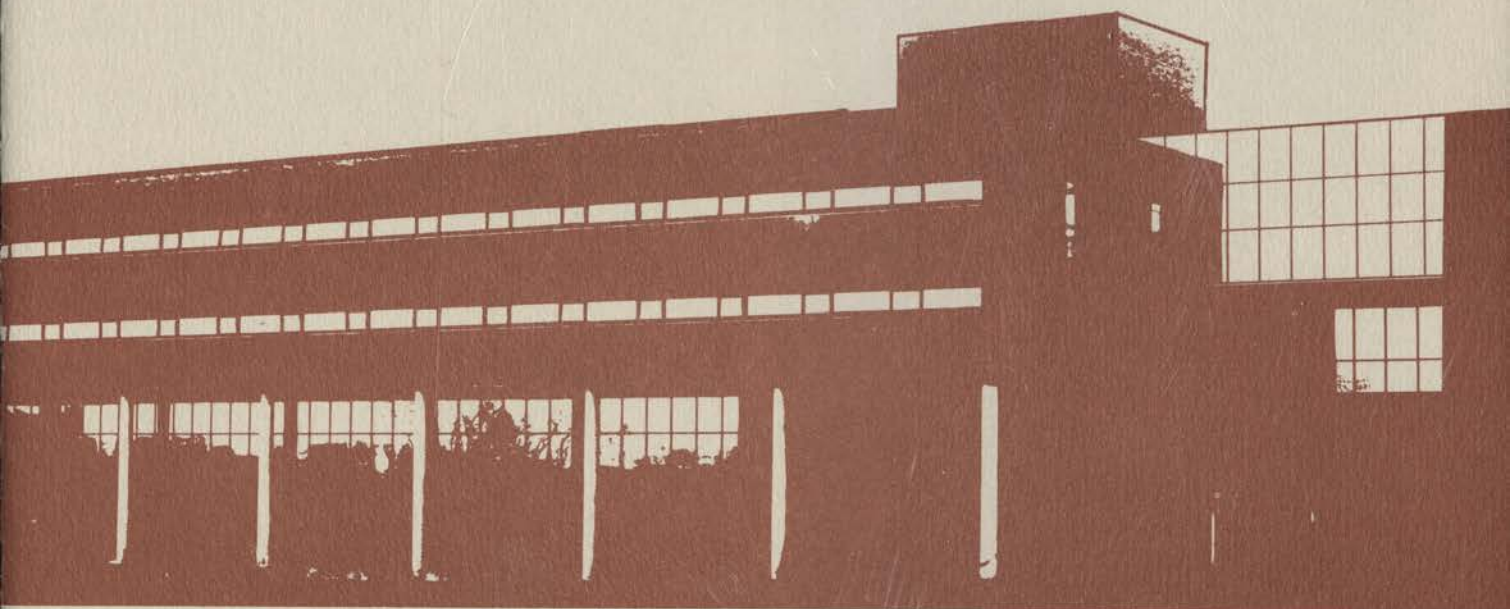


DEDICATED TO EXCELLENCE
IN LEGAL EDUCATION
THIS FACILITY WAS PROVIDED
BY THE PEOPLE OF MINNESOTA
AND THEIR ELECTED OFFICIALS
WITH THE AID OF DONORS
TO THE BUILDING FUND



University of Minnesota
Law School
Building Dedication
April 4, 1978

Dean Carl A. Auerbach

A University Law School's Mission

A decade after Dean William B. Lockhart first called attention to the Law School's need for a new building, we are here to dedicate the first facility built specifically for legal education at the University of Minnesota. We wish to thank the people of Minnesota and their elected officials who, with the aid of private donors, have made possible this magnificent building. It will enable the Law School to become an even more significant resource for the entire State.

We will continue to recognize the primacy of the teaching function and seek to improve the preparation of law students for the various roles they will be called upon to assume as counselors and advocates, teachers and scholars and leaders in the public and private sectors of our society. We also plan to increase our participation in the continuing education of the bar.

A University Law School has additional obligations. It must engage in the scientific and humane study of the law. Justice Holmes has written that the "law embodies the story of a nation's development through many centuries, and it cannot be dealt with as if it contained only the axioms and corollaries of a book of mathematics." The University Law School must seek to advance the frontiers of knowledge about our system of justice and its relation to the society in which it operates.

This function is not incompatible with the duty of the Law School to understand the problems of professional practice and train law students in the exercise of practical skills. On the contrary, this training is most successful only when integrated with theoretical work. For the practice of law is a learned profession because its practical activities are also intellectual in character and cannot be mastered without continuous study and reflection, as well as experience. The more University law training is intellectually based and concerned with the attainment of justice, the more it will serve law students and the practical ends of the legal profession.

