

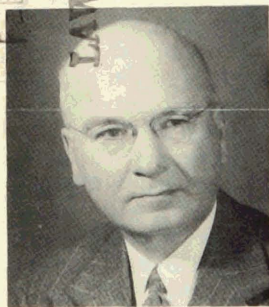
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Law Quadrangle Notes

From the Dean...

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the details of the Law School centennial program in October, 1959. A centennial is supposed to symbolize the accomplishments of the preceding

100 years, but our memorial program will be more than that. It will also be a time of appraisal, evaluation, and projection into the future. The world is changing more swiftly than we realize. We believe in the rule of law and in the vital force of legal education. Yet if we are not to be left behind in the procession of world events, we must in the future take account of some of the highly significant changes. Here, for example, are some probable changes:



DEAN STASON

1. We have hitherto lived in a primarily commercial world, and the laws relating to commerce have been of major importance. In the future we shall be living in a scientific world. What does this mean to the law?

2. We were brought up to believe in the virtues of property rights, and much of our law is based thereon. In the future we are going to hear less about such rights and more about laws regulating and restricting them. What will this mean to legal education?

3. We were brought up to believe in the values found in the early English precedents, with the civil law of Rome as a concurrent source of juristic thinking. In the future we may predict that the laws of Moslem states and Communist countries will play a large part in the juristic thinking of the world.

4. We were brought up to believe that the judicial decision was the most important building block of jurisprudence. In the future the legislative act will assume greater and greater significance.

If the centennial of The University of Michigan Law School is to be a time of appraisal and evaluation of the future, these are some of the matters for consideration. We propose to look forward as well as backward.

Legal Education Will Be Topic of Summer Conference

Legal education will be the subject of the Law School's summer conference in 1959. It will be entitled "The Law Schools Look Ahead" and will be held June 15-18, 1959.

Scope and direction were given to the planning of this conference at a meeting in Ann Arbor on November 7 and 8, 1958. The 17 legal educators, lawyers and other scholars present represented many phases of the profession and its relationship to society. At the gathering were B. Hayden Crawford of Washington, D.C., representing the Attorney General of the United States; Prof. Brainerd Currie of the University of Chicago, representing Erwin Griswold, President of the Association of American Law Schools; Prof. Grant Gilmore of the Yale Law School; John Hervey of Oklahoma City, Adviser to the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association; Peter Holme, Denver, Vice Chairman of the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, representing Ross Malone, President of the ABA; Prof. Willard Hurst of the University of Wisconsin Law School; Prof. Arthur Larson, of the Duke University Law Faculty and Director of the World Rule of Law Center; Prof. Wilbert McKeachie, of the University of Michigan's Department of Psychology; Dean Arthur Neef of the Wayne State University Law School; Dean Frank Strong of the Ohio State University Law School; and Dean E. Blythe Stason and Profs. Charles W. Joiner, Paul G. Kauper, John W. Reed, Allan F. Smith and Russell A. Smith, of the Michigan Law Faculty.

As a result of this meeting, an effort is being made to broaden the impact of the conference by acquiring additional funds to make possible the participation of all law schools and of other persons interested in legal education. The scope of the conference was defined to include two major problems for discussion: "The Role of the Law School in Developing a Lawyer" and "The Role of the Law School as a Vehicle of Public Service." It was agreed that the conference should not concern itself with the minimum standards of legal education but should direct its attention to the goals of optimum quality. All persons attending the planning session agreed that there is great need for a comprehensive look at legal education in light of the problems to be faced in the near future.

Legislative Center Studying Metropolitan Area Problems

The Legislative Research Center of the Law School, directed by Prof. William J. Pierce, is now engaged in a two-year investigation of the legal problems of metropolitan areas.

Although the structure and problems of metropolitan areas have been subjected to close scrutiny over the last few years by sociologists, economists, and political scientists, there has as yet been no study of the legal aspects of the subject. While it is clear that the formulation and adoption of legal devices will not provide a panacea for all the difficulties, it nevertheless is true that any solution to the problem which requires some readjustment in the powers of the many legal and political units which operate within any metropolitan area must be brought about by legal action. The scope of the study will not, however, be confined to legal analysis; in order to ascertain what *are* the fundamental problems of metropolitan areas, and what the possible solutions to these problems would entail, consultants from other disciplines (including sociologists, political scientists, city planners, etc.) will be selected to assist the research team, both by suggesting avenues of research and by appraising the work that has been done.

Four research assistants currently are assigned to the project. Neil Littlefield, who graduated from Boston University and did graduate work at Melbourne University, has been working at the Center since August, 1957, laying the foundation of the project as a whole and outlining possible subjects for individual study. He is now preparing a monograph on the effects of municipal home rule on metropolitan area problems. John M. Winters, a graduate of Creighton University and formerly a research assistant in the School of Law at the University of Nebraska, is preparing a general survey of state supervision of municipalities. Annexation and incorporation as methods of unifying governmental units will be the subject of a monograph being prepared by Frank S. Sengstock, who came to the Center from the University of Detroit. Finally, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, Beverley J. Pooley, is preparing a comparative paper which will aim at an analysis of the British approach to the whole problem of land utilization as expressed by the British Town and Country Planning Acts.

Among other topics which will be the subjects of monographs are: the legal structure of special districts which meet demands for services in metropolitan areas; municipal finance; extraterritorial powers of municipalities; interstate municipalities; federal-local relations; school districts; and zoning and planning law. At the end of the two years, it is hoped that in addition to the monographs mentioned above, there will also be published a Legislator's Manual, giving a summary of presently existing laws designed to resolve metropolitan area legal problems and also suggesting a possible framework for future legislation.

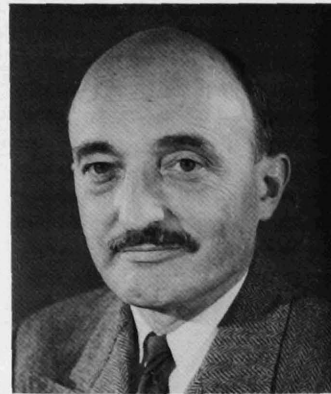
Law Student Selected

Frederick Paul Furth, Jr., mid-year graduate of the Law School, was the student speaker for the January 24 graduation exercises of the University.

The mid-year ceremonies were held in Hill Auditorium for about 1,500 graduates. Each year, a student speaker is selected by the Senior Board of class presidents to represent all the graduates. Furth, from Harvey, Ill., is vice-president of the American Law Student Association and a member of the Varsity Debate Team. He holds a commission as second lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and will go into the Army after graduation. Following his period of service, he will join the law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Reindl and Ohl, in New York City.

