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### Dean's Statement, Annual Report - 1987-1988

J. Clay Smith Jr.

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DEAN'S STATEMENT  
ANNUAL REPORT - 1987-1988

The Howard University School of Law is a beacon of light in the American legal education system. From 1869 to the present, the School of Law has refuted all who claimed that people of color could not successfully enter the practice of law. Not only have our graduates entered the profession of law, they have influenced the jurisprudence that governs the law and its application. The School of Law can take pride in all of its accomplishments.

The School of Law is a unique and vital component of the University. Its faculty has served and continues to serve central administration and the University in diverse ways--both in and outside of the University. The School of Law strengthens the University through the watchful eyes of its law alumni--some who were given a chance to become lawyers only because the School of Law opened its doors to them.

There is no doubt about the illustrious history of the law school and the significant gains that our graduates have made to date. However, the law school's focus must now be on the role it will and must play in the Twenty-First Century.

A century ago, the law faculty and the University pondered the question about the role that the School of Law would play in the Twentieth Century. Whatever plan of action they devised, it is clear that their vision and willingness to work together in order to implement the plan of action was successful. In fact, we are still benefiting from that energy and vision.

Our graduates have benefited substantially from the outstanding teaching and scholarship of Professors Albert Gallatin Riddle, William L.

Houston, James A. Cobb, William Robert Ming, Leon A. Ransom, William Taylor, William H. Hastie, Charles Hamilton Houston, Elwood Chisholm, Paul E. Miller, Patricia R. Harris and many others. The School of Law has benefited from the leadership of its deans and other professors of long standing. Despite the many achievements of the past, we must look to and plan for the future. The School of Law must not fall victim to living solely on its history; it must continue to make history.

There are several signs that there is a need for the School of Law to involve itself in contemporary civil rights litigation affecting the rights and liberties of Black Americans. The political world has seen the evolution of more Black politicians elected to state legislatures<sup>rk</sup> in recent years. One politician, during this academic year, Jesse Louis Jackson, made the most successful run for the presidency of the United States than any Afro-American in the history of the country. One of our own graduates, L. Douglas Wilder, '59, is the Lt. Governor of The Commonwealth of Virginia. Hence, the School of Law must continue to evaluate and to re-evaluate its mission to meet the evolving group needs of Afro-Americans from all walks of life, including the thousands of Black men who constitute the current prison population of the United States.

The School of Law cannot wait until the new century to formulate a plan of action to enlarge the individual and economic liberty of the slave progeny. It must do it now—for there is no other choice—less we lose the edge on the direction of the jurisprudence and the politics of the law that influence the lives of twelve percent of the American population.

The justification for the School of Law is the ethical imperative to provide the nation with more Black lawyers. Many counties in this nation do not have a single Black lawyer within its boundaries to aid and to support its Black population and other defenseless people. The School of Law must send its faculty to these counties to seek out and to discover young people to attend the School of Law with the hope that they will return to these counties to practice law. As long as Black people make up twelve percent of the American population and two percent of the total population of lawyers in the nation, any experiment in the School of Law in the training and development of Black lawyers is justifiable.

Several significant achievements (in which we all can be proud) have occurred during the past academic year. A few are highlighted:

- Contributions of over \$950,000 raised from alumni and other non-University sources (1986-1988).
- Ten thousand recruitment bulletins ordered in 1986 were expended during this academic year; an additional twenty thousand reprints, with minor updating as relates to information on University fees, were ordered.
- The first ever professional placement brochure was completed. It will be used as a marketing tool to educate prospective employers about the law school. (Appendix 1.)
- The first group membership in the American Bar Association for the faculty of law.
- A new Student Handbook was completed and approved by vote of the Board of Trustees in March, 1988. Highlights of major changes in the Handbook are attached. (Appendix 2.)
- A one hundred thousand dollar donation to establish the Judith D. and D.F. Antonelli, Jr. Endowed Scholarship to assist several students in the years ahead.

- Packaging is completed for the Constitutional Law Chair, the first funded chair in the history of the School of Law, with funds of \$800,000. (Appendix 3.)
- A donation of \$10,000 from the Shell Oil Foundation to establish a Shell Graduate Scholarship to support the Constitutional Law Scholar. (Appendix 4.)
- The participation of the Director of the Placement Office in several professional meetings of her colleagues in the legal education placement area signaling a commitment to assuring Howard law students employment opportunities in the marketplace.
- An allocation of \$1.5 million scholarship commitment for student merit.
- Permanent funding of Howard Law Journal to support students during summer months making Journal a twelve month enterprise.

