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shortened from similar periods for the earlier editions, but inevitably this directory, like all directories, was "out of date" before it was printed.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. Proffitt

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."