Dawson To Give Cooley Lectures

John P. Dawson, a member of the Michigan Law School faculty from 1927 to 1957 and now professor of law at Harvard, will deliver the annual Cooley Lectures at the Law School, March 12, 13, 16, 17, and 18.



Professor Dawson is a native of Detroit and received the B.A. and J.D. degrees from The University of Michigan. He earned the D.Phil. degree at Oxford University, England. His fields of specialization are contracts and restitution and comparative law.

During World War II, Professor Dawson served with the Foreign Economic Administration and the Department of State, and in 1947-48 was foreign trade administrator for the Greek government.

Topic for Dr. Dawson's lectures will be "Judges: Oracles of the Law." He will examine the historical development of the role of judges in shaping laws through their administration of justice, both in the United States and elsewhere. All the lectures will be given at 4:15 P.M. in Hutchins Hall 100.

Shartel Proposes New Criteria for Criminal Plea of Insanity

New criteria are needed for judging criminal cases where insanity is an issue, according to Burke Shartel, professor of law at The University of Michigan.

Shartel's comments were made in an interview published in the *Michigan Journalist*, the experimental newspaper of the Journalism Department.

Traditionally, he explains, criminal responsibility has been determined by the answer to this type of question: "Was the man able to distinguish between right and wrong when he committed the crime?" This question is "meaningless" to psychiatrists, Shartel says. In some cases persons who have been found legally insane and acquitted of criminal liability on this basis are subsequently given a clean bill of health by psychiatrists and released. Many states, perhaps all, have had cases of this nature.

Professor Shartel, co-author with Prof. Plant of a forthcoming book entitled "The Law of Medical Practice," believes that a better way of measuring responsibility in mental cases is to ask these two questions: "Does the man have a mental disease? Was his criminal act a consequence of the disease?" These questions are factual for the court and meaningful to the psychiatrist.

Two additional improvements have helped some courts improve the handling of cases where sanity may be an issue, Professor Shartel continues. Some communities provide a routine medical examination for all persons charged with murder and an unbiased report is presented to the court prior to trial. If this examination shows that the crime was a result of mental disease, prosecution is dropped and the individual committed to a mental hospital. Where sanity is a disputed issue, the choice of experts called in the trial is left to the court. In federal courts, this choice is discussed by the judge with both prosecution and defense attorneys. While each is free to call additional experts of his own, the jury "probably doesn't pay too much attention" to them, Shartel says. The result can be some curtailment of the costly "battle of experts" in the courtroom.

Legal Problem of Atomic Energy Studied in Law School Program

During the past six years the Law School has been carrying on a special research program involving the unique legal problems of atomic energy. In charge of the task have been four members of the faculty: Professors Estep, Pierce, Stein, and Stason. They have published monographs and articles, have drafted statutes, held conferences, counselled with industry, and arranged for the teaching of a seminar in legal problems of atomic energy. A 1,200 page volume on "Atoms and the Law" is now in press. Their interest has been both domestic and international. Financial support up to the present time has been derived from the Phoenix-Memorial Project of the University, with some very excellent supporting help from the Detroit Edison Company.

This last year a major reorganization was effectuated and a much enlarged program undertaken. The school obtained additional funds, including a substantial amount from the William C. Cook Endowment Fund and a total of \$80,000, over a four-year period, from the Ford Foundation. This, supplemented by funds made available by the Detroit Edison Company, has given the program a total of \$160,000 with which to work during the next three or four years.

In order to enlarge the program effectively, it was decided to employ two full-time specialists in the field. After extensive investigations, Lee Hydeman and William Berman were employed as Co-Directors of the project. Each of these men is a Harvard law graduate with four or five years of valuable experience in the Atomic Energy Commission; Mr. Hydeman as a member of the legal staff and subsequently Special Assistant to the Director of the Division of Licensing and Regulation, and Mr. Berman as attorney and Special Legal Assistant.

With these men as Co-Directors there will be associated an Executive Committee in charge, consisting of Dean Stason, Chairman, and Professors Bishop, Estep, Stein, and Pierce, together with the Co-Directors. Also there will be an Advisory Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and approximately eight prominent outside persons active in atomic energy affairs, including lawyers, scientists, and business leaders, who will furnish general advice, recommendations, and counsel on research projects, public relations, and publications.

The research activities will be the direct responsibility and in the charge of the Co-Directors who will be responsible for the activities of all research assistants and associates and who will prosecute the projects selected from time to time.

Currently, and from the beginning of the present year, the two principal research projects being pursued are, first, a study and the preparation of a monograph on several phases of the international complications introduced by atomic energy, with particular reference to the problems of waste disposal and liability for radiation injuries across national boundary lines, and, second, a study and the preparation of a monograph on the subject of federal-state relationships in the domestic atomic energy program. Several publications in these two areas of interest are planned for the current year. The new program promises to make a valuable contribution to legal thinking in the field of atomic energy.

The University's Institute of Public Administration has published "State Appropriations for Public Higher Education in Michigan, 1855-1957," a pamphlet presenting basic facts on tax support of higher education in the state. The publication is available free from the Institute.



Faculty members in the special research program on legal problems of atomic energy include Eric Stein, William W. Bishop, W. J. Pierce, Samuel Estep, E. Blythe Stason, and Lee Hydeman.

Placement Office Aids '58 Graduates

In spite of the business recession in 1958, the Placement Office records indicate that 70 per cent of the members of the 1958 graduating classes who registered with the office are employed. The remaining 30 per cent are either in military service or have not reported. One hundred fifty-two 1958 graduates are located in 23 states and the District of Columbia, and one is studying abroad under a Fulbright fellowship. The greatest number of graduates located in Michigan, with Illinois running a reasonably close second.

Representatives from 70 law firms, government agencies and corporations interviewed at the School during the school year of 1957-58. Individual interviews, including juniors for summer employment, totaled 716. The Placement Office received fewer notices of opportunities last year than in the preceding year. The number of former graduates interested in openings increased, however, with 233 alumni contacting the office for assistance.

To date, 198 members of the February, June and August 1959 classes have registered with the Placement Office, and 59 second year students are interested in clerkships for next summer. Geographically, the seniors are interested in locating from coast to coast, from Texas to Alaska, and overseas. Between October 10 and Thanksgiving Day, 1958, 38 interviewers had visited the Law School.

Law School alumni are urged to contact Professor Laylin K. James, Placement Director, when they are aware of openings for new graduates and/or lawyers with some experience.

16,885 Degrees

A recent tabulation made by the University shows that since its establishment in 1859, and through June, 1958, the Law School has awarded a total of 16,885 degrees. A breakdown of this figure shows the following:

LL.B.—15,041
 J.D.—1,417
 LL.M.—332
 LL.M. (Comparative Law)—25
 LL.M. (International Law)—5
 S.J.D.—65

Prof. Russell A. Smith of the Law School has accepted appointment to a Senate labor subcommittee study of possible revision of the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Law. He is one of eight specialists named to the study group.