Several policy changes affecting the law school were initiated and determined by central administration:

- The 1988 entering class and beyond and thereafter is not to exceed 100 students.
- The phasing out of the Master of Comparative Jurisprudence Program to commence in 1988.
- A ten month contractual pay basis for the faculty of the School of Law, notice of such first announced to AALS in April, 1988, and implemented in July, 1988.

As the future of the School of Law is assessed, the administrative needs of the Dean must be made a high priority by the University. As was stated in the Dean's Statement in the 1987-1988 Annual Report of the School of Law "there is an urgent need for executive level operational and administrative support, to buttress the Office of the Dean as relates to its ability to do long-range planning and forecasting." A statement that is true today. The annual report also stated:

"The longevity of the Howard Law School has much to do with elevating the Law School from a crisis management mode to predictable and measurable

management systems. The Dean's Office must with effective, productive, executive level management support, be able to engage in team-building in order to assure the necessary accountability centers in the Law School."

This statement is also true today.

The faculty, staff and the law librarian and staff reports are included in the pages that follow. A word of thanks is extended to the staff for their loyalty and support, enabling me to meet several of my goals during this academic year. Special thanks to several members of the faculty whose active leadership of committees as Chair, and faculty, whose enthusiastic committee work and advice have enhanced my ability to lead the faculty, respond to the alumni, and raise funds for the School of Law. The following paragraphs report on several critical areas which dominated this past academic year:

A. Accreditation: The American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. In January, 1987, the ABA/AALS conducted an exhaustive review of the law school. In August, 1987, the ABA/AALS report on their joint visit was received by President James E. Cheek and Dean J. Clay Smith, Jr. The report continued the status of the School of Law as accredited. However, the report noted several areas that remained of concern to ABA/AALS. These areas were to be addressed by April, 1988. On January 11, 1988, at the request of AALS, the president and the dean met with the Executive Committee of AALS in Miami, Florida, to report on the progress being made to satisfy the areas of concern. On February 8, 1988, AALS invited the president and dean to make an interim response to AALS on April 15, 1988. On April 19, 1988, a response was made to ABA/AALS. Matters relating to the law school will be taken up by AALS in October, 1988, and by ABA in March, 1989.

The future prospects of the law school look favorable. It is not unusual for ABA/AALS to monitor schools and indeed work with them to maintain and increase standards. In this connection, the Howard University School of Law has come quite a distance since May, 1986.

B. The Mandatory Comprehensive Examination And the ABA. In February, 1987, a student filed a complaint with the ABA alleging that the law school was in violation of ABA Standard 302(b). The student's complaint stated that the mandatory comprehensive examination adopted by the faculty was a bar review course and, therefore, in violation of ABA standards prohibiting the same. The student's complaint was investigated by Carl C. Monk, Dean of the School of Law at Washburn University in Topeka, Kansas. Dean Monk visited the law school on January 28, 1988, and met with students, faculty and alumni on the issue. The matter of the comprehensive examination was taken up by the Accreditation Committee at its meeting on April 29 - May 1, 1988. On May 10, 1988, ABA dismissed the student's complaint upholding the comprehensive examination as educationally sound. (Appendix 5.)

C. Activities of the Law School. The law school has been buzzing this year with all out effort to keep students focused on substantive and stimulating academic programs. Most of these programs are listed in the law school calendar which are contained in Volume 2, Nos. 1 and 2 of The Jurist, at Appendix 6. Three programs were unique. On September 22, 1987, the law school and the Washington Bar Association co-sponsored a program celebrating the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The program entitled, "The Afro-American Experience and the U.S. Constitution: Compromise, Conflict and Change," featured

Harvard Law Professor Derrick Bell. Others involved in this historic event included, Nathaniel H. Speights, president of the WBA, Robert E. Jordan, III, president of the District of Columbia Bar Association, The Honorable Aubrey Robinson, Chief Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia Circuit and Linda Greene, Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee.

A second program of interest was the second annual conference on capital venture. In 1986, three students requested the dean's office to fund a program on capital venture. Encouraged by the students and supported by the assistance of Professor W. Sherman Rogers, on March 31, 1988, a second conference entitled, "Raising Money For Your Business Venture" was held at the law school. Several distinguished panelists spoke at this program. Appendix 7.

