



law quadrangle notes

university of michigan law school

from the dean . . .

In recent weeks I have had the privilege of meeting with two important groups of University of Michigan Law Alumni, namely the law alumni in New York City and those in Chicago. Each has been an extraordinarily satisfying occasion, both because of the pleasure of renewing acquaintances with fellow Michigan graduates and also because of the fact that such meetings promote closer liaison and cooperation between the alumni and the Law School. Each of the meetings provided an opportunity for interchange of ideas to the benefit of the school, and each, we believe, proved to be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to the alumni in attendance. It would be highly desirable if similar meetings could be held each year in each of the principal population centers throughout the United States.

Several years ago, in order to provide a stimulus to more frequent law alumni meetings, the law faculty, acting in cooperation with certain alumni groups, conceived and organized the University of Michigan Law Alumni Society, an informal organization with branches in several of the larger centers. The society was unique, for it had no separate constitution, no by-laws, no dues and only such local officers as each local group might find desirable for its own purposes. Notwithstanding its informality, the branch groups in some of the larger cities have rendered excellent services in connection with such matters as placement counseling, arrangements for alumni meetings, etc. More such groups, with their group activities and meetings, would doubtless be organized if any more time were available for faculty cooperation. Indeed, we hope that during the next few years the cooperation problem may be solved and the Law Society may be enabled to extend its usefulness substantially.

However, in order to supplement the Law Society groups and the occasional dinner meetings here and there throughout the country, the law faculty has decided to publish a semi-annual Law Alumni news bulletin which will serve as a medium through which news of the School may be periodically conveyed to all alumni and by which the alumni may be made more intimately a part of the institution. We do not intend that the *Law Quadrangle Notes* shall supplant alumni meetings, but rather that it shall serve in a supplementary capacity, thus maintaining contacts both by meetings and through this publication.

There are many phases of the activities of the Law School which are, I am sure, of continuing interest to the alumni. Let us run through a few of them to suggest the questions and possibilities of usefulness of the *Notes* as a communications medium.

Enrollment . . .

What is happening to the enrollment in the Law School? The fact is that it is increasing at the rate of six to eight per cent each year. Why is it increasing? How long will this increase continue? How many students can the School accommodate? It has been authoritatively estimated that

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DEAN STASON

Dean's Message

(Continued from page 1)

the School's enrollment will be likely to climb from the present 900 to approximately 2000 by the year 1970. What will be the impact of this growth upon the quality of legal education at Michigan?

Planning

The Law School is an ever changing institution. As the enrollment increases plans must be made for the handling of the increased number of students, for new physical facilities, for new living accommodations. Moreover, changing conditions in law practice necessitate alterations of teaching methods, of program content. An able Law School Planning Committee is industriously at work taking account of these matters and reporting its recommendations to the faculty. What are its views, its plans for the future?

Personnel

As the size of the School increases, the faculty must be increased in order to take care of the ever increasing teaching load. One professor for twenty-five students is a reasonable ratio. The recruitment of capable faculty members is an exceedingly important and at the same time difficult task. A Personnel Committee is constantly engaged in cooperation with the Dean in seeking new talent for the Michigan Law Faculty. How does it work? What are its problems? What success is it having?

Student Bar Association Activities

In recent years the students have become bar association conscious. A Student Bar Association has been organized at Michigan. This is a worthy endeavor. The organization carries on certain very useful activities—supervision of class elections, operation of a book exchange store, carrying on an extracurricular special lecture program, undertaking certain social activities, etc. What are the possibilities of the student bar organization? Are they being fully realized? What can be done to help the Student Bar Association do a better job? For example, with modest additional financial support (student membership dues are now its principal source) some very interesting and worthwhile things could be done.

The Case Clubs

The Case Clubs of the Law School have been in existence for a quarter of a century. The activity is one of the most significant of the extracurricular educational activities in the Law Quadrangle. The Henry M. Campbell Prize Contest is a major feature of the year's program. Exactly what are the Case Clubs accomplishing? How can they be helped to do an even better job?

The Scholarship Program

One of the greatest needs of the Law School today is more adequate scholarship and student aid support. The cost of legal education is very high and seemingly is going higher. Many of our best students come from families that cannot afford to meet the cost. Outside work, while always a possibility, necessarily precludes getting the most out of the law school years. Scholarship assistance is often vital. Our alumni and friends have been generous to us in this regard, but much more assistance is needed. What is our present scholarship position and what can be done to improve our status in this area?

Placement

Our placement counseling service is most helpful both to seniors and to law firms throughout the country who are seeking the services of graduates. Most of the members of the senior class and many recent graduates take advantage of the service. Scores of law firms and corporations visit the Law School each year to interview candidates. We are always endeavoring to find ways of making this service more useful. How can this be done?

