Facultv News

In this issue the Law Quadrangle Notes continues its interviews with new faculty members, this time talking with Joseph Sax and Stanley Siegel, and adds one with an interesting visiting professor, Rev. David C. Bayne.

Sax Fights for Natural Resources

It is only recently that society in general and the lawmakers in particular have begun to look past the economic consequences of the tampering with and destruction of our valuable natural resources, and it now remains for action to be taken to prevent more waste, stated new Michigan Law School professor Joseph L. Sax recently.

"I find it encouraging that ecological considerations have begun to play a part in the handling of our precious natural resources," Sax commented, "but much more remains to be done."

He asserts that the lawyer can play an important part in assisting legislatures, industries, and municipalities in this endeavor, and is teaching a seminar on the subject in hopes that Michigan graduates may participate in some way.

It is hard to imagine that one who grew up in Chicago, graduated magna cum laude from Harvard in 1957, and edited the University of Chicago Law Review would be keenly interested in such an area, but that's only until he talks of Sunday morning hikes along the Huron River and walking a mile to school every day no matter what the weather.

"I never have to worry about shovelling out the driveway before I can come to school in the morning, or getting stuck on the way, or finding a place to park when I get here," Sax muses.

He does admit that some of his interest stems from a period as a member of the law school faculty at the University of Colorado in Boulder, where threats to the abundant natural resources quickly arouse controversy, but adds that he has always enjoyed "the open."

Sax is presently reorganizing a casebook on Natural Resources, which he compiled on a western-oriented basis while at Colorado, for publication sometime in early 1968.

"We are now beginning to see that it is around natural resources that some of the most significant large scale planning is being done. Thus a casebook on the field may be of value," Sax explained.

"When you begin changing resources you initiate a chain reaction with effects far beyond what could have been expected," he continued. "It was only after disastrous consequences in many circumstances that this came to be realized."

As an example, Sax cited the spraying of crops with insecticides which resulted in the death of fish a thousand miles away.

"Until recently we just haven't explored fully enough the possible consequences of actions and inquired as to whether there were safer alternative means of attaining comparable ends," he emphasized.

He refuses to place the blame for the over-a-century of exploitation on any single group; instead, he looks hopefully at the recent strides.

One of the reasons that Sax came to Michigan was that it is the home of one of the leading schools of natural resources, in addition to having an excellent law school.

"I was very much impressed by the quality of the faculty here, and my experience so far has borne this out," he explained.

Sax has, of course, taken full advantage of the presence of the School of Natural Resources, having participated in seminars there, and by including several students of the school in his own seminar on the field.

"I was delighted, and a little surprised, to discover how easily the students from Natural Resources accommodated themselves in a legal setting. Moreover, their experience and perspective has been extremely valuable in the seminar," Sax commented.

In addition he is teaching a freshman section of torts, and, like most teachers, finds this a stimulating experience.

Mr. and Mrs. Sax are the parents of three daughters, Katherine, five, Valerie Beth, two and one-half, and Anne Marie, two months.

High Quality of School Impresses "Rookie" Prof.

From Harvard to the Pentagon to Ann Arbor. This is the route of the Law School's youngest professor, 26-year-old Stanley Siegel, who teaches Business Associations, Corporations, and a seminar in Business Planning.

Because Harvard grads apparently take care of their own, Siegel got his welcome to Michigan from Professor Arthur Miller through the ceiling between their two class rooms. On cue, Miller had his class stomp their feet above the startled Siegel's head as the neophyte was presiding over his initial class session here last August.

Shaken but undeterred, Professor Siegel now has a full term under his belt and achieves rapport with his students through a wry sense of humor that elicits widespread laughter. He uses humor as a device to keep students interested in his courses and says he structures his courses with student interest an important consideration.

At this point in his new career, Siegel calls teaching "the greatest thing in all the world. It has its terrific frustration and it has its great pleasures. It's what I want to do." Even so, he likens the amount of work he's had to do since becoming a professor to that he did as a first year law student at Harvard. "There's a lot of hard work involved. You feel the need to
be able to answer any question that might arise, so you look up all the leads and consume a great deal of time doing so.”