The significance of both programs mentioned above is their importance subject matter and bar support for law school programs, scholars and the community.

The third unique program of this academic year was the revitalization of the colloquia by the Master of Jurisprudence Program, under the leadership of Professor Goler Teal Butcher. These colloquia drew students and faculty together and created a robust atmosphere of debate and intellectual exchanges. They also offered the opportunity for graduate law students (all lawyers) in the M.C.J. Program to share their knowledge with American law students. One example was a program held on September 30, 1987. Jaral Lenguitya, Professor of Law at Rhankam Ha Eng University, Thailand and Surason Suvanprakorn, Professor of Law at Khurakitpundit University, Thailand, presented lectures about the practice of law and the judicial system of Thailand.

D. Student Achievements. The achievements of individual students at the law school during the past year cannot be over emphasized. The student organizations have been responsible for several events that brought prominent lawyers and scholars to the law school, and the Howard Law Journal's publication, under the editorship of Cheryl Stevens, '88, of the two commemorative issues of the Journal celebrating the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution (Vols. 30/3 and 30/4) are but a few student milestones. Others follow:

Four Howard University law students were the 1987 recipients of the Earl Davis Award. This Award is presented annually to law students who achieve excellence in the area of advocacy and scholarship. Jack<sup>†</sup> H. Olender, an outstanding Washington lawyer, is the principal sponsor of the Scholarship. The following students received \$500 awards on December 17, 1987. Each recipient is a member of the graduating class of 1988:

1. Josephine Scarlett, captain of the Moot Court Team at Howard University School of Law and author of a student note in the Howard Law Journal on employer indemnification from third parties.
2. Jerusa Carl Wilson, Jr., a member of the Moot Court Team at Howard University School of Law and the recipient of the American Jurisprudence Awards in three subjects: Legal Methods, Criminal Justice Clinic and Torts.
3. Janet Renee Thompson, a top honor 1987 best oralist in the Charles Hamilton Houston Intermural Moot Court Competition. Co-captain of the National Moot Court Team.
4. James J. Barnes, managing editor of the Howard Law Journal, received the highest grades in Contracts and Agency courses in the law school.

Three second-year Howard Law students were awarded prizes in the Fats Waller essay competition. The top essayist was Colline Silvera of Maryland who won a \$4,000 cash prize for her essay on the legitimate proprietary claims of public figures when others copy their personalities. Each contestant submitted essays on the same subject. Nadya E. Aswad of New Jersey won the second place award of \$3,000 and Donna M. Mullen of Pennsylvania won \$1,000 third prize. The money for these prizes and other manual awards was left to Howard University School of law by Thomas W. Waller, Jr., the son of famous jazz pianist, Thomas W. Waller, who was known professionally as Fats Waller.

In addition:

- Cheryl Stevens, '88, was named the outstanding woman law graduate of Howard Law School (1988-1989) by the National Association of Women Lawyers, and third place winner in the Phillip Jessup International Moot Court Competition oral argument held at Georgetown Law School.
- Teresa A. Howie, '88, twice academic scholarship honoree: The Judge Lloyd O. Brown Scholarship (\$1,000) and the National Barrister's Wives Scholarship (\$1,200).
- Stanley Gray, '89, third recipient of the Sigma Delta Tau Legal Fraternity Scholarship named for the late Judge Carl Moultrie I; \$1,000 Scholarship award.
- Morad Eghbal, '89, second place winner in the 18th Annual Environment Law Essay Contest sponsored by the American Trial Lawyers Association; a \$2,000 prize. His winning essay was entitled, "Available Tort Remedies for Contaminated Water Supplies" (the first Howard student to win a prize in the contest's history.)