My Trip to the U.S.S.R.

By DEAN E. BLYTHE STASON

During June and July of this year I had the privilege of visiting the Soviet Union as a member of a team of twelve Special Consultants for the State Department, commissioned to study higher education within the U.S.S.R. The program was arranged under the terms of an Executive Agreement for Cultural Exchange between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. dated January 27, 1958. In the Soviet Union we were guests of the Ministry of Higher Education. Michigan alumni may be interested in some of our observations.

In the course of 22 adventure-packed days we visited six cities: Moscow, Zagorsk, Leningrad, Dubna, Frunze, and Kiev; traveling a total of about 11,000 miles within the Soviet Union, most of which was covered in a rather battered and ancient two-engine Aeroflot plane. We visited with university administrators, members of faculties, students, and those of us especially interested in the legal system talked with judges, prosecutors, and attorneys. Also we attended two trials, one a burglary prosecution and the other a divorce case.

It was a revealing experience getting a first-hand view of the legal system of a country which by revolution has established a complete break with all pre-revolutionary law. This "principle of discontinuity" was applied in 1917 to all legal rights, powers, and duties, with only a few very minor exceptions. All of the past was wiped out. This is not only unique in revolutionary societies, but, with such a tremendous upheaval, new law could be made for only a small fraction of situations, and hence, during the earlier years especially, a great deal had to be left to administrative and judicial discretion. Such discretion is, of course, exercised in accordance with the general concepts of the Communist Party.

So far as legal education is concerned, it is fair to say that in the principal universities, such as Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad, the training of future lawyers is very competently organized and handled. The program can be compared favorably with the best on the Continent of Europe, taking account of the limitations under which all law faculties on the Continent carry on their tasks. The law course is a five-year program with students admitted directly from secondary schools on competitive examinations. In the Soviet Union the law does not compare in popularity with science and engineering, although in recent years the law faculties, so we were told, have been enrolling increasing numbers of students. This has been occasioned in part by the de-Stalinization movement, the new regulations resulting therefrom, and the consequent code revisions, rebuilding the system of court procedures, the increased reliance upon courts, and related revisionary activities.

In the University of Moscow, for example, there are now 1,400 students in the day-school program of the law faculty and 500 in the so-called correspondence program. Almost all courses are required, only about five per cent of the time being available for electives. Classes include both lectures and quiz periods, with a considerable amount of written work being required. The prescribed number of class hours is considerably above the number in this country. Law students must be in class attendance approximately 1,000 hours per year for each of the five years. This total of 5,000 hours compares with about 3,000 class hours normally required in the U.S. Here the college student during his four years of pre-law work attends about 1,800 class hours and the law student during his three law school years about 1,200 class hours. Comparison of relative effectiveness of the hours is difficult.

We visited with law faculty members in the Universities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Frunze, and we found them intelligent, knowledgeable, and fully cooperative with our desire to learn

the maximum in the time available about legal education in the Soviet Union. Faculty members are well paid; indeed they are among the aristocrats in Soviet society. Some members of the faculty are also either academicians in the Law Institutes of the Academies of Science or they serve as research associates in these academies. The academies carry on the bulk of legal research and in addition they assist in statute drafting and related tasks for official government agencies. Faculty members thus earn extra compensation, a fact which seemed to appeal strongly and be greatly appreciated.

As already stated, the program of courses is largely prescribed and compulsory, with the exception of some 280 class hours devoted to electives. One full semester is devoted to the preparation of an extensive thesis. Most of the courses are professional in character although all students are required to pursue fairly extensive studies of political economy (presumably according to Karl Marx), dialectical and historical materialism, and the history of the Communist Party. In fact, all university students are obliged to pursue these studies no matter what their fields of specialization. Law students also study logic and Latin.

The principal professional courses are as follows: History of the State and Law in the Soviet Union, History of Political Thought, Organization of Courts in the Soviet Union, Soviet Administrative Law, Soviet Financial Law, Soviet Civil Rights, Soviet Criminal Law and Process, Soviet Civil Procedure, Labor Law, Land Law, Collective Farm Law, International Law, and Court Medicine.

Altogether there are about 30,000 students under the different law faculties in the Soviet Union, with about 6,000 being graduated each year, this figure comparing with about 10,000 in the United States. These graduates go forth into an internship for one year following graduation. Then they are assigned to professional positions. They do not look around for jobs voluntarily as we do. They may express preferences, but they take their assignments without question and they are assigned as needs indicate from time to time. They become court assistants, legal assistants for government industry, legal assistants in the Ministry of Justice or other government departments, or they may become notaries or arbiters, or a certain small number become advocates' apprentices and eventually get into the rather small group of private legal counsellors.

Private practice does not exist in the Soviet Union as we know it in the U. S. There are, however, about 13,000 advocates in a position to afford general counselling service. They are organized into so-called *collegia*, of which there are about 150 in the U.S.S.R. They are literally local bar associations, each *collegium* guiding all legal counselling and advocacy in its geographical area. Fees are established by the Ministry of Justice. If a client needs help, he turns to a so-called Legal Consultant Center, set up by the *collegium* for the area. He may express a desire for a specified advocate but he must be content with the lawyer assigned to him by the Chief of the Center. Fees that are earned are paid into the Consultation Center treasury where they are used to pay overhead expenses, the remainder being divided among the advocates attached to the Center. About 30 per cent of the advocates in the Soviet Union are women. It is a thoroughly regimented and controlled system.

In general, it was our observation that the Soviet system of legal education and organization of the bar was serving in a reasonably satisfactory manner the needs of the highly regimented Communist society. Yet the freedom which we enjoy in the U.S. was conspicuous by its absence. I need hardly add that I prefer our own system. Freedom is a very valuable asset.

Law School Increases Seminar Program

A notable feature in the development of the Law School curriculum in the post-war years has been the growth of the seminar program. Although seminars in comparative law and jurisprudence, offered particularly for graduate students, have been conducted regularly for some years, the great increase in seminar offerings has occurred in the last ten years as part of a deliberate program sponsored by the faculty for increasing student participation in this kind of Law School study. At present some 30 seminars are listed in the Law School bulletin. Most of these seminars are offered each year, but some are offered less frequently. The seminars are usually elected in a student's third-year program. While accurate figures are not available, a rough survey indicates that at present about 60 per cent of the School's students do elect one or more seminar offerings.

A study of the seminars presently listed indicates that they cover a wide variety and range of subjects, extending from consideration of very practical problems to consideration of questions dealt with on a philosophic or comparative basis. In the latter category are seminars in jurisprudence and comparative law. A number of seminars are also offered as a means of more intensive cultivation of specialized areas such as labor law, taxation, trade regulation, constitutional law and international law. With the increase in the number of foreign graduate students and the corresponding increase in the study of comparative law generally, new seminars have been added to deal with a specific subject matter on a comparative basis.