This is a time of difficulty for legal education. The demand for admission to the nation's law schools continues to exceed their capacity. Law, in fact, is becoming the dominant general purpose field of advanced study in our Universities. To accomplish their missions, the law schools require additional support at a time when total university enrollments are either stable or declining and there are many competing demands for available funds.

We are mindful that our Law School is the beneficiary of a great Minnesota heritage. We dedicate ourselves, in this year of a new beginning, to advance the goals and aspirations of those to whom we owe this heritage. We shall strive to give in the full measure we have received.

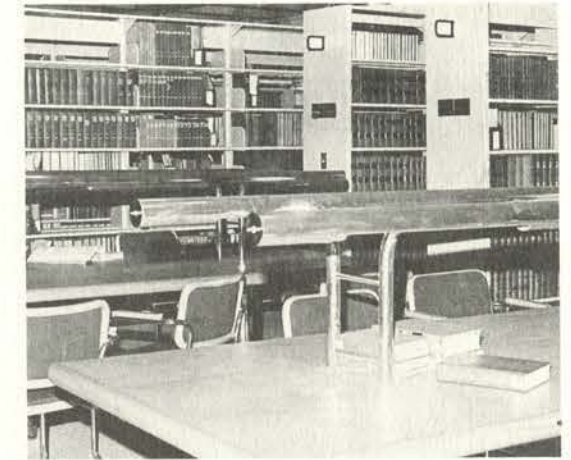
The Building

The new building combines classrooms and offices with an outstanding library that is the seventh largest among University law libraries in the country. It will permit greatly enriched University law training.

The library provides shelving for 600,000 volumes and 900 study spaces, including varied table seating, 20 group study rooms and 400 individual carrels.

The 20 classrooms of different sizes will accommodate experimentation in curriculum and teaching methods emphasizing small group and individual instruction. They encourage discussion by giving all students an unrestricted view of their classmates and professor.

The area for clinical education is readily accessible to the several thousand clients served annually. They are equipped to

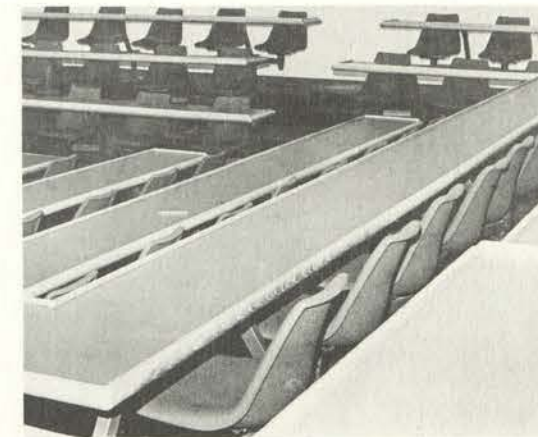


facilitate training in interviewing, counseling, negotiating, and trying and arguing cases. Actual trials are being held in the two courtrooms and appellate arguments are being heard in the 200-seat classroom. Through closed-circuit television, students in other classrooms are able to observe the trials and arguments.

The State Public Defender is also housed in the clinical area.

The Law School's location and facilities will bring it closer to the bench and bar of the metropolitan area. Visiting attorneys will find ample work space, special rooms for placement interviews and convenient parking. Continuing education programs for the bar are being scheduled in the building.

The proximity of the Law School to the University's social science departments and School of Business Administration should also help to encourage collaborative efforts to study the role of law in our society.



Building Credits

**The Leonard Parker Associates,
Architects Incorporated**

**Bakke Kopp Ballou & McFarlin,
Structural Engineers**

**Erickson Ellison and Associates, Inc.,
Mechanical and Electrical Engineers**

**Bolt Beranek and Newman, Acoustical Consultants
Bailey and Associates, Landscape Architects**

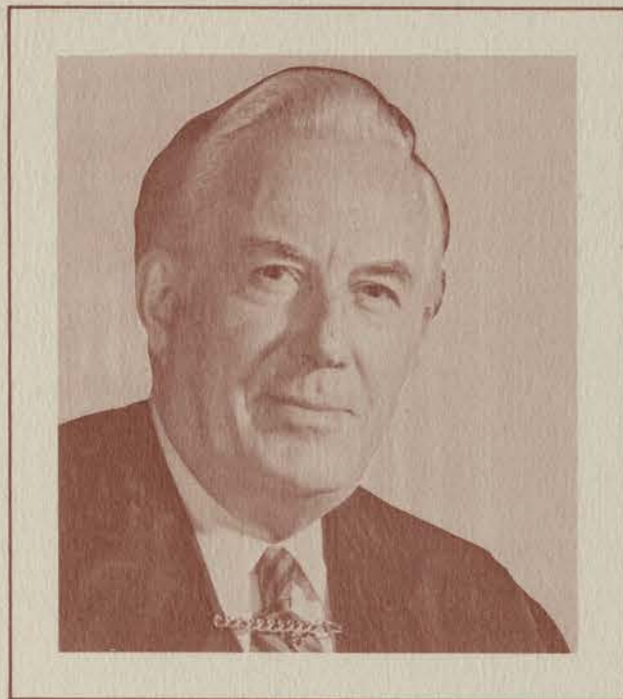
**Department of Interior Design and Graphics,
University of Minnesota**

