

profession, in our society, says St. Antoine, "wind up in the courts to be resolved within the legal framework." In the future, there are going to be "some extraordinary, difficult, important, deeply disturbing questions that the law will have to wrestle with." There will be "problems of humanity" and "problems of the natural world" that will ask for new rules to be worked out "much more rapidly than we had to do it in the more leisurely days of the past."

In this respect St. Antoine mentions the new developments in human genetics: "We are going to start, I suspect, to make human beings to order some time over the next century." We will have the power of "restructuring human psyches" and this might be hopeful in terms of "reforming habitual criminals," but we may lose individual freedom and integrity of human beings in the process. The "law will have to decide what is allowable in terms of how you can manipulate genes and the development of human beings in artificial forms."

There will also be a considerable legal involvement "in determining the allocation of natural resources as the world becomes far less able to sustain exploration." And St. Antoine predicts we are "going to have problems of developing an entirely new system of property" in order to deal "with this very different world we confront."

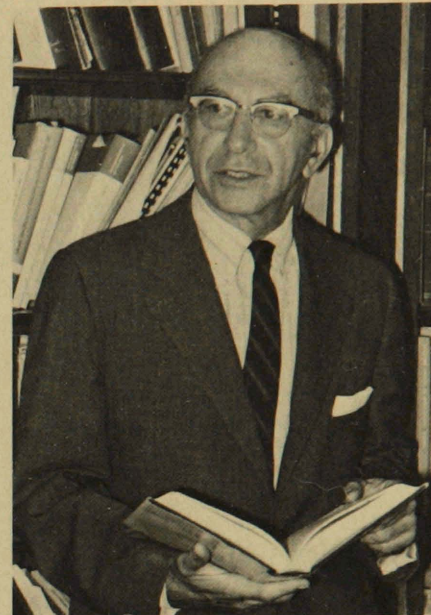
Another new field for the lawyer is "the formation of what are called prepaid group legal service plans." These are patterned on the principle of group insurance programs and will allow for legal assistance to greater masses of the public. Seventy percent is the standard figure of middle class Americans who do not get proper legal services because of the expense; the ten percent who are rich can afford to pay and the twenty percent who are poor are helped through legal aid societies and legal defender offices. Whether Americans value legal services enough to enroll in these programs on a large scale remains to be seen.

Talking about his own future plans, St. Antoine remarks: "I certainly can't dismiss out of hand anything that might come along." As he wryly adds: "I suspect there can't be more than 10 law professors in the United States under 65 who would turn down a position on the United States Supreme Court." Calling such ambitions "daydreams," however, he admits he has not been tempted to take up offers of such governmental posts that so far have come his way. He is happy in teaching and research. He feels that labor law is "a wonderful specialty to

be involved in because it provides the opportunity to do a number of outside things that are really central to both your teaching mission and your research mission," as, for example, his chairmanship of the Governor's Commission on Worker's Compensation, chairmanship of the State Bar's Labor Relations Law Section, and his activities as an arbitrator.

As St. Antoine sees it, "with the academic world as a base," one has all kinds of opportunities to do things that are useful to society, including full-time governmental service while on a leave of absence. And the academic world in itself is to him the greatest challenge of all: what can be greater "than the challenge of producing something truly significant of an intellectual nature?" There "the sky is the limit." "No matter how well you do," he concludes, "you are constantly competing against an impossible potential. I don't see how anyone can find that less than the most fascinating sort of challenge. And it does not leave me restless to try to conquer other worlds. I don't think anybody can totally conquer this one."

—Anna Brylowski



Eric Stein

Stein Appointed To International Group

Eric Stein, professor of international law at U-M, has been elected an associate member of the International Academy of Comparative Law, headquartered in Paris.

Considered one of the leading scholarly groups in the international legal field, the academy offers specialized educational programs throughout the world. Its membership includes leading comparative law teachers from eastern, western, and "third world" nations.

Prof. Stein, who holds the Hessel E. Yntema Professorship at the Law School, is a specialist in disarmament and weapons control law and comparative law. He has authored or co-authored a number of books on European Community law, test ban negotiations, and harmonization of international business law.

Stein has been a member of the U-M law faculty since 1955.