The Law School's chief interest in developing and encouraging the seminar program has been to make available to an increasing number of students the special educational values that inhere in the seminar method of study. The seminar may with reasonable accuracy be described as a course limited to fifteen or twenty students at the most and designed to give the student the benefits that result from a method of study and discussion that marks a distinct change from the methods usually followed in the regular courses. A principal purpose of a seminar is to encourage independent student research either in development of a topic relevant to the general scope of the seminar or in working out the solution to specific problems assigned by the instructor.

The seminar study method usually consists of assigned readings and statement of problems for a given week with student participation and discussion. The small size of the seminar is particularly well designed to encourage informal, intensive discussion of a question. Moreover, in each seminar there is a requirement either of interim papers or of a larger seminar paper or of both, with the result that each student is required to do a good deal of research and writing. It is the feeling of the faculty that in the end the greatest benefit derived from the student's participation in a seminar is the development of the student's initiative and capacity for research and writing.

Although students are not required to elect a seminar, seminar enrollment is strongly encouraged. The members of the faculty in turn have been encouraged to offer seminars in fields of special interest, and the present range and diversity of seminar offerings reflect the faculty's response. In view of the special value that seminar participation contributes to the process of legal education, the Curriculum Committee is now giving serious thought to the proposal that every student be required to elect at least one seminar, and it is probable that such a proposal will be recommended for faculty adoption in the near future.

An article in the December *Michigan Law Review* reveals that on at least 90 occasions, the U. S. Supreme Court has reversed one of its earlier decisions, though on only 70 did it specifically say it was overruling an earlier decision.



Case of Mistaken Identity: The June 1958 issue of the Notes carried a picture which, according to the caption, showed John H. Pickering, J.D. 1940, of Washington, D.C., chatting with students Robert J. Hoerner and John C. Dowd. Above, you see Messrs. Pickering, Hoerner and Dowd. The photograph in the June issue should have been identified as students Eugene G. Wanger, of Lansing, and Eugene L. Hartwig, of Cleveland, receiving a trophy awarded to them as winners of the regional Moot Court Competition. Apologies are hereby tendered to all concerned!

Alumni Meetings

During the current academic year, gatherings of law alumni have been scheduled in connection with many state bar association meetings. In addition to a law alumni dinner meeting in Grand Rapids on Oct. 1 in connection with the Michigan State Bar meeting, which several faculty members attended, representatives of the Law faculty have met or will meet with alumni at the following association gatherings: Sept. 20—Indiana meeting—Professor Joiner; Sept. 26—Missouri—Assistant Dean Proffitt; Oct. 3—Nebraska—Professor A. F. Smith; Oct. 17—Colorado—Assistant Dean Proffitt; Nov. 6—Illinois—Dean Stason; Jan. 21, 1959—Philadelphia—Professor Roy L. Steinhilber, Jr.; Jan. 24—Indiana—Professor S. D. Estep; Jan. 30—New York—Dean Stason; Feb. 19—Wisconsin—Associate Dean R. A. Smith.

Also held recently were two meetings in California, one in San Francisco on Dec. 8 and the second in Los Angeles on Dec. 9, which Professor Joiner attended.

Phoenix Funds

The University's Phoenix Atomic Research Program, which has played an important role in helping the Law School become the nation's leading non-governmental center of research in atomic law, has launched a campaign to raise \$2,000,000 for operating expenses over the next five years.

Established in 1948 in memory of the University's World War II dead, the Phoenix Program provided early support for study of atomic age legal problems. From this initial research has sprung the Law School's present work in this new field. Phoenix has also, of course, supported research in physics, medicine, and many other scientific areas.

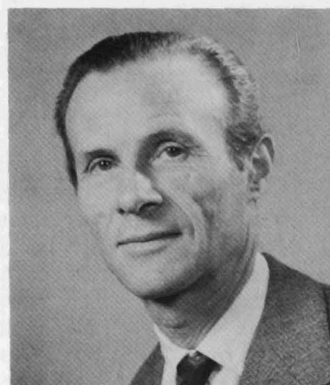
International and Comparative Law Stressed By Law School

A varied and expanded program of International Legal Studies is again under way at the Law School. The program includes a graduate study program for 28 lawyers from 16 foreign countries, senior research grants for foreign teachers, personnel exchange under a special Japanese-American Program for Cooperation in Legal studies, personnel exchange with the Law Faculty of the University of Istanbul, and the use of visiting professors from abroad in the teaching of Comparative Law in the Law School.

Graduate fellowships, financed by the W. W. Cook Endowment Fund, the Ford Foundation and the DeWitt Scholarship Fund, have enabled the Law School to bring many of the young lawyers from abroad for a period of intensive training in Anglo-American law. Through a series of specially-designed courses, they are introduced to the features of our legal system. They are also provided with an opportunity to participate in the regular courses and seminars with American students, and to pursue special research activity in their individual fields of interest.

Three special programs have aided in expanding the sphere of activity in the Law School. Since 1955, the Japanese-American Program for Cooperation in Legal Studies has been carried on with Harvard Law School, Stanford Law School, and a number of universities and other organizations in Japan. Under the first phase of the program, a group of eight Japanese judges and scholars were brought to the United States for an extended visit to the campuses and courts of this country. The second and third phases, which will continue for two more years, have involved the exchange of faculty personnel and student personnel between the United States and Japan. Prof. B. J. George, Jr., who serves as Foreign Student Adviser in the Law School, spent the academic year 1956-57 studying and teaching at Kyoto. During the same year Prof. Arthur von Mehren, of Harvard Law School, lectured in Comparative Law at Tokyo University.

This year, two young teachers from Japan are in residence in Ann Arbor. Yoichi Nagahama, of Waseda University in Tokyo, is spending his second year at Michigan, concentrating his studies in Corporate and Commercial Law. Yoshito Obuki, of Tohoku University in Sendai, has been at Harvard Law School for the past two years, and is completing his study in this country with a research program at Michigan this year. A third Japanese teacher, Yoshimichi Hiraide, from Hokkaido University in Sap-



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poro on the Island of Hokkaido, has been added to the group through a Ford Foundation fellowship, and is studying in the field of Commercial Law. Ryo Taira, who has been at Michigan for the past two years, has moved to Stanford for his final year of training.

The same program has been responsible for sending Carl Bradshaw, LL.M. Michigan, 1958, to Japan for an extended period of study to enable him to become qualified in the Japanese legal system. Mr. Bradshaw took his first law degree at the University of Minnesota, and during the past year completed his Master's degree program at Michigan, in addition to intensive work with the Japanese language.