**Bor-Son Construction Inc., General Contractors
Midwest Mechanical Services, Inc.,
Mechanical Contractors**

**Electric Repair and Construction Co. Inc.,
Electrical Contractors**

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Vertical Transportation Contractors**

The University of Minnesota Honors:



Warren E. Burger

"Because of your distinguished career as a jurist; because you were instrumental in maintaining stability in the Nation during the turbulent years of your initial appointment to the position of Chief Justice; because you promoted efficiency in the administration of the Federal and State court systems; because of your concern for legal education throughout the Nation; because of your continuing efforts to encourage high standards of professional competence and responsibility among practicing attorneys; because your outstanding achievements have brought distinction to this State and Nation ..."

Walter F. Mondale

"Because you have distinguished yourself by your intellectual and scholarly activities accompanying your public service to this State and Nation; because of your long-standing concern for social justice; because you have been a champion of education in the political arena; because of your active role as Vice President of the United States representing the President and the Nation in important national and international assignments; because your achievements have brought distinction to this University ..."



The Dedication Ceremony

The Academic Procession

University of Minnesota Brass Choir

Welcome

Carl A. Auerbach, Dean
Law School

Marcus Williams, President
Law School Student Council

Greetings

Honorable **Rudy Perpich**
Governor of Minnesota

Remarks

Honorable **Wendell R. Anderson**
United States Senator

Presentation of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, to Warren E. Burger

President **C. Peter Magrath** and Board of
Regents Chairman **Wenda Moore**

Response

Honorable **Warren E. Burger**
Chief Justice of the United States

Representing the Minnesota Bar

F. Kelton Gage, Esq., President
Minnesota State Bar Association

Representing the Minnesota Judiciary

Honorable **Robert J. Sheran**
Chief Justice of Minnesota

Presentation of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, to Walter F. Mondale

President **C. Peter Magrath** and
Board of Regents Chairman
Wenda Moore

Dedicatory Address

Honorable **Walter F. Mondale**
Vice President of the United States

Recessional

University of Minnesota Brass Choir

Buffet Luncheon Follows

Music by University of Minnesota Woodwind Quintet

University Vice President Robert A. Stein History of the Law School

In the summer of 1888, the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota appointed William Sullivan Pattee, an educator and self-taught lawyer from Northfield, Minnesota, as Dean of an infant law department. That fall, Pattee opened the law school by lecturing to thirty-two students in a basement room of the Old Main Building. The school's faculty consisted of the Dean himself and a core of lecturers from the practicing bars of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Its library was the Dean's personal library. Its course of study was two years in length and its admission standards were practically nonexistent.



A new building for the law school was completed, at a cost of \$25,000, in time for the 1889-90 academic year. The building, together with a 1905 addition, now named Pattee Hall, still stands on the Minneapolis campus.

Operating against a prevailing tradition of legal education by apprenticeship and under a constraint that the law department support itself entirely from student fees, Pattee's administration was characterized by accommodations of prospective students. Admission standards were kept low, special courses were developed for businessmen, an exemption from the bar exam was secured for graduates and a night school was developed. The young school grew rapidly. Within ten years, it enrolled more than 500 students and its solvency and stability were assured.

However, many felt that the law school needed to be improved academically. When Pattee's death in 1911 ended his great-hearted twenty-three year administration, University President George Edgar Vincent offered Yale Professor William Reynolds Vance a free hand in remaking the school. Vance accepted and in the next eight years instituted reforms at a pace unparalleled in the history of the school. Despite considerable opposition, Vance inaugurated the case method of instruction, abolished the night law school, raised admission standards and gathered a faculty of national reputation. He established the Law School Student Council, founded the Minnesota Law Review, developed the nation's first clinical program, and, through faculty member Edmund Morgan, instituted Minnesota's long tradition of excellence in its trial practice courses.