The Research Program

The Law School has, in the William W. Cook Endowment Fund, an asset possessed by no other law school in the world, namely a sizeable guaranteed annual income earmarked especially for legal research. This income, added to other funds available for research, such as the Ford Foundation grant, gives the Law School a strong position in dealing with this aspect of our program. During the last dozen years we have published approximately thirty-five volumes evidencing our research and productive activities. How can we improve our research program, giving it the maximum of utility as well as scholarly value? We would be interested, for example, in receiving carefully considered alumni suggestions concerning future research projects.

The International and Foreign Law Program

Thanks to the Ford Foundation and its generous gift in support of our work in international and foreign law, we have been able to increase our previous offerings and activities in this important field of law school activity. The frontiers of the law are no longer limited to the continental boundaries of the United States. We must deal not only with public international law and comparative law, but also with the international legal problems occasioned by trade and commerce across the seas. We not only have domestic students, but each year we have twenty-five or thirty top-ranking graduate students in law from other lands. What are the educational results of this broadening of our geographical horizons? What are its potentialities? How can we improve our activities along this line?

Law Institutes

Since World War II we have been regularly offering three or four Institutes each year—programs designed primarily for the bar and the bench, affording opportunities for alumni and others to come to the Law Quadrangle to participate in "continuing education" on some timely and practical phase of the law. The response has been gratifying. How can we improve these programs and make them more useful? What are the possibilities as yet unexplored in the way of continuing legal education?

Law School Administration

The Law School is no longer the relatively uncomplicated administrative agency of the pre-World War II years. With all of the old and many new activities in progress, including those just mentioned together with many others not enumerated, Law School administration has become a very substantial burden. During this last year we have taken action to meet this ever increasing task. An Associate Deanship has been authorized by the Board of Regents and Professor Russell A. Smith has been appointed the first Associate Dean in the Law School. In addition, an Assistant Deanship has been established and Professor Roy Proffitt has been appointed to the post. With this very able additional administrative help, together with Professor Roy Steinheimer, as Director of Admissions, and Professor Richard Wellman, as Director of Placement Counseling, we are getting along very satisfactorily. However, the administrative burdens increase from year to year, and in due course other changes will be necessary to assure the best possible results.

The foregoing and many other related Law School matters will be reflected from time to time in the pages of the new *Law Quadrangle Notes*. This bulletin will become a medium in which to suggest plans and problems, and to ask for comments from alumni on existing practices and on innovations in legal education at Michigan. The alumni are a valuable part of the institution. If we can keep them in close touch with us, we can, I know, rely upon them for their views and help in planning the future of the Law School. This will be one of the valuable byproducts of the *Notes* which we hope to publish semi-annually from here on in.

E. Blythe Stason
Dean

Students, Alumni Helped by Law Placement Office

Graduates since 1931 will remember many of the areas in Hutchins Hall quite clearly, but few who graduated prior to 1951 will recall much of Room 311. Located on the third floor, between the front stairs and the main administrative suite in Room 307, Room 311 was used as a faculty meeting room during the first 18 years of Hutchins Hall's history. Since 1951, however, this room, better known as the Placement Office, has become a popular place for students, particularly seniors, for it is the focal point of an increasingly significant part of School administration which is aimed at serving students, alumni and the profession by assisting seniors and graduates with their employment problems.

Development of the Office

At about the time of Professor Leidy's retirement in 1951, the School engaged Miss Betty Ostrander as Placement Secretary and established the Placement Office in Room 311. Dean Stason, a faculty committee consisting of Professors Plant, Joiner, Steinhilber and Harvey, and Miss Ostrander worked together at the task of establishing procedures and of assimilating the wealth of information about law firms across the country which had been accumulated by Professor Leidy during his many years of working with seniors. In 1953, Mrs. Helen Yntema, daughter-in-law of Professor Hessel Yntema, replaced Miss Ostrander, and in 1954, Professor Richard V. Wellman assumed responsibility for operation of the office. Mrs. Yntema resigned recently due to the arrival of an Yntema heir (Peter Danhof Yntema, born Nov. 14, 1956) and was replaced by Mrs. Susanna MacKay (rhymes with eye).

Procedures and Services

Participation in the program of the Placement Office is initiated for those students who desire it at a meeting open to all second-year students which is held late in the fall semester. Key-punch index cards, on which vital statistics and career interests

Aid to Law Students Reaches \$100,000 Yearly

The financial aid available to the undergraduate student body through the various Law School scholarship and loan funds has continued to increase in recent years. During the course of the 1956 summer session and the 1956-57 school year, the Law School will expend approximately \$100,000 in the form of gifts, grants-in-aid (which carry a moral obligation to repay), and short and long term loans. The fact that the Michigan Law School has such funds for financial assistance to its students clearly demonstrates the foresight and loyalty of the many alumni and friends who have recognized the desirability of assisting worthy but needy young men and women to acquire a legal education.

