Peter O. Steiner

Berkeley, before going to the University of Wisconsin economics department. He rose to professor there before coming to Michigan in 1968 as professor of economics and law.

Steiner has been a consultant to the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of the Budget, and the American Council of Graduate Schools. He has served as a member of the Presidential Task Force on Productivity and Competition and the Higher Education Advisory Committee on Wages and Prices. He has been a Social Science Research Council faculty research fellow, a Guggenheim fellow, and a Ford faculty research fellow.

In 1975, while on a visiting professorship in Kenya, he made international headlines when he helped negotiate the release of four Stanford University students who were kidnapped and held hostage by rebels in eastern Zaire.

A second major subdivision is a geographical listing of the living alumni showing their states and cities and the years of their first degree from the Law School. Michigan Law School alumni are located in all 50 states, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and 75 foreign countries. The third important division shows an entire list of graduates in each class—from 1860 through 1981—and indicates those who are deceased and those about whom the Law School has no current information. The volume is completed with a list of all faculty members who have served the school since 1859.

With the use of computers and modern printing technology, the time lag between the first announcement of this directory and the mailing of the questionnaire to alumni and the distribution of the finished volume was dramatically shortened from similar periods for the earlier editions, but inevitably this directory, like all directories, was “out of date” before it was printed. Because this was true, and more than 4,000 changes are made to the addresses each year, and because of the large size of each new class, the Law School now expects to publish a new edition at three year intervals. To keep the cost as reasonable as possible, and in anticipation of more frequent directories in the future, this edition has been issued with the so-called “perfect binding” or soft cover.

Great care was taken to keep factual and printing errors to a minimum, but miracles are not expected. If errors are found, the Law School will appreciate alumni sending the correct information to the school.

Those who did not take advantage of the pre-publication sale of the book may still purchase a directory, on a first-come first-served basis, for $15. Requests should be sent to the Law School Fund, The University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.—Roy F. Profitt

New Directory Of Law Alumni Is Published

The fifth in a series of alumni directories has recently been published by the Law School. It contains information about approximately 13,500 living alumni, whose class years span a period of 80 years from 1901 through 1981. It also includes the names of more than 4,500 new graduates who had not yet received their degrees when the last directory was published in 1970. With an average of 390 graduates in each class since that directory, the new additions to the ranks of alumni far outnumber those lost by attrition.

After an informal poll of alumni, the arrangement of the material in the new directory has been altered slightly from earlier editions to make this volume easier to use; however, the information is substantially the same. The largest subdivision of the new directory lists all living alumni in alphabetical order, and includes his or her entire academic history, legal or other employment position where applicable, and address. If a person’s name has been changed since graduation, both names will be shown. Business addresses have been emphasized, but whenever appropriate a home address has been used.

Aleinikoff And Schneider Are Newest Faculty

Alexander Aleinikoff and Carl E. Schneider are two new faculty members of the U-M Law School, effective in the fall, 1981. Aleinikoff will teach courses in
constitutional law and local government law. Most recently he served for three years as an attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice, first in the Office of Legal Counsel, then as counselor to the Associate Attorney General, and finally as a trial attorney specializing in wildlife management cases.

Aleinikoff is a 1974 summa cum laude graduate of Swarthmore College and a 1977 graduate of Yale Law School. While in law school he served as note editor of the Yale Law Journal.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Aleinikoff published an article, co-authored with Robert Cover, "Dialectical Federalism: Habeas Corpus and the Court," which appeared in the Yale Law Journal.

Schneider, a Michigan Law School alumnus, will teach courses in property law. During 1980-81 he served as law clerk for Justice Potter Stewart of the U.S. Supreme Court, and in 1979-80 was law clerk for Justice Carl McGowan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

A 1972 magna cum laude graduate of Harvard College, Schneider received his J.D., magna cum laude, from U-M Law School in 1979. Among other honors, he served as editor in chief of the Michigan Law Review and received several awards recognizing his scholastic record, his work for the Law Review, and his academic work in comparative law, and criminal and constitutional law.

Law Journal Surveys

"Economy In Disarray"

A "tax based incomes policy," designed to decrease inflationary behavior by taxing or subsidizing certain wage and price actions, might be a useful alternative to "wage and price controls," suggests an article in The University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform.

The article, by Washington, D.C., lawyer Steven Hunsicker, appears in a recently released special issue of the publication devoted to the theme "The Economy in Disarray: Legal Perspectives on Inflation and Recession."

Also appearing in that issue is an article by U-M president and economist Harold T. Shapiro, who argues that the "cure" for inflation may lie beyond the grasp of economists alone, but within the broader political arena. For example, he says, "if continuing inflation is to be avoided, Congress cannot continue to satisfy constituents' demands through the vehicle of monetary expansion."

In his article on a "tax based incomes policy," Hunsicker suggests that such a policy merits serious consideration as a complement to policies of fiscal and monetary restraint.

"The fundamental rationale of TIP (tax based incomes policy) is that aggregate individual wage and price decisions contribute to generalized inflationary pressures. The theory is that by taxing or subsidizing wage and price actions, a TIP could induce less inflationary behavior," says Hunsicker.

"Tax rates could be increased for those wage and price increases exceeding specified norms, and/or decreased where wage and price decisions reflect the desired degree of restraint."

By contrast, Hunsicker argues, experience has shown that wage and price controls cannot contain the inflationary wage-price spiral over extended periods "without unacceptable costs."

Discussing the causes of inflation, President Shapiro argues that a continuing inflation can be understood only "when considering society in its broadest context and not in the narrow confines of economics."