By hiring Librarian Arthur C. Pulling, Vance insured that Minnesota's law library would become one of the country's best. Vance's final legacy after he and his three top professors left for the Yale Law School, was to endorse Everett Fraser, then Dean of the George Washington University Law School, as his successor.

For 28 years, Dean Fraser sought to make the Law School a place of academic excellence and innovation. Law schools, Fraser was convinced, must do more than provide training in client care; they must also prepare lawyers for the public responsibilities of the legal profession. To that end, he developed an experimental four-year law school program, admitting students with two years of pre-law college work. Three years were devoted to traditional law courses and the final year to courses, offered in the law school and elsewhere in the University, that would broaden the horizons of law students. The Minnesota Plan, as it came to be known, grew and flourished throughout the thirties.

The second home of the Law School was constructed during the Fraser years. Costing \$200,000 in 1928, Fraser Hall, as it was subsequently named, was dedicated on April 3, 1929. United States Supreme Court Justice Pierce Butler gave the dedicatory address.

When Dean Fraser retired in 1948, Maynard E. Pirsig, a former Fraser student and Minnesota faculty member since 1933, was chosen to succeed him. Pirsig added a distinguished group of scholars to the Minnesota faculty—including Kenneth Culp Davis, David Louisell, Monrad Paulson and Charles Allan Wright. Pirsig's tenure also marked a period of transition during which, following a national trend, the law faculty began to participate more actively in making policy for the school.

A chief architect in that transition was William B. Lockhart who joined the

faculty in 1946 and assumed the deanship in 1956. Under his leadership, the faculty terminated the Minnesota Plan in favor of the current three-year course, to which only students with a college degree are admitted. Lockhart deepened the school's commitment to academic excellence. Course offerings were expanded, highly qualified students were attracted to the school and a strong relationship with the alumni and the State bar was developed.

Toward the end of Lockhart's seventeen-year administration, the development of the school began to be restricted by the obsolescence of its physical facility. Fraser Hall, even with an addition in 1957, was adequate only for a student body, a faculty and a library less than half the size of those occupying it in the late 1960s. The problems of overcrowding began to smother the school. Recruiting and retaining faculty members became a serious problem.

This problem drew the primary attention of Lockhart's successor, Carl A. Auerbach, a faculty member since 1961 who was appointed Dean in 1973. An extensive campaign for better facilities, which he led, bore fruit when, in the closing hours of the 1975 legislative session, the bill appropriating funds for the construction of a new building was passed and later signed by then Governor Wendell R. Anderson.

To fulfill a University commitment to the Legislature, these funds were supplemented by more than \$1 million raised privately by a committee headed by Julius E. Davis and Peter Dorsey.

The law school can now move forward once again.

University of Minnesota

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The Honorable Lauris D. Krenik
The Honorable Robert Latz
The Honorable David M. Lebedoff
The Honorable L. J. Lee
The Honorable Charles F. McGuigan

The Honorable Wenda Moore (Chairman)
The Honorable Lloyd H. Peterson
The Honorable Mary T. Schertler
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Law School

Administration

Carl A. Auerbach, Dean
Robert F. Grabb,
Associate Dean

Faculty

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David P. Bryden
John Morris Clark
Laura Cooper
John J. Cound
Barry C. Feld
Richard S. Frase
Alan D. Freeman
Marcia R. Gelpe
Daniel J. Gifford
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Thomas L. Waterbury
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Charles W. Wolfram

Visiting Law

Alumni Professor

Sir Leon Radzinowicz

Emeritus Faculty

Bruno H. Greene
William B. Lockhart
Maynard Pirsig

Adjunct Faculty

Sidney Abramson
Douglas K. Amdahl
Jerome M. Bach
Bernard P. Becker
Titus P. Bellville
Robert Bowen
Irving R. Brand
Martin J. Costello
Richard J. Clendenen
Dale C. Dahl
Eugene P. Daly
Warren P. Eustis
Stephen D. Gordon
Douglas R. Heidenreich
Robert L. Helland

E. Adamson Hoebel
C. Paul Jones
Robert J. King
Samuel Krislov
Greer E. Lockhart
Harry Hunter MacLaughlin
Carl P. Malmquist
Paul E. Meehl
O. Russell Olson
Harding A. Orren
Noah S. Rosenbloom
Joel B. Samaha
Bruce C. Stone
Thomas M. Vogt
Michael D. Weinberg
Miles Zimmerman

Librarians

George S. Grossman,
Director of Law Library
Marvin Anderson
Caroline Brede
Vera R. Carlsson
Gail Murphy Daly
Joseph Levstik
Phyllis C. Marion
Milagros R. Rush
Arlette Soderberg
Robert Hugo Stumm
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Administrator

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