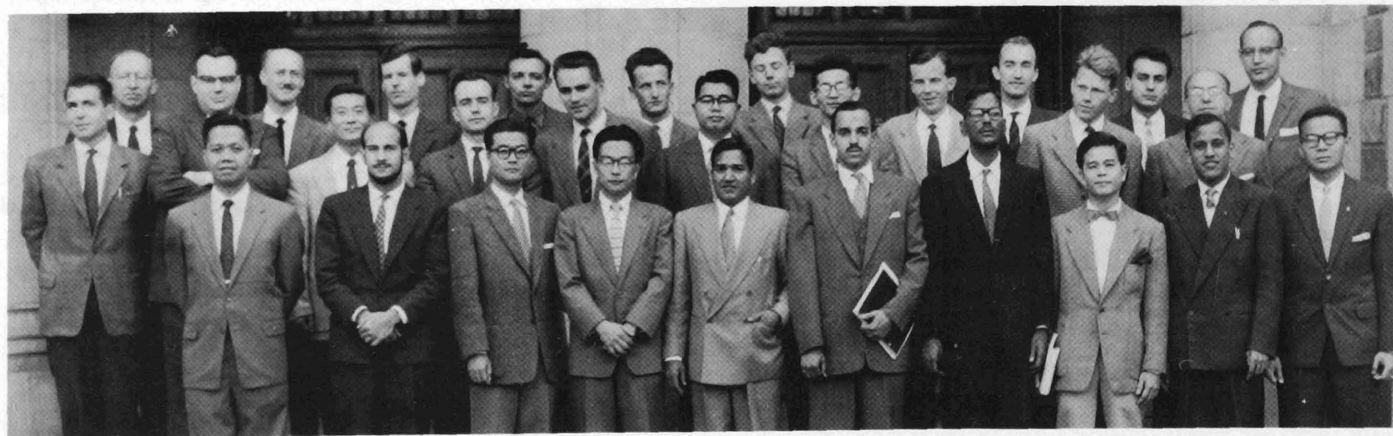
A second special program is being undertaken in cooperation with Columbia University and the University of Istanbul in Istanbul, Turkey. Begun last year on a trial basis, a three-year agreement has now been reached, financed by the Ford Foundation, which involves exchange of personnel between the respective universities. Dr. Reha Poroy, Associate Professor of Law on the Istanbul Faculty, is in residence this year at Michigan, while his colleague, Dr. Ismet Ciritli is at Columbia. Prof. Alfred F. Conard of the Michigan faculty is in Istanbul for the same period. The program is designed to encourage exchange of ideas concerning legal education, to stimulate comparative studies of the legal systems, and to assist in the improvement of library research facilities for comparative law studies.

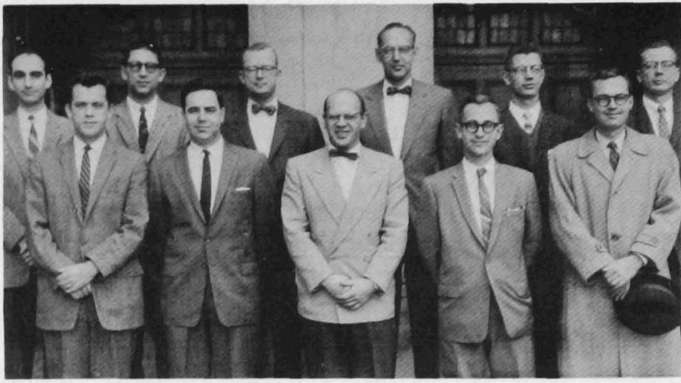
The third special program is made possible by the Clyde A. DeWitt Scholarship Fund. In making the gift to the University,

(continued on page 7)

Twenty-five of the foreign graduate students are shown in this photograph taken in the Law Quadrangle. The students come from the Philippines, Turkey, Japan, India, Egypt, Pakistan, Thailand, France, Taiwan, Germany, Norway,

Sweden, Scotland, England, Belgium, Mexico, and Italy. Professors George, Stein, and A. F. Smith are also in this photograph.





American students participating in the graduate program are, in the first row (left to right) Clarence B. Taylor, San Francisco; Kenneth Bronson, Detroit; Oscar J. Miller, Ann Arbor; Frank S. Sengstock, Detroit; Robert H. Gorske, Milwaukee; and in the second row, Theodore M. Utchen, Ann Arbor; Robert L. Schaffer, Los Angeles; Karl P. Warden, Fayetteville, W. Va.; Prof. Allan F. Smith; Neil O. Littlefield, Calais, Me., and John M. Winters, Omaha. Graduate students not included in the picture are Ashmun N. Brown, Ann Arbor; Robert H. Filsinger, Detroit; R. M. Goodman, Detroit; Charles E. Marsh, Detroit; John B. Neibel, Houston, ex.; William E. Porter, Ann Arbor; and Thomas P. Smith, Grosse Pointe Farms.

International Program —

(continued from page 6)

the donor requested that if possible some preference be given to students from the Philippine Islands. Although the funds are not so restricted, the Law School has worked out a program, in cooperation with the law schools and government agencies in the Philippines, whereby a limited number of fellowships can be given annually to promising young law teachers and career personnel in government departments. This year, three such fellowships were awarded. Pacifico Castro, a graduate of the University of Santo Tomas Law School, and legal officer in the Department of Foreign Affairs, is studying in the field of International Law. Isagani Jose, also of the University of Santo Tomas, who expects to enter the teaching profession, is working in the field of International Law. Ernesto P. Pangalangan, Professor of Law at the Ateneo de Manila Law School, is pursuing studies in the field of Labor Law.

Two other visitors from abroad are in residence on special research grants. Ian D. Willock, a Lecturer in Law from Glasgow, Scotland, has received a senior research fellowship to study during the academic year. He is primarily interested in the field of Jurisprudence and Legal Philosophy and is engaged in research and writing. Prof. Ikuo Yanagi, of Aichigakuin University, Nagoya, Japan, has been granted a fellowship by his own University, to pursue studies at Michigan in the field of Property Law.

Following a program begun two years ago, the Law School again has distinguished foreign visitors to teach the course and seminar in Comparative Law. Prof. Gino Gorla, of Genoa, a noted scholar in Italy, is teaching an undergraduate course in Principles of Comparative Law, and a graduate seminar in Comparative Law. Prof. Giorgio Bernini, of Ferrara, Italy, who took graduate work at Michigan some years ago, and who has worked with Professor Gorla in the preparation of the materials for the courses, was in charge of the courses until Professor Gorla arrived, and now is engaged in research in commercial law. Professors Gorla and Bernini succeed Profs. C. J. Hamson, of Cambridge, England, Konrad Zweigert, of Hamburg, Germany, and Eugen Ulmer, of Munich, Germany, who have taught some of the Comparative Law work in the past two years.

