and is preparing an article on the sale of the System for The Public Utilities Fortnightly.

This fall Donahue was instrumental in providing to the Law School faculty a legal memorandum on the invalidity of Selective Service Local Board Memorandum No. 87, which denies the statutory right of a student who has not had a II-S undergraduate deferment since June 30, 1967 to receive a I-S deferment to permit him to finish out the school year. As a result of Donahue’s efforts a letter was sent to national and local newspapers and to the Michigan Congressional delegation.

He enjoys the quality of Ann Arbor professional and student theatre and likes to scout around Detroit for good Greek delicatessens. Both these interests derive from his undergraduate days when he produced and acted in plays and majored in Greek and English. For diversion at Yale he directed a choral group of Gregorian chanters, a passtime now sadly subverted by the recent changes in the language of the Roman liturgy.

Richard Lempert

Richard Lempert, new assistant professor on the faculty, is a 1968 graduate of the Law School. Next term he plans a course in Administrative Law and a new seminar entitled Problems of Justice and Control in Mass Civil Disorders.

The seminar topic received extensive Comment discussion in connection with the 1967 Detroit riot in the May 1968 Michigan Law Review, of which Lempert was a member. He and a dozen students will investigate problems of behavioral control and the administration of justice during and after periods of civil disturbance. They will focus their attention on the empirical and theoretical relevance of the riot context on such issues as bail, search and seizure, curfews and martial law.

Lempert came to Ann Arbor in 1965 with a B.A. from Oberlin and a year behind him at Harvard Law School to pursue his law studies in conjunction with work towards a Ph.D. in sociology.

He began his teaching career last year as a teaching fellow in sociology at the University’s new Residential College, where he led a section of the two-term course in human behavior.

Lempert is already imbued with the traditional ethos of Michigan law professors. “The best teachers I have had did not give me answers,” he said. “Instead they gave me a perspective from which to ask relevant questions. I hope to be able to do the same in my courses.”

It is the relationship of law and sociology and the possibilities of law as an instrument of social change that interest Lempert most. His Ph.D. dissertation, which he will write while fulfilling his duties as assistant professor, deals with the process of eviction from public housing.

Because he feels there is such a wide range of areas in the sociology of law for valuable contributions, Lempert thinks students interested in pursuing socio-legal subjects should follow their own interests and abilities. He professes faith in students’ ability to run their own lives and plan their own academic careers.

Outside the Law School Lempert involves himself with the Peace Committee of the Friends and with draft counseling work. He and his wife Cynthia enjoy camping, long walks, and cider and donuts.

Civil Disputes Discussed In Book by Carrington

A new casebook for the course in Civil Procedure features a new story line which distinguishes it from other books designed for similar courses. The book, entitled “The Judicial Process,” is edited by Professor Paul D. Carrington, and is soon to be published by Little, Brown & Co.

Speaking of the book, its editor says: “The hero is the romantic idea that power can be made to serve principle rather than the men who wield it.” He expects that most students will conclude that “the hero survives the melodrama, but bloody and somewhat bowed.”

Professor Carrington asserts that the judicial process is a very blunt instrument for accomplishing social change. He believes that law students should be helped to recognize the deficiencies of the process, as a utensil for change, at an early stage of their careers:

“Many students today come to law study with high hopes for the legal system and a readiness to believe that the evils of the world result from the misuse of power by a few bad men. This has at least two consequences for the educational process. One is a tendency for study and discussion of substantive principles to become somewhat detached from reality. The other is for students who discover this unreality for themselves to become cynical, not only about the judicial process, but about their education as well. The course in procedure should undertake to correct for these tendencies by directing students’ attentions to the melancholy facts of life which make it so difficult to translate an abstract legal principle into effective application of the lash of power.”

The new book is devoted largely to problems arising in the administration of the courts of the United States. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Judicial Code are the focus of the study. The organization of the material is unusual in that it describes an inverse chronology of the usual steps in the decision-making process.

The point of beginning is the general problem of remedies: the formulation and enforcement of judgments and decrees. This is followed by an examination of the relation between trial and appellate courts; next by an examination of the problems of conducting a trial in accordance with legal precepts; then by an examination of the problems of preparing for trial. The problems of jurisdiction, judgments, and parties are saved for last.

The reason for this organization is to assure that more deliberate attention is given to the inter-connected purposes of the various rules and statutes under study. These purposes