- Vincent Uchendu, '89, intramural Aetna Essay Contest winner, received a \$1,000 tuition scholarship which subject to renewal during his senior year, if he maintains a B average. The essay contest was funded by Aetna Insurance Company with the support of Sandford Cloud, Jr., '69, Vice President for Corporate Involvement. Uchendu's winning essay was on the judicial review of Veteran's Administration decisions.
- Omodore Bruce Jupiter, '89, a \$5,000 tuition scholarship winner in the name of the late Honorable Thomas Harper, '54. The award is made each year to a person with a B average interested in pursuing a career in criminal law. The scholarship was possible by Judge Harper's wife, Ms. Gladys Harper.
- Mary White, '88, the Bureau of National Affairs Award winner in recognition of the most satisfactory scholastic progress in the field of law during the final school year.
- Dawn J. Adams and Dawn L. Brown each received the G. Luz A. James, '74, Award of \$1,000 towards their tuition for their outstanding performance in the Trial Advocacy Program.
- Lauren Medlock and Kimberly Jones won \$700 and \$300 respectively for the best and second best brief in the Charles Hamilton Houston Moot Court Competition. The funds were made available by a gift from Meade Data.
- Kenya Law Project. For the second consecutive year two Howard Law students represented the law school in an Operation Crossroad Program, Inc., in Kenya, East Africa. The competitively selected students spent a month in Kenya learning about its legal and social systems. Omodore Bruce Jupiter and Juanita Dean of the class of 1989 were selected to go to Kenya.

These are but a few of the achievements of students during the past academic year. I expect these achievements to continue in the years ahead.

E. National Moot Court Team. The NMCT won no tournaments this year, but the team is building a respectable reputation and should do better next year. The team had a pressing schedule which included several competitions. (Appendix 8.)

F. Alumni Development. The time and attention given to the alumni of the School of Law in the past fifteen months is beginning to pay off in terms of monetary contributions and service.

1. Fundraising. In December, 1986, the dean conducted the first fundraising campaign conducted by the School of Law in recent memory. The response was good, but not nearly as successful as during this academic year. Aided by the publication of three issues of The Jurist, the alumni news-journal, and several direct mailings to the alumni from the law school, more than \$180,000 has been raised from alumni and other contributors, and over \$50,000 in alumni pledges are outstanding. Attached is a report about the first telemarketing fundraising effort in which the law school participated: 52.9 of our graduates have pledged or donated \$64,936 in funds to the law school. (Appendix 9.)

Fundraising events were jointly sponsored by the Greater New York Howard Law Alumni Chapter during the 66 Annual National Bar Association Convention in New York on July 23, 1988, by our Florida law alumni in Miami on January 9, 1988, by the D.C. Chapter for the Greater Washington Area on June 3, 1988. Alumni have also been responsible for other contributions made to the law school. For example, Bernard F. Ashe, '56, was responsible for the \$5,000 contribution to the law school on

June 13, 1988, from the Section on Labor Law of the American Bar Association and Julian Riley Dugas, '49, has been instrumental in facilitating other significant funds.

2. Lost Alumni Survey Conducted. During the past year over 300 lost alumni have been found based upon a lost alumni notice sent out to all of the graduates of the law school.

3. Judicial Survey Conducted. A Judicial Survey was conducted by the law school during this past year to identify which of our graduates were members of the federal and state judicial systems and who were administrative law judges. The survey, was published in the summer issue of The Jurist. (Appendix 6.)

4. Use of Alumni-Recruitment. Several of our alumni responded to Professor Alice G. Bullock's call for assistance to attend law recruitment conferences in various parts of the nation. Alumni such as James H. Mayo, '80, (California) and Ruby J. Sherrod, '82, (Alabama) are examples of alumni who helped us at the Black Law Student Association Law School Recruitment Day in Oakland, California, and at the Career Day at Alabama A & M University in Huntsville.

5. Mentor/Protege' Program. The Howard Law Alumni Association of the The Greater Washington Area inaugurated a Mentor/Protege' Program matching a law student with a member of the Association. This Program was spearheaded by Henry M. Terrell, '71, president of the Association and implemented by Wilbert Baccus, '74, and Donald A. Thigpen, Jr., '74. (Appendix 9A.)

6. Alumni Visit Law School to Lecture. Several alumni gave their time and attention to students and faculty by visiting classes, helping with the placement process and lecturing at the law school. One feature of the year was a lecture given by Judge Adolpho A. Birch, Jr., '56, a member of (and the first Black member) the Tennessee Criminal Court of Appeals.

7. Alumni Directory. The first law alumni directory is expected to be completed in a few months. The law school has provided the names and addresses of all known alumni to the publisher, Bernard C. Harris Publishing Company, Inc. Each alumnus has been contacted to verify the data relative to them. The Lost Alumni Survey conducted by the law school has facilitated an early completion date of the directory. The directory will be beneficial to all concerned. It will be useful to students and for recruitment, fundraising, alumni class reunions and business contacts for and between alumni.