SIX STUDENTS RECEIVE KIRKLAND SCHOLARSHIPS

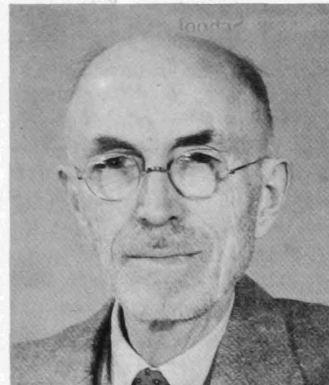
One senior student, two juniors and two first year students have been named Weymouth Kirkland Scholars for 1958-59. These scholarships are awarded on a competitive basis to students from "Chicagoland" (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin) who are attending approved law schools in the same area. The Michigan students holding the awards for this year are David Shute, Dearborn, Mich., Thomas Kauper, Ann Arbor, Mich., Roger Findley, Benton Harbor, Mich., Daniel E. Lewis, LaPorte, Ind., Jerome Libin, Chicago, Ill., and Robert Steed, Grand Rapids, Mich.

These scholarships, which were named for Mr. Weymouth Kirkland of the Chicago Bar, consist of annual grants to the selected students of tuition, plus, in appropriate cases, an allowance for living expenses up to \$800.00. No more than 20 awards are made in any year, and a student who receives an award as a freshman may retain his award through his junior and senior years if he continues to do satisfactory work. The awards are made available with funds provided by the Trustees of the Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust in recognition of the long association of Colonel McCormick, late editor and publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, with Mr. Kirkland, who was his close friend and advisor.

Administration of the Scholarships is in the hands of the Trustees of the Weymouth Kirkland Foundation, Suite 2900, Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Professor Durfee Dies

The death of Professor Emeritus Edgar N. Durfee on July 5, 1958, saddened his colleagues and the many alumni who



looked upon him as a beloved teacher and friend. Professor Durfee served for 41 years on the Michigan Law Faculty prior to his retirement in 1952. At that time, the University Regents adopted a memorial, reading in part as follows:

"As the author of four case-books, brilliantly annotated, he has implemented the teaching of law . . . His classes have been ably conducted, and his personal qualities of integrity, fairness, and loyalty, and cheerful friendliness have made his

presence on our campus welcome alike to students, alumni, and his faculty associates."

Professor Durfee was born May 19, 1882, in Detroit. He graduated from Detroit University High School in 1900, received his Bachelor of Arts from Harvard in 1904, attended the Michigan Law School, and received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Chicago Law School in 1908.

After graduation, he worked for Canfield & Canfield, Detroit, and became a partner in Drake & Durfee there. He taught at the University of Idaho Law School before joining the University of Michigan Law Faculty in 1911. Two years later he became a full professor.

Professor Durfee married Amy Eleanor Savage of Detroit in 1911. She survives. Their daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Paul Oberst), and five grandchildren live in Lexington, Kentucky. One son, George, died in 1928, and another, Paul, was killed in action in 1943.

Professor Durfee remained active until his death. He was in the Law Quadrangle daily, engaged in research, writing, and his usual stimulating contacts with his colleagues.

Alumni May Counsel Prospective Students

By ROY L. STEINHEIMER, *Professor of Law
and Director of Admissions*

Michigan Law School is indeed fortunate in having a loyal body of alumni with an intense interest in the School and its role in legal education. Evidence of this interest is often indicated by the efforts of alumni in counseling and advising undergraduate students on problems of preparation for their legal education at Michigan. We welcome this kind of interest, for the stature of the Law School depends importantly on maintaining the quality of the student body. For this reason, we would like to express a few brief thoughts on pre-legal education in hopes that they will aid in the counseling process.

Since the lawyer's activities bring him in contact with every phase of human endeavor his background of knowledge must be broad in scope. This means that a student who is preparing himself for the study of law should, at the undergraduate level, be exposed to a variety of areas of knowledge. It also means that there is no single course of study which can be prescribed for the undergraduate student preparing to study law. There are many courses in basic fields of learning which will serve equally well. To some extent the student may properly let his instinctive interests and curiosity guide his choice. In pursuing his interests, however, the student should try to strike a balance between spreading himself too thinly over a wide range of subjects and too great a concentration in a single field. The student should, of course, do some advanced work in at least one field. Courses selected should present a challenge to the mental powers of the student and should contribute to the development and discipline of his mental processes. What may be a "snap" course at School A may be an exciting intellectual experience at School B. For this reason, no particular subjects can be recommended as inevitable aids to sharpening the mental processes. There is no substitute for a wise selection of courses by the student.

Some areas of study are perhaps worthy of specific mention so long as it is understood that this is not intended to reflect adversely on the value of many subjects not mentioned.

Economics. A thorough understanding of the operation of economic principles in our economy is excellent background for an appreciation and understanding of many problems faced by the lawyer. A good course in accounting should be included.

English. The English language is one of the most important tools of the lawyer. A high degree of skill in the art of written and oral communication is, therefore, essential. Every pre-law course should include sufficient work in composition and literature to develop a high degree of proficiency in use of the language.

History. Study of history, particularly English and American constitutional, political and economic history, provides an excellent backdrop for bringing into focus many phases of the law.

Mathematics and Science. Courses in mathematics and science usually provide excellent mental discipline. They also provide useful knowledge and background for some phases of the law.

Political Science. An understanding of the organization and operation of our national, state and local governments is essential to every lawyer.

We would like, also, to mention the subject of admission of out-of-state students to the Law School. While this is a state university, we are fortunate in being able to admit students without regard to their place of residence. The same criteria for admission to the Law School are applied to applicants regardless of residence. This means that the student body is cosmopolitan in geographic origin and educational experience. During 1957-58, for example, the student body was composed of persons representing almost seventy different states, territories and countries, and coming from 230 different colleges and universities.

Students Receive Financial Aid

In previous issues of the *Notes*, certain facts, figures, and predictions have been set forth concerning financial assistance to students, but unless these stories are compared as they appear from time to time, the tremendous increase in the amount of student aid (and in their need) over the course of just a few years is not apparent. To illustrate—in just one year (1956-57 to 1957-58) *although enrollment each year was almost identical:*

Total amount for scholarships increased	21.4%
Total granted with moral obligation to repay increased	30.0%
Total loaned from Law School accounts increased	19.6%
Total student aid increased	24.1%

During the same period the total number of students receiving financial assistance increased 8.7 per cent.

For those alumni who are interested in figures, total disbursements in 1956-57 were \$117,716.00, the *estimate* of disbursements for 1957-58 (November 1957 *Notes*) was \$125,000.00, and the *actual* disbursements in 1957-58 were \$146,075.00. With the School's present resources, the upper limit has just about been reached. This growth is no one-year phenomenon, for in each of the last three years the total disbursements were successively 24.1 per cent, 35.5 per cent, and 19.4 per cent larger than in the preceding year.

