>Member, Executive Committee, AALA Section on Pre-Legal Education and Admission to Law School; UNC Representative to Law School Admission Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn</td>
<td>Reporter, North Carolina Superior Court Judges’ Pattern Jury Instructions Committee for Civil Cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haskell</td>
<td>Member, ABA Standing Committee on Legal Assistants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KALO: Team Leader, Southeast Regional of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy.

LEFSTEIN: Reporter, ABA Standing Committee on Association Stands for Criminal Justice; Member, ABA Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defendants; Member, Board of Directors and Executive Committee, National Legal and Defender Association.

LEWIS: An American delegate to the first Inter-American Conference on Law, Population and the Status of Women; Member, Governor's Juvenile Code Commission.

LOUIS: Consultant to the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice; Member, Rules of Procedure Drafting Committee of the North Carolina General Statutes Commission.

LINK: Member, Real Property Committee, North Carolina Bar Association; Member, Chapel Hill Community Appearance Commission; Member, several committees of the ABA Real Property Section.

LOEWY: Member, Criminal Law Subcommittee of the Pattern Jury Instructions of the North Carolina Conference of Superior Court Judges; Chairman, Nominating Committee AALA Constitutional Law Section.

MURPHY: Member, Board of Governors, National Academy of Arbitrators; Permanent Arbitrator, Tennessee Valley Authority; Member, National Task Force on National Labor Relations Board Procedures.

NAKELL: Member, Criminal Law Committee, Multistate Bar Examination; President, North Carolina Legal Services, Inc.

OLIVER: Member, ABA Committee on Relations with Law Publishers; Member AALA Committee on the White House Conference 1978-79; Consultant, Virginia Council on Higher Education.

PHILLIPS: Reporter and Consultant to the National Carolina Bar Association Appellate Rules Committee; Chairman, North Carolina Board of Ethics; Reporter for the North Carolina Bar Association Committee on the Administration of Justice.
POLLITT: Special Counsel to House Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. Congress; Board Member, Southerners for Economic Justice; Board Member, American Association of University Professors; Board Member, North Carolina Civil Liberties Union.

RICHMOND: Member, Standing Committee of the Southeastern Conference of the Association of American Law Schools.

RUDOLF: Advisory Member, North Carolina State Bar Special Committee to Study Rules Governing Practical Training of Law Students.

SCHOENBAUM: Member, Delegation for the meeting between Soviet and American specialists in environmental law; Member, North Carolina Marine Science Commission; Member, North Carolina Bar Association Committee on Corporate, Commercial and Banking Law.

SCOTT: Vice President School of Arts Foundation; Trustee Louisburg College; Member and Director, Sarah Graham Kenan Foundation.

SMITH: Named by the Federal Power Commission to head a task force to study the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline.

STRONG: Continued to serve as Director of the Association of American Law Schools Law Teaching Clinic and as National Secretary-Treasurer of the Order of the Coif; Member of the Practical Training Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association; Member of the Bar Examination Study Project of the Association of American Law Schools; consultant to the President of North Carolina Central University on the law school of that institution.

TURNIER: Submitted to General Assembly a Report on Corporate Income Tax prepared by him and his students.

VERKUIL: Consultant, Administrative Conference on the United States; Vice President of the North Carolina Consumers Council; Member, Administrative Procedure Drafting Committee of the General Statutes Commission; Member, American
Law Institute; Chairman, AALS Administrative Law Section.

WALKER: Lectured at various European Universities on his research in Law and Psychology.

WING: Consultant to the Office of Planning and Evaluation in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Member, Health Law Committee of the American Public Health Association.

WURFEL: Vice Chairman, North Carolina General Statutes Commission; Member, Board of Scientific Directors of the North Carolina Institute of Nutrition.