Approximately 300 students, or a little less than one-third of the student body during this period, will receive financial aid, and the average grant (in all forms) to these needy students will be something over \$300. These appear to be, and are, substantial contributions to the students' budgets, but in view of resident tuition fees of \$280 per year and non-resident fees of \$550 per year, it's evident that little of this money is available in the average case to help defray the cost of books and to meet the high cost of living in Ann Arbor.

We can happily report that several new scholarship funds have been created in recent months. In the first eight months of what we hope will be a rapidly growing and expanding program, several alumni of the School contributed a total of \$6,000 to the newly created Law School Alumni Scholarship Fund. This Fund is an entirely expendable fund, to be replaced, and we hope increased, each year by annual gifts from alumni. Mr. Edward Hohfeld, as Trustee of the May T. Morrison Trust Estate, Crocker Building, San Francisco, has very generously endowed

are indicated, are filled in by the students and collected, and placement procedures are explained. Thereafter, participating students prepare and file detailed biographical statements and are scheduled for half-hour, individual interviews with Professor Wellman. His appraisal and the appraisals of other faculty members who have had an opportunity to become acquainted with the qualifications of the applicant become a part of each student's placement file, which is thus readied for use during the student's third year of residence.

Concurrently, the Placement Office seeks to get information about employers of lawyers and to disseminate this information to students and interested alumni. Information about law firms and other employers, based on descriptions furnished in correspondence, legal directories, and reports of alumni, is accumulated and made available to all students. Firms interested in visiting Ann Arbor to interview seniors are welcomed and assisted by interview and visit schedules and arrangements. Notices of all job opportunities coming to the attention of the Office are placed on a special bulletin board and assembled periodically into a mimeographed placement bulletin which is mailed to alumni who have requested such information.

Activity and Results, 1955-56

The senior class of 1956, consisting of members of the February, June and August graduating groups, numbered 218. Of these, 176 registered with the Placement Office. In May of 1956, at the time of the annual placement report to the faculty, 87 seniors had informed the Placement Office that they had made definite arrangements for employment. Since that time, 33 more have advised the office of employment. Of the balance, 38 were anticipating early call to military service following graduation, no information has been received from 8, and 10 are still looking.

During the winter and spring semesters, 82 interviewers visited the school. These people represented 52 law firms from various cities in 12 states, 26 corporations and 4 government agencies. Virtually all of the persons registered for placement had an opportunity to meet one or more of the visitors.

In addition, notice of job opportunities from 266 other employers was received during the 1955-56 academic year and passed on to students and graduates. Nine placement bulletins were mailed to former graduates on our mailing list.

The Class of 1957

The Class of 1957 is in the limelight at the moment. Numbering 265, of whom 229 are registered with the Placement Office, they have been visited by 54 interviewers to date. From information received, it appears that this year's graduates can expect somewhat higher salaries than were in prospect a year ago. The pace-setting rate of the big city offices is between \$5,400 and \$6,000 per annum, with some starting corporate opportunities carrying an even higher rate. The men desiring smaller community opportunities can expect between \$3,600 and \$4,800 per annum.

four separate scholarships — the Wendell Thomas Fitzgerald Scholarship Fund, the Charles Coolidge Kreis Scholarship Fund, the Herbert Watson Clark Scholarship Fund, and the William Lawson Holloway Scholarship Fund. Mrs. Standish Backus, Detroit, Michigan, has given the School a substantial block of stock in the Burroughs Corporation to endow a scholarship in memory of her husband. Mr. Backus was a graduate of the University in 1898, and entered the Law School for one year, 1898-1899. The Burton Abstract and Title Company, Detroit, Michigan, increased its annual scholarship awards from two to three. Mr. Foorman L. Mueller, A.B. University of Michigan, 1927, now of the firm of Mueller and Aichele, Chicago, has recently established the Foorman L. Mueller Patent Law Scholarship, an annual gift of \$550 to stimulate greater interest in patent law in the Law School.

Instruction and Research in International Law Expanded

The growing interest in problems of International Law, and the growing demands upon attorneys for advice on those problems, have led the Michigan Law School to broaden its activities in this field very markedly. Advances have been made at both the graduate and undergraduate level.

A sizeable grant from the Ford Foundation has enabled the Law School to increase the number of graduate fellowships for foreign students. In 1955-56, we had a total of 31 foreign students in residence, representing 12 countries. Germany, Iraq, Japan, India, Iran, Denmark, the Philippines, the Ryukyus, Korea, Formosa, Pakistan, and Brazil were all represented. This year, we have 27 students, representing 14 countries. The contribution which these students make toward broadening the perspective of American students with whom they study is very great, and constitutes a major advance in our program.