Overall, there are positive signs that the alumni fully support their law school and are willing to support it by financial gifts and services.

G. Admissions and Recruitment Process. The admissions process during the past academic year has been fluid. Fortunately, the law school recovered somewhat from the negative publicity of May, 1986, and May of 1988. However, it may take two-four more years to rebuild the public image of the law school from that publicity.

In September, 1987, the Assistant Dean reported that the law school's enrollment figures were as follows:

	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
1st Year	140	75	65
2nd Year	76	32	44
Unclassified	1	1	2
3rd Year	<u>78</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>52</u>
TOTALS	297	134	163

As is apparent, the size of the first year class nearly doubled from the entering class of 1986, a definite sign of recovery for the law school. While there is some concern about the LSAT scores of the incoming class, the GPA scores were higher than the entering class of 1986. The debate on whether students with LSAT scores lower than 23 was resolved. It is now the policy of the law school to admit students with an LSAT score of 23+ to the law school (with other factors considered) except that 10 percent of an entering class may be admitted with LSAT scores below 23 where other factors determined by the faculty compel admission.

The law school continues to draw students from a national pool, a sign that the law school remains a competitor in the legal education marketplace. The five top feeder school for the entering class of 1987 were from the following colleges and universities: Howard University (Washington, D.C.), University of Maryland (College Park, Maryland), State University of New York (Long Island, New York), Hampton University (Hampton, Virginia) and Morehouse College (Atlanta, Georgia).

Common majors of students entering the law school this year were in the areas: Political Science, History, Business Administration, Psychology, Electrical Engineering, Humanities, Marketing, Sociology,

Mass Communications, Economics, Accounting, Pharmacy, Dance, Mathematics, English, Biology, Theatre, Nursing and Health Administration. The academic diversity of admittees continues to be broad.

The recruitment process has been exceptional given the fact that to date no full time recruitment personnel line has been authorized by central administration. In 1987, the dean, appointed Professor Alice G. Bullock, a member of the faculty as the Recruitment Coordinator. Her teaching load was reduced and a stipend paid to coordinate a national recruitment effort. Her efforts and the supporting efforts of the faculty were invaluable this year and should net a respectable entering class in the Fall of 1988. It should be noted that the appointment of a Recruitment Coordinator is a first step. The law school will not be able to effectively compete for the brightest minority and other students in the nation until the recruitment process is a twelve month activity in the law school, with a full-time recruitment professional, and equivalent support staff.

H. Decanal Guidelines on Selective (Merit) Pay. Faced with no written standards for merit pay increases in May, 1986, the dean found it necessary to implement Decanal Guidelines on Selective (Merit) Pay Adjustments. These Guidelines were implemented with the input of a special faculty committee which was appointed on December 8, 1986, consisting of the tenured faculty. On June 22, 1987, the faculty committee submitted its report, and on September 4, 1987, the Decanal Guidelines on Merit Pay were issued, Appendix 10. In the spring of 1988, the first merit pay increases were awarded under the Guidelines.

I. Faculty Evaluation By Students. Student faculty evaluation by students did not exist in the law school in May, 1986. Student evaluations had existed at one time, but had lapsed in the past ten years. Student views concerning faculty instruction was required in order to provide more insight on instruction and to provide the dean and the Appointments and Promotions Committee with another tool of evaluation. On November 6, 1987, a course evaluation questionnaire was implemented by the dean, Appendix 11.

J. Faculty Roundtable on Special Educational Initiatives. On June 1, 1988, the faculty, lead by Professor Goler Teal Butcher, met in a Faculty Roundtable to discuss a host of issues relative to the group needs of the students enrolled in the law school. The discussion focused on special programs for hardworking mid-level (C) students, special programs for top students, and structuring the instructional program to meet the group needs of our students. Appendix 12.

K. The Construction of a New Law School Building. Throughout the year there have been great expectations about the prospect of the construction of a new law school building. Faculty, alumni and students have been consulted on this matter. The matter was discussed at some length during the faculty meeting on December 3, 1987, a meeting attended by Harry G. Robinson, III, Dean of the School of Architecture. The dean's ideas on the subject are contained in his December 15, 1987 memorandum, entitled, "New Century Project: The Construction of a New Building Housing the Howard University School of Law" which is attached

herein as Appendix 13, as is the final memorandum from the Faculty Building Committee, Appendix 14. The Building Committee's memorandum dated June 9, 1988, following a visit by the Dean of New York University School of Law, Norman Redlich.

