The workshop required considerable investment of time and resources. "That commitment of resources reflects Dean Lee Bollinger's vision. He wants students to become full participants in the intellectual life of the Law School," Pildes said.

Both faculty and students felt the workshop was an extraordinary success. Students grew intellectually from confronting first-rate scholarship as equal participants, while faculty discovered that students were excited participants in discussions of contemporary legal scholarship. Another unexpected benefit was that the course offered an opportunity to show outside academics how talented and intellectually sophisticated U-M law students are. At the end of the class, Pildes told students, "thanks to the quality of your involvement and writing, this has been an exceptional teaching experience."

**Alvarez joins faculty**

The Law School added to its ranks of international law experts when Jose E. Alvarez joined the faculty in winter term 1994.

Alvarez, formerly an associate professor at George Washington University's National Law Center, will initially teach the survey course in international law and a course in international organizations. Thereafter, he expects to teach additional courses and seminars in the areas of international legal theory and foreign investment law.

His particular scholarly interest is in how international institutions such as the United Nations make law. These organizations quietly make binding policy, often without any input from outside interest groups, he says. In fact, the public has little access to internal deliberations of entities like the U.N. Security Council. "International organizations make more law than people are aware of, in areas that most people never thought about," he explains. "I'm interested in the prospect that we may be creating an international bureaucracy without a lot of accountability."

This lack of accountability leads to an irony Alvarez calls "the democracy deficit." The U.N., and the United States within the U.N., increasingly are purporting to "democratize" the world, while the U.N. itself does not function as a truly representational democracy. "We've created de facto legislatures' people have difficulty participating in," he says. "To the extent that we are going to rely on international regulation, we may have to rethink how we make these rules, because legitimacy is what makes them effective or ineffective."

A native of Cuba, he holds bachelor's and law degrees from Harvard and a special bachelor's (the equivalent of a master's) degree with highest honors from Magdalen College, Oxford University. He clerked for the Hon. Thomas Gibbs Gee of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, and practiced with Shea and Gardner in Washington, D.C. in 1982-83. From 1983-88, he was an attorney adviser to the U.S. Department of State and an adjunct professor at the Georgetown University Law Center. At the Department of State, he worked on various investment and trade issues and for the Administration of Justice Program, an Agency for International Development effort to assist judiciaries in Central and South America. From 1989-93, he was a member of the George Washington University faculty. He and his wife, Susan Damplp, also an attorney, hold fond memories of Ann Arbor, because their son Gabriel was born here while Alvarez was a visiting associate professor at the Law School in 1992.

**Francis Allen**

For his important contributions to criminal law, former U-M Law School Dean Francis Allen was awarded an honorary doctorate of laws from the University of Chicago in October. He received the degree at a special convocation that coincided with the inauguration of Hugo F. Sonnenschein, the 11th president of the university.

At the University of Chicago, honorary degrees are awarded on the basis of outstanding scholarship. Allen is one of the pre-eminent criminal law scholars of his generation. His work has profoundly influenced both theory and practice in criminal law, drawing together insights from law, philosophy and the social sciences to serve the ends of justice.

Allen now is professor of law and the Hubert C. Hurst Eminent Scholar at the University of Florida College of Law. The author of 11 books and more than 60 articles, he has illuminated the complex relationship between crime
and punishment. His writings on the purposes of punishment have shaped both sentencing and correctional practices, and his work decisively influenced the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code.

Allen taught at Chicago from 1956 to 1962 and again from 1963 to 1966. He served on the Michigan faculty from 1966-86 and was dean from 1966-71. Since 1986, he has been Michigan's Edson R. Sunderland Professor Emeritus. He also served on the faculty at Northwestern and Harvard.

He received his bachelor's degree in 1941 from Cornell College and his LL.B. in 1946 from Northwestern.

Post-Communist constitution-making

Eric Stein, the Hessel E. Yntema Professor of Law Emeritus, was a member of an international group advising the Czech and Slovak authorities on their constitutional problems in 1990. A Czechoslovakian by birth, he returned to the country to offer advice on foreign affairs as the country restructured itself in the wake of the Communist regime. He addressed matters such as the allocation of power, participation in international organizations and the role of foreign relations in the internal legal system.

Ultimately, the two regions ended up splitting into separate nations. Drawing on this experience, he has published two articles: "Devolution or Deconstruction, Czecho-Slovak Style," 13 Mich. Journal of International Law, 786-805 (Summer 1992); and "Post-Communist Constitution-Making: Confessions of a Comparatist (Part I)," 1 New Europe Law Review 421-475 (No. 2, Spring 1993). Several other articles are in the process of publication in both Europe and the United States.

Duquette's work shapes national report

A new national report on the effectiveness of legal representation for children is based on a conceptual framework drawn from Donald Duquette's book on child advocacy.

In his 1990 book Advocating for the Child in Protection Proceedings, Duquette outlines five roles and 10 specific responsibilities of the guardian ad litem. The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect used this framework to prepare a congressionally-mandated report on the use of guardians ad litem and court-appointed special advocates.

The report, issued this winter, includes empirical research on child representation and an analysis of existing state laws. Duquette is clinical professor of law and director of the Child Advocacy Law Clinic.

IN PRINT

New books by faculty

HUMILIATION, by WILLIAM IAN MILLER, CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS 1993.

What do other people think of us, really? Professor William Ian Miller explores our deep-seated anxieties about self-presentation in his new book, Humiliation and Other Essays on Honor, Social Discomfort, and Violence.

Wise and witty, the book explores the humiliation, shame and embarrassment we risk in everyday social encounters and the strategies we use to avoid these painful emotions.

Shame was once the flipside of honor; today, honor keeps a low profile, but it's not extinct. "It has hidden its face, moved to the back regions of consciousness, been kicked out of public discourse, (but) honor still looms large in many areas of our social life," Miller writes. Honor's opposite, shame, has been replaced by humiliation and embarrassment, the key emotions that support our self-esteem and self-respect.

Miller is a professor of law, a historian of medieval Iceland, a literary critic, a philologist and a sharp social observer. He uses dinner parties, Valentine exchanges and the multitude of pains inherent in routine social interaction along with Shakespeare, crimes, and the occasional saga to illuminate how we are driven by humiliation (or fear of it) to protect our image and self-image. The effect is both entertaining and unsettling. The book, which the publisher nominated for a Pulitzer prize, has drawn positive reviews. Kirkus Reviews said it is written "with ranging and learned references, a wry and unpretentious style and a genuine respect for the power of those ancient, forgotten sources on which modern social exchange depends."

IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE ODIOUS - DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL IN WARTIME BRITAIN, by BRIAN SIMPSON, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1992.

During World War II, the British government detained without trial just under 2,000 of its own citizens, on the grounds that they were a threat to national security. In his new book about this practice, Professor Brian Simpson offers a comprehensive history of the origins and