During the last year, Professor Allan F. Smith, Chairman of the Graduate Committee, visited several countries of the Middle East, establishing contacts with the law faculties, looking forward to increased communication. This year Professor B. J. George, Jr., who acts as adviser to the foreign students, is on leave, studying and teaching in Kyoto, Japan. His year abroad represents a part of a special program of cooperation with Japan, which we are carrying out with Harvard and Stanford Law Schools. We have brought a number of Japanese judges and scholars to the United States for extended studies, and will, in the next four years, bring an even larger number. This special Japanese-American program is also financed by the Ford Foundation, and is administered through the Institute of International Education. Incidentally, our cooperation with the Institute makes it possible for us to get some excellent foreign graduate students whose study is financed by their own governments or by United States scholarships.

The Ford grant has also enabled us to broaden our instructional program. Two new courses, designed especially for foreign students, have been added. For American and foreign students, new seminars were begun last year in Comparative Constitutional Law (Professor Kauper), Comparative Law of Business Associations (Professor Conard), International Problems in Criminal Law (Professors Bishop and George) and Comparative Judicial Administration (Professor Joiner). A seminar in Atomic Energy Law (Professors Stason, Estep, Stein, Pierce and Bianchi) and a seminar in Problems of International Trade (Professor Stein) are scheduled this year. Professor Bishop had about 170 students in his introductory course in International Law last spring. This semester we have as visiting professors in Comparative Law Dr. Konrad Zweigert of Hamburg, Germany, and Dr. C. J. Hamson, of Cambridge, England.

A new professorial appointment has aided our advancement in the field. In January, 1956, Eric Stein was added to the faculty. A native of Czechoslovakia, Professor Stein holds the J.D. degree from Charles University in Prague (1937) and a J.D. from our own Law School (1942). Four years of military service were followed by nine years with the State Department, where he engaged in a variety of assignments connected with international organizations, international security problems and the like. He brings us familiarity with the civil law, fluency in a number of languages, and extraordinary ability to work with our program of instruction in international and comparative law.

Of interest also is the continued research program in International and Comparative Law. Professor Yntema (who has for five years served as editor of the *American Journal of Comparative Law*) is continuing his research in Inter-American Law of Negotiable Instruments. He has this year secured the services of Dr. Matus-Valencia, a professor of law from Chile, and Dr. Giuseppe Bisconti, from Italy, to assist in further study. Professor Bishop has completed a number of research projects in

the field of international fisheries, state immunities, etc. Professor Stein has revised the teaching materials for the seminar in International Organizations, and Professor Dawson, with the aid of Dr. Rinaldo Bianchi, revised teaching materials for Comparative Law. Professor Harvey spent the year 1955-56 studying at the University of Heidelberg. A number of graduate students have undertaken research projects in various phases of international and comparative law.

Eight major buildings are under construction or to be started on the University campus within a few months. On North Campus, the first unit of a Fluids Engineering Laboratory has been started, and plans are completed, with construction to start this spring, for a School of Music Building and a Fire Station and Training Center. Near University Hospital, construction of the first unit of a new medical sciences building is going into its second year. In the Central Campus area, the new Undergraduate Library is scheduled for completion next fall, and Frieze Hall (former Ann Arbor High School) is being remodeled for a Literary College classroom building. A new women's dormitory has also been started, to be completed in 1958.

The University's 1957-58 appropriations request to the State Legislature includes funds to complete several of the structures listed above and to start planning or construction of a Physics and Astronomy Building, second medical science unit, Dental Building, School of Education, and Architecture Building.

One of the first Japanese students to hold a fellowship under the Japanese-American Program for Cooperation in Legal Studies is Ryo Taira, a graduate of Keio University, in Tokyo. He is seen here in the Lawyers Club Lounge.



Admissions Office Seeks Accurate Selection Methods

One of the major problems facing your Law School at the admissions level is prediction of an applicant's ability to do the quality of work expected of him in the Law School. The degree of accuracy of such prediction depends upon formulation of tests or standards which are reliable indicators. Over the years, the undergraduate scholastic record of the applicant has evolved as a major indicator of success in law school. Since World War II, the Law School Aptitude Test (developed and administered by Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.) has also emerged as an important tool for predicting success in law school. This test, which is now used by about 50 law schools, is an intelligence test specially designed to indicate talents and skills needed by a law student. Its validity as a predictor is most encouraging.