L. Bar Passage. We are critically concerned about the percentage of our graduates who fail the bar examination. Much more attention is being given to this area, and more attention must be devoted to the cause and effect of bar failures by Blacks generally. For example, it has recently been reported that "The University of California at Los Angeles School of Law, faced with large numbers of minority graduates who failed the bar exam, is embarking on a plan to weed out students with low grades--most of whom are minorities--and help train those who remain." See Adams, Change to Affirmative Action Are in Store for L.A. Law School, The National Law Journal, June 22, 1987, at 4, col. 4.

We take no solace from the fact that Blacks are failing the bar at an alarming rate. At Howard Law School we have an opportunity to turn bar failure into success, perhaps our greatest challenge.

For the second consecutive year, the law school invited bar examiners to meet with the student body and the faculty during a special faculty meeting to discuss the bar examination. On January 26, 1988, classes were suspended and a two hour session on the bar examination was conducted featuring Alan Kay, Esquire, a former bar examiner in the District of Columbia, Charles H. Dorsey, Jr., Chairman of the Maryland Board of Examiners and The Honorable Catherine Kelly, Associate Judge, D.C. Court of Appeals (Ret.) and Chairperson of the Committee on Admissions

in the District of Columbia. After their session with the students, Kay, Dorsey and Kelly met with the faculty for three hours. A lively and positive discussion ensued.

On May 14, 1988, Mr. Dorsey returned to the law school, accompanied by Mr. Bradford T. Bentley, the Executive Secretary of the Maryland Board of Examiners, to talk to members of the class of 1988 scheduled to sit for the next Maryland bar examination about the particulars of the Maryland bar examination for four hours.

It is expected that the focus on instruction, outreach and feedback about the bar coupled with tough decisions on admissions and tutorial issues will continue as we evaluate the cause and effect of bar passage. Our graduates appreciate what the law school is trying to do to help them. Appendix 15.

M. New Classrooms. On July, 1986, construction was commenced on three new classrooms in the School of Law. On February 15, 1988, the new classrooms were completed and classes commenced therein. The classrooms are of different dimensions, but all are on the amphitheatre model. Each is fully equipped with an overhead movie projector, an automatic adjustable podium and wired for computer technology. Two of the classrooms seat 55 students each and the larger classroom seats 68 students.

N. The JD/MBA Degree Program. The JD/MBA Program is on the move. The Associate Dean of the School of Law, Jeanus B. Parks, Jr., and Dr. Joseph Horton, the Coordinator of the Graduate MBA Program of the School of Business, have worked diligently during the year to complete the draft of the JD/MBA Degree Program Bulletin, the first since the

Program was inaugurated by the Board of Trustees in 1973. Appendix 15. The deans of the Schools of Law and Business also met on June 29, 1988, to work out other details in the Program. Appendix 16.

O. Merit Scholars Program and the Merit Fellows Program. The Merit Scholars Program has just completed its first year. Twenty students admitted in the law school during the 1987-1988 academic year received scholarships in the amount of \$5,000. It is too early to assess their progress. However, the initial grades in Torts which ended in November, 1987, suggests that the students admitted are doing well. Plans to extend the Merit Scholars Program was completed in November, 1987, after funds in the amount of \$500,000 was promised. (Appendix 17.) The standards for the Merit Scholars Program recommended by the dean and faculty were rejected by the president (Appendix 18), and new standards were substituted. Presently, there are two Merit Programs: Phase One--the original Merit Scholars Program at \$100,000 and Phase Two (Merit Fellows) which is funded at \$500,000 for F.Y. 1988, 1989 and 1990.

P. Early Enrollment Program. The second group of students admitted to the law school arrived on June 30, 1988. The objectives of EEP are: (1) to enable students who need a grounding in reasoning and logic to be exposed to such prior to the formal commencement of classes in the Fall and (2) to provide an opportunity for a select group of students who might otherwise be denied admission to be given a chance to prove that they are admission worthy during the early enrollment period.

All of the first ten (10) students admitted to the EEP completed their first year in law school. Their grades and performance is presently

under evaluation by Professor W. Sherman Rogers, the Director of EEP. A description of the Program is attached as Appendix 19, along with an outline and schedule of the EEP that commenced on June 30, 1988. The names of the 1988 EEP's are set out in the opening remarks of the dean to the students, entitled, "The Spirit of Excellence." Appendix 20.