These increases do not reflect any relaxation of standards previously established and applied by the Scholarship Committee. They do reflect reduced student income from summer and part-time jobs because of the general economic recession, a slow but steady increase in the cost of living, a substantial increase in tuition, and a rapid decrease in the number of G.I. students.

This year the University has held the line on tuition, but the impact of the other factors is still being felt. For example, this year only 165 law students are receiving G.I. benefits. Last year there were 250, and the year before that 339. Minimum benefits are \$110.00 per month, with some married students eligible to receive \$160.00 per month. Thus, more than \$100,000 *less* income will come to the students from this single source.

It is a tribute to the many thoughtful alumni and friends of the Law School whose gifts have created the necessary funds, and it is a source of great satisfaction to the School that it can offer this assistance to its students. Without such help many of the worthy but needy young men and women who go forth from here, and become good citizens in their respective communities, would be unable to achieve their educational goals.

There were no new scholarship funds created during the past year, but the School is happy to report that Mrs. Standish Backus of Detroit has substantially increased the endowment fund of the Standish Backus Memorial Scholarship Fund, which she had previously created in memory of her husband. Another partial distribution of the estate of Mr. Clyde A. DeWitt of the class of 1908 has been made, and contributions to the Law School Alumni Scholarship Fund totaled \$6,214.00.

During the past year the School also gratefully received contributions for the Class of 1904 and 1908 Scholarship Funds, Class of 1912 Law Memorial Fund, Class of 1914 Law Scholarship, 1916 Law Class Memorial Scholarship, Class of 1922 Law Memorial Fund, Class of 1924 Law Memorial Fund, Henry M. Bates Memorial Scholarship Fund, Clarence M. Burton Memorial Scholarship, the General University Scholarships, the Foorman L. Mueller Patent Law Scholarship, and the Beverly B. Vedder Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Several contributions to the Special Law School Aid Fund were made in memory of Professor Emeritus Edgar Durfee, who died during the past summer. And last, but not least, some recipients of Frederick L. Leckie Scholarship Awards repaid a part or all of the money previously granted to them.

Faculty News Notes

Ralph W. Aigler (emeritus) is again spending the second semester of the academic year at the University of Arizona Law School. He is teaching Bills and Notes and one section of the first-year course in property. In addition, he is associated in the preparation of a new edition of Aigler, Bigelow and Powell's *Cases and Materials on Property*. His address before the Florida State Bar Association, given in January, 1958, is being published by the *University of Miami Law Review*, with the title "Marketable Title Acts."

William W. Bishop, Jr., during his sabbatical leave in Europe last Spring, spent a week at the University of Istanbul in connection with the program of cooperation between the law faculties of Michigan, Columbia and Istanbul. He lectured on international law topics, and visited with the Istanbul law faculty.

He also contributed an article on "Unconstitutional Treaties" to a symposium on treaties in the April, 1958, issue of the *Minnesota Law Review*. In October, 1958, he participated as the principal speaker at a regional meeting of the American Society of International Law, held at Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, where he gave a talk on "Can Iceland and Communist China Extend Unilaterally their Territorial Waters to Twelve Miles?"

W. W. Blume recently completed the preparation of two sets of teaching materials: A 300-page set on "American Legal History (Territorial Period)" for use in a seminar; and a 154-page set on "Historical Introduction to English Law and Adoption of English, French and Spanish Law in Areas Now Part of the United States" for use in the first-year course on "Introduction to the Legal System."

The December, 1957, *Michigan Law Review* carried an article by Professor Blume entitled "Civil Procedure on the American Frontier—A Study of the Records of a Court of Common Pleas of the Northwest and Indiana Territories (1796-1805)"; and the December, 1958, issue of the same publication contained his article on "Criminal Procedure on the American Frontier."

Olin L. Browder, Jr., is the author of "The Practical Location of Boundaries" in the February, 1958, issue of the *Michigan Law Review*.

Hobart Coffey continues to serve as a member of the Domestic Relations Committee of the Michigan State Bar. This summer Professor Coffey represented the University at the dedication of the new Upper Peninsula Law Library, housed at Northern Michigan College in Marquette. Professor Coffey and State Supreme Court Justice John D. Voelker ('28 Law) spoke at the dedication.

A book by Frank E. Cooper, entitled *Living The Law* has recently been published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. Professor Cooper describes the book as "an attempt to aid law students in their study of the law by demonstrating the relationship between the work they do in law school and the work they will do in practice."

With the aid of a seminar group, Prof. Cooper is drafting a proposed revision of the Model State Administrative Procedure Act. In May, 1958, he spoke before the Detroit Rotary Club on "The Role of Government in Labor-Management Relations"; and contributed an article on the substantial evidence rule for the October, 1958, issue of the *American Bar Association Journal*.

Professor Cooper continues as a working member of the ABA Administration Law Section, and participated in the Section's meeting at the ABA Convention in Los Angeles last summer. He is also doing committee work in the ABA Anti-Trust Law section, and serves on three Michigan State Bar committees: Administrative Law, Atomic Energy Law, and the Commission on Michigan Procedural Revision.

A paper prepared by B. J. George, Jr. for submission to the Fifth International Congress on Comparative Law, on the subject

of scientific investigation of defendants' rights, appeared in the November, 1958, issue of the *Michigan Law Review*.

Professor George recently gave a talk on the subject "The Girard Case and Japanese Criminal Procedure" before the Berrien County Legal Secretaries Association and employers of the Berrien County Bar Association in connection with the secretaries' annual "Boss Night Banquet."

Charles W. Joiner was recently appointed a member of the Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of The American Law Institute and the American Bar Association. In this connection, he attended a conference in New York in October, 1958, to plan a major meeting at Arden House on continuing legal education, and participated in this meeting Dec. 16-19.

Other activities include a speech at the annual ABA meeting, in August, before the Section on Judicial Administration on uniform rules of evidence for the federal courts; the publication of a paper on "Federal Uniform Evidence Rules," in the October issue of the *Journal* of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy; and addresses before the Judicial Conference of Michigan in September on the work of the Joint Committee on Michigan Procedural Revision, the circuit judges and lawyers of the Upper Peninsula, in November, on revisions of the Judicature Act, the Macomb County Bar Association, in November, on the work of the Joint Committee on Michigan Procedural Revision, and the circuit judges and lawyers of the northern part of the Lower Peninsula, in December, on revisions of the Judicature Act. He also presided over meetings of the Joint Committee on Michigan Procedural Revision on September 12-13, October 17-18, November 21-22 and December 12-13.