In an effort to minimize the economic loss and emotional problems often involved in a student's failure "to make the grade" in the first year of Law School, we have established standards for admission to the school based upon the applicant's undergraduate scholastic average and his score on the Law School Aptitude Test. Applicants who meet these standards are found to have a reasonable probability of successfully completing their Law School work. While these standards cannot be absolutes but can serve only as guides in each case, we now normally require that an applicant for admission must have maintained at least a "C+" average in undergraduate school and must have ranged in the upper 50 per cent of all persons taking the aptitude test. Such ranking requires a score of 500 or better on the test. Following these standards, the average undergraduate record of students entering the School in the 1956 class was just a shade under a "B" average and the average score on the aptitude test was 550. Indications are that this admissions policy is helping to achieve the goal of reducing the rate of attrition for scholastic deficiency in the first-year classes.

While these standards of admission have been upgrading the quality of students in the Law School, we have, at the same time, enjoyed a steady growth in size of the student body. The size of the first-year classes in the past four years and the rate of growth each year is indicated below:

Year	Number of students in first-year class	% of increase over prior year
1953	252	—
1954	299	15%
1955	329	9%
1956	353	7%

Total applications for admission to the Law School are increasing in number each year. The average yearly increase in total number of applications filed during the past four years has been at the rate of 13.5 per cent. Despite the increased pressure of applications for admission, we are still able to accommodate all qualified applicants. We hope we are still some years away from the situation now faced by a few law schools where limitations of physical facilities necessitate limiting the size of first-year classes.

"The Dream that Cook Built," an article by Lee Marks, '57, was published in the Nov. 17, 1956 issue of *The Michigan Alumnus*. It tells the story of the Law School's great benefactor, William W. Cook, and his gifts to his University, totaling about \$16,000,000. This includes the Martha Cook Dormitory as well as the Law Quadrangle and the endowment which is still a major support for legal research. The article explores some of the legends about Cook as a person, and relates in particular his keen personal interest in the development of the Lawyers Club, as an organization as well as a building. That this interest was both broad and idealistic and at the same time detailed and even petty is revealed by Cook's many letters to the Club secretary.

Law Students Hail From 42 of 48 States, 22 Foreign Countries

The student body of the Law School again in 1956-57, as in past years, makes the University of Michigan Law School a truly national law school, and in many respects an international law school. Geographically, our students come from 42 of the 48 states, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and 22 foreign countries. There are no students this year from Idaho, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina or Texas. Outside of Michigan, the largest number of students come from Illinois (88), Indiana (30), Missouri (21), New York (71), Ohio (97) and Pennsylvania (49). The students come to us from 219 different educational institutions throughout the United States and the world.

The enrollment for the 1956 summer session and for the 1956-57 academic year reached a total of 1,170. There were 961 individual students, many of whom were registered in both the summer and regular session. This represents an increase of 9.3 per cent over the number of students attending the Law School in the previous comparable period. The first-year class shows a similar increase, and totals 353 students. In contrast to an otherwise uniform pattern of gain, there was a substantial decrease in the ranks of the women students in the Law School—there being but 11 this year.

Faculty Speak At Alumni Meetings

National and state meetings of bar associations and other groups of lawyers often provide opportunity for Michigan Law School alumni to renew acquaintances.

Dean E. Blythe Stason and other faculty members have been in frequent demand as speakers at such gatherings. Most recently, the Dean spoke at alumni meetings in New York, in connection with the New York State Bar Association on Jan. 25, and in Chicago, at the time of the Chicago Bar Association meeting. He was accompanied in New York by Prof. Laylin K. James, and in Chicago by Prof. Charles W. Joiner.

Among 1956 meetings attended by faculty members were those in Washington, D.C., and Hutchinson, Kans., at which Dean Stason spoke, and in New York, at which both the Dean and Prof. John P. Dawson were speakers.

A Michigan alumni luncheon was held last August at the time of the A.B.A. meeting in Dallas, Texas, with about 100 alumni present. Last October, Prof. Joiner met with alumni at a Michigan luncheon held during the annual meeting of the State Bar of Nebraska.

Industrial Relations

Prof. Russell A. Smith, associate dean of the Law School, is also serving as acting director of the University's newly-created Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

Establishment of the Institute was authorized by the Regents last fall, and financial support through legislative appropriation is now being sought. The Institute was organized following a special study conducted by Prof. Smith and Meyer S. Ryder, associate professor of industrial relations in the School of Business Administration.

Current plans call for the Institute to be comprised of a Bureau of Labor Affairs for workers' education and services, a research unit, and a unit for special programs and services. The work of the Institute will augment and stimulate the work of several other University units in the field of labor and industrial relations.