Q. Faculty Publications. The 1986-1987 Annual Report listed research by the faculty in preparation for publication (pp. 18-20). While several members of the faculty did not publish during the past two years, half of the faculty, including the Law Librarian published. (See p. 10, The Jurist (Summer, 1988)), Appendix 6.

Faculty support in the area of research has been a focal point of the year. All of the typewriters formerly used by the faculty until 1987 were retired and replaced with computers. This new technology will greatly facilitate the research support so badly needed by the faculty. It is noted that any faculty members who requested a research assistant got one. Hence, the prospect of more articles from a broader segment of the faculty should ensue.

R. Preservation of Historic Photographs. One of the unique features of the law school is the historic photographs that have lined the walls of the building since at least 1895. These photographs include former deans, class photographs, group photographs of the Washington Bar Association, the American Library Association and other subject matter. Embodied in these photographs is the history of Howard University School of Law. As of the close of this academic year over half of the approximate 150 photographs have been photographically duplicated and reframed. The original photographs (some very large) and negatives

have been sent to the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center (Main Campus) for safekeeping. The duplicate photographs have been hung in the law school. The remaining original photographs through 1986 should be completed in like manner during the ensuing academic year. A part of the cost for this project has been borne by contributions from the alumni. The background on the project is attached as Appendix 21.

The individual photographs of students in the graduating classes of 1987 and 1988 are on file in the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center. It is important that the decanal office remind the president of the senior class to provide the decanal office with a black and white photograph of the entire class or of each graduate. The responsibility of transmission of the photographs to the photographic archives of the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center lies with the dean.

S. The Clinical Programs. Only two clinical programs have been in operation during the past academic year: the Criminal Justice Clinic, headed by Professor Donald L. Golden and the Law Students in Court Program which is a clinic supported by the area law schools, in which of our students participate.

The Criminal Justice Clinic won a \$25,000 grant from the Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis Department of the District of Columbia government during the past academic year. The proposal supporting the grant was designed to help support and to provide legal advice and representation for indigent persons charged with misdemeanor offenses.

-- Appendix 22.

Two of the other clinics failed to attract student attention: the Equal Employment Litigation Clinic and the Labor Law Clinic. This is the second year that these important clinics have been closed, even

though a clinical experience is part of the curriculum of the law school. There are several reasons--though none certain--as to why these clinics are inoperative: (1) the clinics have no overall director, (2) the faculty's ambivalence about clinics as witnessed by no action by the Faculty Clinic Committee in the past two years, (3) the lack of definition on the interrelation of the clinic's staff attorneys and the faculty, (4) the reduction of the enrollment and class size in the law school.

The faculty must give more time and attention to the issues associated with the clinics--and soon.

T. Issues Relating to Law Library. The Law Library is an important segment of the law and there are several matters about which attention is needed therein, including more staff, and a structured staff. No policy matters were brought or presented to the faculty this year by the Law Librarian, except the generic question regarding the status of the Law Librarian. This question surfaced as a major policy concern, a matter that is discussed in "Generic Status of Law Librarian," June 24, 1988. Appendix 23. The Appointments and Promotions Committee has recommended that term appointments, at the discretion of the dean, continue to apply to the Law Librarian.

Conclusion. In conclusion, in 1950 there were 1,450 Black lawyers in the nation. Today there are nearly 20,000, as against over 600,000 White lawyers. There is a need for more Black lawyers in this nation. American institutions of legal education are making great strides to recruit Black students to individual law schools, but many of these students do not graduate, and, many who do, continue to face difficulty

passing the bar. The School of Law is in a unique position to capture these same students, educate them and to send each of them out into the world uniquely trained to pass the bar and to become successful lawyers.

The mission of the School of Law will always be short-changed without the total support of the University. The mission of the School of Law will always be short-changed without the total dedication of its faculty. There is no other way toward the new century without the respect for the rules of governance that undergird the Charter of the School of Law.

The new century is upon the School of Law, indeed, the University family. There is little time left for anything other than a positive and direct response to the challenges that face our shared mission. Together we must erase the lingering legacy of racism, economic and political deprivation of the slave progeny, or we will fall prey to that legacy as a divided family.

*J. Clay Smith, Jr.*

J. Clay Smith, Jr.

Dean

July 31, 1988

DEAN'S STATEMENT  
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