world's most distinguished scholars in comparative law.

Three law professors were awarded fellowships from the University of Michigan's Institute of Humanities for 1995-96. They were among six faculty members and six graduate students selected to pursue diverse projects related to the general theme of emotion.

**Phoebe Ellsworth**, named the Helmut Stern Faculty Fellow, will examine "Cultural Similarities and Differences in Appraisals and Emotions." She will test the hypothesis that culture affects basic interpretations of social situations and appropriate behavior, but that the link between interpretation and emotion is universal. Ellsworth is also a professor in the Department of Psychology.

**Don Herzog's** project is called "Poisoning the Minds of the Lower Orders." He will be working on a book about conservatism and democratic theory, focusing on the English reaction to the French revolution. Herzog, an associate professor of political science and professor of law, will be the Hunting Family Faculty Fellow.

**William Miller** will work on "Emotion Talk, Emotion Display, and Social Order." One aspect of his inquiry will explore the emotional economy of revenge and the sense of satisfaction that drives the revenge genre in narratives and films. Another line of inquiry will focus on indifference as an emotional basis for democracy.

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**Seligman named dean at Arizona**

After nine years, fourteen books, fifteen law review articles, and 3,000 students, Professor Joel Seligman is leaving to become dean of the University of Arizona College of Law.

Seligman is moving onward to seek new experiences and challenges, but says he will miss the Law School, and it will surely miss him. "This is a wonderful and richly deserved opportunity for Joel, and we are happy for him," said Dean Jeffrey S. Lehman. "It is also a significant loss of a great teacher, scholar, and colleague."

An authority in the field of securities regulation, Seligman is the coauthor with Louis Loss of an eleven-volume treatise on the subject. He has testified several times before Congressional committees about the effectiveness of existing regulations, arguing that proposed reforms were unnecessary. This year at the Law School he organized a conference called "Mergers and Acquisitions in the '90s." He also chaired the Ad Hoc Committee on Writing and Advocacy, which researched and recommended a better method of teaching legal writing.

He taught at Northeastern University and George Washington Law Center before joining the Michigan faculty in 1986. "I had the nine best years of my career here. I can't say emphatically enough that I think Michigan is the finest law school in the nation. I have loved the opportunity to teach and enjoyed my students," he told students and faculty who gathered at his final class to send him off with an ovation. "I have written and taught for 18 years; now I find that I need an opportunity to change, grow, and enjoy more people-oriented activities."

At Arizona, Seligman will replace Dean Thomas E. Sullivan. He will head a faculty of about thirty full-time equivalent professors and a student body of about 450.

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**Field pursues new opportunities**

Julie Kunce Field, a clinical assistant professor for six years, is leaving to accept a position as director of the clinical program at Washburn University School of Law in Kansas.

Field was drawn to the opportunity to direct an entire clinical program at Washburn; an added advantage is that the school is not far from where her family lives. Still, she said, "This is the most difficult decision I have ever made, because of the regard with which we hold our friends and professional colleagues here and because of our love of Ann Arbor."

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**At the moment of constitutionalism**

Israel is moving toward a constitutional system, and Professor Richard Pildes was among an international group of legal scholars who recently helped Israeli judges prepare for the transition.

Israel does not have a written constitution; until recently, judges operated on a British model in which acts of Parliament are sovereign and can be interpreted but not invalidated by courts. However, in an effort to move