Planning Committee Studies Expansion, Education Policies

At the beginning of the 1955 fall semester, Dean Stason announced the creation of the Law School Planning Committee and appointed the following persons to serve on it: Professors John Dawson, Samuel Estep, Charles Joiner, Paul Kauper, John Reed and Russell A. Smith. Professor Smith was designated Chairman, and the Committee elected Professor Reed to serve as its secretary. During the year Professor Smith was relieved of the chairmanship in order to permit him to concentrate on a special University assignment, and Professor Kauper succeeded him as chairman.

At the Committee's initial meeting, Dean Stason stated that for a number of reasons, including the anticipated increase in student enrollment in the years ahead, the time was ripe for a comprehensive and thorough study of the Law School's entire program, a cataloguing of the areas of concern in legal education, and the development of plans and proposals aimed at the Law School's continued growth and progress in meeting the needs of legal education.

In accordance with the purpose stated by the Dean, the Committee tentatively listed a series of what it regarded as major areas of Law School concern on which attention and study should be centered, including such matters as general educational policies, size of the school, size of classes, the research program, manpower needs in regard to both teaching and administrative tasks, physical facilities, student activities, student-faculty relations, and relations with the bar and the alumni. In addition, the Committee members interviewed the other members of the faculty in order to obtain their ideas on the kinds of problems and questions with which the Committee should be concerned in making its studies.

With the list before it of the major areas of Law School concern, the Committee undertook to define its procedure. The Law School's standing committees have for a number of years been giving attention to problems arising within their spheres of responsibility. It is not the purpose of the Planning Committee to take over or duplicate the work of these committees. Some of the matters to be studied by the Planning Committee do not come under the authority of any of the standing committees. The Committee decided that it would in each instance identify the specific problems involved in each major area of concern and then refer the problems so identified to the standing committee with authority in this area, or, in the event the problems did not fall within the sphere of any standing committee, to refer the problems for study and report either by a special committee or subcommittee. In turn the Planning Committee will receive and consider the various reports and attempt to integrate and synthesize them in the interests of submitting to the faculty a forward-looking and well coordinated long-range program.

It should be emphasized, of course, that the Planning Committee's task and commission is that of an over-all and long-range study agency for the Law School. It has no authority to institute changes in program and policy. Its ultimate function is to submit reports and recommendations to the faculty for consideration. In order to keep the faculty informed of the Committee's work and to stimulate the faculty's interest and thinking in the problems under study by it, the Committee during the past year issued interim reports to the faculty, explaining the Committee's objectives, the procedures followed by it, and matters currently being studied by the Committee.

The Committee met regularly during the past academic year and has resumed its work during the current year. What follows is a brief summary of the Committee's actions up to this time.

The Committee gave initial consideration to a matter which it felt warranted immediate consideration and early faculty action.



SMITH



PROFFITT

As a result of the growth of the Law School and the very heavy increase in administrative duties, the Dean and the Secretary have been burdened with a heavy load of administrative tasks. Moreover, other members of the faculty have assumed certain administrative responsibilities which have drained away time and energy at the expense of their research undertakings and other academic pursuits. The Committee in collaboration with Dean Stason gave this problem extended consideration and recommended to the faculty the creation of the office of Assistant Dean to be responsible for specific administrative duties, including those previously performed by the Secretary as well as some previously performed by other faculty members.

The Committee further recommended the creation of the office of Associate Dean to be directly responsible for research in legal education and alumni relations development, to have an advisory responsibility in regard to selection of faculty personnel and budget control, and to be available for counsel and advice to the Dean on matters pertaining generally to the administration of the Law School. These recommendations were approved by the faculty and in turn by the Regents. Professor Russell Smith has been appointed Associate Dean, and Professor Roy Proffitt, formerly of the law faculty of the University of Missouri, has been appointed Assistant Dean.

Turning to the large problems of educational policy, the Planning Committee devoted considerable time to a problem of major concern in respect to the Law School's instructional program. Under the present program of law teaching, the student receives relatively little instruction and practice in legal writing and research. The students on the Law Review board get the benefit of this kind of training, as do the students who elect seminars. But this kind of experience touches a relatively small part of the student body, and in any event, the student gets no training of this kind at all in the course of his first-year work. The Planning Committee felt that some instruction of this kind was essential not only to round out the first-year curriculum but also to serve as a means of stimulating the student's interest generally in legal research over and above the regular class assignments. It realized that the responsibility of directing, supervising and criticizing individual written work by students, as well as counseling students on these matters, could not be undertaken by the faculty members in addition to their regular work.

Informed and aided by the experience of other law schools, the Planning Committee recommended to the faculty a program calling for the use of six teaching assistants, recruited from recent law school graduates, to give individual instruction in research and writing to first-year students, the whole program to be under the supervision of a faculty member. The faculty approved this recommendation. Details of this program remain to be worked out. It is hoped that this addition to the instructional program can be put into effect with the beginning of the 1957 fall semester.