Siegel has great respect for the other faculty members. He finds the school’s faculty exceptionally strong, each field being covered by men of remarkable ability. “In all our fields we have people making significant contributions, and if some of these people aren’t in the ‘star’ status now, they’re incipient stars,” he says. “This is an active and meaningful faculty. People are involved here.” Siegel elaborated on this by pointing out that faculties may move on theoretical levels, practical levels, or both. The theoretical level includes writing law review articles. “The practical level includes,” Siegel says, “not just thinking about computers but working with them, not just thinking about land use planning but actually doing some.” It is the movement and performance of the faculty along both levels that Siegel finds so impressive.

The caliber of the faculty however was only one of the factors that led Siegel to Michigan. Other factors included the high quality of the students, the excellent library facilities and physical plant the school offers, and the opportunity to develop a course that he really wanted to teach—Business Planning. “This is a course that has been taught in a number of schools. The idea is to combine three or four subject areas that affect the solution of any given business problem and try to deal with the problem as a whole, considering the law in all these areas. Tax law, corporate law, securities regulations, and even problems of legal ethics might be involved. During the entire course of the seminar I expect to handle about three big problems. Giving each this much exposure will allow us to explore them intensively.”

Siegel wants the training that comes out of his seminar to be of value to students in business and non-business situations. “I’d like students to realize that you don’t put labels on problems. I want to encourage openness of mind. I’m actually looking beyond the course to a kind of societal planning. Although some say this is not the role of the lawyer, I believe it is, while the social scientists are learning and recording their observations, it is the lawyers whose training must be designed to effectuate goals. Teachers here must impart more than technical proficiency, because our students will be future leaders at both the state and national levels.”

Siegel had nurtured the idea of teaching for some time and made his decision to come here only after exhaustive study of other law schools. He characterizes the school as one ready to move in new directions because it has the competence to go ahead in such unique areas of the law as the application of automation to the solution of legal problems of information retrieval and research.

For three years subsequent to his magna cum laude graduation from Harvard Law in 1963, the Pentagon had Siegel in the Office of the General Counsel of the Secretary of the Air Force. He worked primarily in the area of government contracts and was a member of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation Committee, which had responsibility for preparing and revising three massive volumes of Defense Department-wide contract regulations. Siegel was also involved in negotiating several international research and development agreements, and he prepared Air Force testimony for Congressional committees.

While at Harvard, Siegel was on the Law Review editorial board for two years.

As an undergraduate at New York University, Siegel earned his B.S. summa cum laude, in 1960, from the School of Commerce. This background led him to take the Maryland CPA examination in 1965 and score highest in the state. The performance earned him the Elijah Watts Sells award, which is presented to those achieving the top ten grades in the country on the uniform national exam.

Siegel is married and has no children. He is a member of the New York and District of Columbia Bars and also a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

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**Father Bayne Expounds Unique Corporate Theories**

Teaching corporations this spring is the Rev. David C. Bayne, S.J., on leave from the St. Louis University School of Law. In addition to the two sections of corporations, he is conducting a seminar on “Conscience, Obligation, and the Law.”

Contrary to what one might believe, Father Bayne features a very down-to-earth approach to corporations law. Frequently augmenting casebook study with discussions of corporate news items extracted from various business publications, Fr. Bayne has not only made the latest corporate developments a topic for dinner table conversation, but has also promoted the formation of two de facto investment corporations, one for each section.

In class he employs a rapid-fire form of the Socratic method which insures that nearly every student will be called on at each class session. “My role as a teacher is to elicit the greatest effort possible on the part of the students,” Fr. Bayne says. “All of my teaching techniques are designed to that end.”

Fr. Bayne himself has been a student for a large part of his life. He received his A.B. from the University of Detroit in 1939, and, after two years of law school at Detroit, decided to enter the Jesuit Order. While completing his Jesuit training, he earned a master of arts degree from Loyola of Chicago in 1946, an LL.B. and an LL.M. from Georgetown University in 1947 and 1948, and a J.S.D. in 1949 from Yale University. After six years as dean of the University of Detroit Law School, Fr. Bayne moved on to St. Louis. In 1960, as a member of the...