The Planning Committee also gave considerable attention dur-

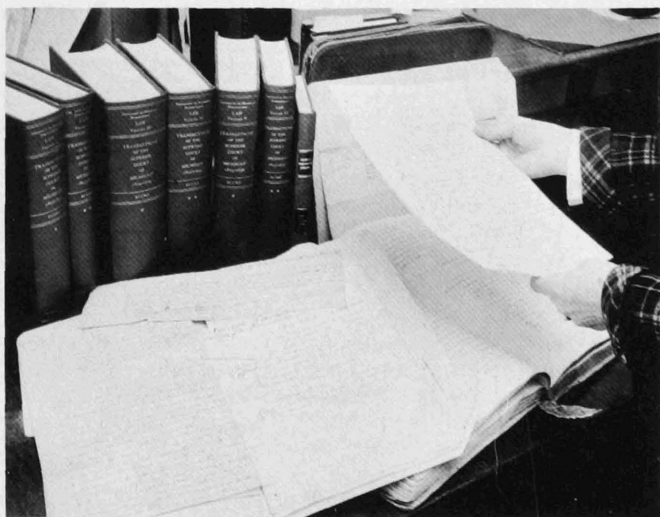
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ing the past year to the problems facing the Law School in respect to the anticipated increase in enrollment. In view of the general population increase, as well as the increased proportion of persons attending college and university, the Law School can expect substantial increases in the number of applications for admission. A special study of this problem by a subcommittee projected enrollment increases forward to the year 1970 on the basis of data currently available.

The information revealed by this study makes clear that barring extraordinary developments and assuming continuation of the present standards for Law School admission, we may expect steady and substantial enrollment increases over the next 15 years and that the total enrollment at the end of that period will very substantially exceed the peak enrollment at the Law School during the years immediately following World War II. The Committee discussed at length the questions raised by the anticipated increase. Should the Law School fix a maximum enrollment? What factors will determine the maximum? Can we determine a maximum on the basis of present classroom, library and living facilities? Does sound legal educational policy indicate a maximum of students that can be handled without dilution or impairment of the educational process? If the fixing of a maximum means raising of admission standards, may the standard reach an artificially high level and result in denial of educational opportunity to worthy students? What is the Law School's responsibility here? Will the Law School fail in its public duty to the State and to the Bar and will the Law School's total impact on legal education suffer if the School, by restricting its size, fails to discharge its proportionate part of the task of educating qualified students? On the other hand, if the present admission standards are observed and no absolute maximum is fixed except as determined by physical facilities and teaching manpower, plans must be made for a capital expenditure budget and a substantial increase in faculty personnel.

Needless to say, the Planning Committee has not come up with any final answers and solutions to these questions and problems. They will continue to receive the Committee's attention for the question of ultimate size will inevitably affect all phases of the Law School program. At this point, it is perhaps enough to note that whatever the ultimate answer to the question of size, we may expect steady increases in enrollment during the years immediately ahead, and this fact assumes a central significance in much of the Law School's planning for the future.

Shown below are some of the early Michigan court records now deposited in the Law Library. The bound volumes shown in the photograph are the published Transactions of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan, 1805-1836, edited by Prof. William W. Blume.



Faculty News Notes

W. W. Blume—Published at the end of summer, 1955, *Illustrated Analysis of American Civil Procedure* (a student text and reference book). Participated in a move to have the original records of certain early courts of Wayne County (1796-1828) deposited permanently in the Law Library, along with the records of the Supreme Court of Michigan (1805-1857). When this arrangement is complete, the Library will have in its possession a large and valuable collection of legal manuscripts useful as sources of American legal history.

William W. Bishop, Jr.—Continues to serve as a member of the Board of Editors of the *American Journal of International Law*; is a member of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law; is a member of the Nominating Committee and the Committee on the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, and is vice-chairman of the Management Committee for the 50th anniversary of the Society. Very active in the work of the Committee on the Continental Shelf of the Inter-American Bar Association and the Committee on Territorial Waters and High Seas Fisheries of the American Bar Association Section of International and Comparative Law. Consulted informally with the Department of State and with various branches of the U. S. fishing industry concerning the International Law Commission's drafts in the fields of territorial waters and the high seas. Served as chairman of the Committee on International Law in the Courts of the United States for the ABA Section of International and Comparative Law, and as a member of that Section's Executive Council and Committee on International Exchange of Jurists. Also has been a member of the small Advisory Committee for the revision by the Harvard Research in International Law of its 1929 draft on State Responsibility.

Alfred F. Conard—Since 1954, chairman of Committee on Simplification of Security Transfers by Fiduciaries (ABA). As a direct result of this committee's activity, the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws have authorized drafting of a Uniform Act to Simplify Security Transfers. In August 1956, he attended a meeting of the Commissioners' drafting committee for the new act, at Cambridge, and in September 1956, he attended a meeting of the American Law Institute drafting committee for revisions in Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code, affecting security transfers.

Frank E. Cooper—Member, ABA drafting committee, revising Federal Administrative Procedure Act. Recently published, jointly with Dean Stason, *Cases and Other Materials on Administrative Tribunals*.

John P. Dawson—In January 1956, delivered a series of three lectures at the University of Chicago Law School on the history of the development of the judging function in French, German and English law. This is a subject on which Professor Dawson has been working for many years (among other research projects), and he states that he will doubtless "spend the rest of my life on it." During the 1956-57 year, he is at Harvard Law School as a visiting professor.

Edmund F. DeVine—President, Michigan Prosecuting Attorneys Association, and Director, National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys.

Samuel D. Estep—Member of the Executive Board, Michigan Memorial-Phoenix Project, and participant in Phoenix Project research, including work with the ABA special committee leading to the modification of the 1946 Atomic Energy Law of 1954. Chairman, Executive Board, Ann Arbor Citizens' Council, and

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Faculty News

(Continued from page 7)

head of studies on youth problems. Participated in memorandum for Special Committee on Atomic Energy recommending changes in Atomic Energy Act, November 1953. Participated in preparation of memorandum on Impact of Public Utility Holding Company Law on joint ventures by public utility companies in building atomic reactors. Has spoken before many legal and industrial groups on legal problems of atomic energy. Addressed ABA committee on Administrative Law on Legislative Supervision of Administrative Rules. Joint authorship with Dean Stason and W. J. Pierce: *State Regulation of Atomic Energy Industry*; also *Atomic Energy Technology for Lawyers*. Perennial holder of faculty golf championship!

B. James George—Last year (1955-56) continued his program of cooperation with the Michigan State Police in providing moot court training for recruits. During that year they carried on a total of three trials, two of these by senior law students. The third occurred during the fall semester final examination period, and therefore Professor George himself tried the defense.

Letter to R. A. Smith from Professor George, November 21, 1956 (written from Kyoto Univ., Japan): "I am here as a Fulbright Research Professor and as a lecturer under the Ford-financed Japanese-American Program for Cooperation in Legal Studies. I am technically appointed by Kyoto University as a foreign law lecturer. My research activities . . . are aimed at annotating the Code and Rule of Criminal Procedure in English. No translations of cases have been made into English so far, so I'm having this done for representative cases. The Code is a peculiar mixture of German and American law, and makes an interesting object of study. So far as teaching is concerned, I teach this semester a graduate level course at the Kyoto University Faculty of Law in Criminal Procedure, and will follow it with a course in Evidence in Criminal Cases next spring. I meet in a special seminar with the staff of the Kyoto District Procurator's Office, discussing various aspects of American criminal procedure and evidence law from a prosecution point of view. There is a third weekly seminar with a number of judges, prosecutors, attorneys and law teachers, at which topics of Japanese and U.S. law

are presented comparatively. I have been given free access to court cases and files."

Charles W. Joiner—During the past year he was instrumental in interesting the State Bar of Michigan, The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan and the Michigan Legislature in undertaking a thorough study of the Michigan procedural laws and rules, with a view toward a complete redraft of both statutes and rules. The Bar, the Court, and the Legislature have created a joint committee on Michigan Procedural Revision, which is undertaking this study under Professor Joiner's guidance. The W. W. Cook Endowment is financing the activity to the extent of the salaries of two research assistants and incidental sums for secretarial help and supplies. The research will be carried on at the Law School by Professor Joiner and the research assistants. The product will be submitted to the Committee for approval and ultimately to the Bar, the Court, and the Legislature. The purpose of the research is as follows:

1. To reduce the expenditure of time, effort, and money by litigants, the courts, and the bar;
2. To de-emphasize procedural niceties so that cases can more readily be disposed of on their merits;
3. To simplify and logically organize and revise the scattered mass of procedure statutes and rules;
4. To reduce unnecessary procedural divergencies among the courts; and
5. To define and shift the responsibility for purely procedural regulation to the court.

Member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association Section on Bar Activities, 1955-56; Midwestern Director for the American Law Institute-American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Legal Education; American Bar Association-appointed member of the Board of Governors of the American Law Student Association; Chairman of the Michigan State Bar Committee on Civil Procedure; Chairman of the Joint State Bar-Judicial Conference-Legislative Committee on Michigan Procedural Revision; Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Civil Procedure of the Judicial Conference of Michigan. Member of the Ann Arbor City Council.

(Ed. Note: News of faculty members and their professional activities will be continued in the next issue of *Law Quadrangle Notes*.)

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