Paul G. Kauper attended the Colloquium held in Warsaw, Poland, September 10-16, on the subject, "The Concept of Legality in the Socialist State." A total of 110 delegates, representing 22 countries, took part in the Colloquium. Most of those present were law teachers. The purpose of the Colloquium was to furnish an opportunity for representatives of the Communist countries to portray the essential characteristics of their legal systems with particular emphasis on the functioning of the legal order as a means of protecting the rights of the individual in opposition to the arbitrary exercise of governmental power. Representatives of the Western nations were present primarily as observers.

During the summer, in collaboration with Dean Stason, Professor Kauper completed the manuscript of the revised third edition of Stason's *Cases on Municipal Corporations*. He also spoke on the subject "Law and Public Opinion" at the banquet program, held November 18 in connection with the University's celebration of the Centennial of Student Religious Work. At the recent Convention of the American Lutheran Church Professor Kauper was re-elected to a six-year term on this Church's Board of Higher Education.

During the second semester of the current year Prof. Kauper will be on sabbatical leave, and will be a guest professor at the Max Planck Institute of Public and International Law at Heidelberg, Germany. He will make a study of German Constitutional Law and the operation of the German Constitutional Court.

Part II of "The Utah Insurance Commissioner: A Study of Administration Regulation in Action" by Spencer L. Kimball appeared in *6 Utah L. Rev. 1-22 (1958)*. Professor Kimball's book on *Insurance and Public Policy* will be published shortly by the University of Wisconsin Press. It is a study in sociological legal history, seeking to interpret the "legal implementation of social and economic public policy." It is the first book of its nature dealing with insurance, and is one of the first of its kind dealing with any subject.

His project study on the American insurance commissioner



The summer of 1958 saw a considerable number of the Michigan Law School faculty in Europe for meetings and research projects. At left above is Prof. Hessel Yntema with the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. Professor Yntema was in Luxembourg for the inaugural session of the new University Center of Comparative Sciences. At right is a photograph taken at the Fifth International Congress of Comparative Law, held in Brussels in August. In the front row are Mrs. Alfred Conard; Mrs. Lilly Roberts, Law Library bibliographer; Mrs. Eric Stein; a Congress guide; Prof. Brunson MacChesney (J.D. '34), Northwestern



University; Prof. Ake Malmström, University of Uppsala; Mrs. Malmström. In the second row are Mrs. Louis Loss; Professor Conard; Prof. Per Olof Bolding, University of Uppsala; and Prof. Hessel E. Yntema. In the back rows are Assoc. Dean David Cavers, of Harvard; Mrs. Yntema; Judge Karl Firsching, Munich, Germany; Professor Stein; Prof. Richard Falk, Ohio State; and Miss Hamson, daughter of C. J. Hamson, visiting professor last year from Cambridge University. Not shown in this photograph was Mrs. Vera Bolgar, research associate in the Law School and acting secretary-general for the Conference.

in action is well under way. Four research assistants are working on different problems, and on two of the problems first draft writing is going forward.

During the past summer Professor Kimball prepared new readings for his section of the course in "Introduction to the Legal System." During the Spring Semester he is offering a seminar on "Race and Nationality and the Law in American History." In August, 1958, Professor Kimball was awarded the S.J.D. degree by the University of Wisconsin.

S. Chesterfield Oppenheim was on sabbatical leave during the Fall Term, 1957-58, doing research, in Washington, D.C., in trade regulation. The revision of his book *Federal Antitrust Law: Cases and Comments* is off the press and he has started work on a revision of his casebook on Unfair Trade Practices.

Prof. Oppenheim has been placed in charge of the publication of Annual Developments in Antitrust Law, for the ABA Section of Antitrust Law, which will be published annually in the Section's Proceedings, and continues to serve as Editor of the Trade Regulation Series of Little, Brown & Co. Two additional volumes have been published in this series, one by Fugate on *Foreign Commerce and Antitrust Laws*, and the other by Hale and Hale entitled *Market Power: Size and Shape under the Sherman Act*. He was recently elected by the Section of Antitrust Law of the ABA to a two-year term as Delegate to that Association's House of Delegates. Professor Oppenheim's address on "The Judicial Process in Unfair Competition Law," given upon receipt of the Charles F. Kettering Award from The Patent, Trademark and Copyright Foundation, appears in the November issue of the Foundation's *Journal of Research and Education*. His review of Handler's *Antitrust in Perspective* appeared in the November 1958 *Columbia Law Review*.

A restitution casebook, by George E. Palmer in cooperation with John P. Dawson of the Harvard Law School, was published in June, 1958, as Dawson & Palmer, *Cases on Restitution*. During the past academic year, following a faculty decision to revise the course in Trusts and Estates I, Professor Palmer and Prof. Richard V. Wellman began the preparation of a new casebook for this course. They have completed and used during the Fall Semester a temporary edition of the book, under the title, Palmer & Wellman, *Cases on Trusts and Succession*.

During the annual meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the Model Water Use Act, prepared by the Legislative Research Center of the Law School under the directorship of William J. Pierce, was approved and recommended to the states for adoption. Professor Pierce explained the proposed act to the Michigan Natural Resources Council meeting in October.

Professor Pierce now serves as chairman of the Special Atomic Energy Committee of the Uniform Law Commissioners, and is engaged in preparation of legislation governing the rules of liability in radiation injury cases. He also serves as chairman of the Special Committee on a Uniform Jurisdiction of Claims Act.

In December, Professor Pierce addressed the Assembly of States in Chicago on the subject of legal problems of metropolitan areas, the subject of a two-year study now in progress within the Legislative Research Center.

During the summer of 1958, Marcus L. Plant, in cooperation with Professor Burke Shartel, completed a book on "The Law of Medical Practice" which is expected to be published soon. The book has been in preparation for four years. It is being published by the Charles C. Thomas firm of Springfield, Ill.

An article by Professor Plant entitled "Uncertainty in Assessing Damages for Pain and Suffering" is appearing in an early issue of the *Defense Law Journal*.

Professor Plant was recently elected Treasurer of the Negligence Section of the Michigan State Bar Association, and was reappointed as a member of the Medicolegal Committee of that Association.

As noted elsewhere in this issue, Professor Plant is serving as Chairman of the Faculty Committee arranging for the observance of the Law School's Centennial in 1959.

Roy F. Proffitt represented The University of Michigan as faculty observer during the Naval Reserve Midshipman cruise aboard the U.S.S. Ranger last summer. The Ranger was en route from Norfolk, Va., to San Francisco, Calif., via Cape Horn, and stops were made in Trinidad, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. During this trip, Professor Proffitt visited several of the law schools in Latin America.

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Faculty News Notes —

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Although officially on terminal leave, *Burke Shartel* has recently completed, with Professor Plant, a treatise on medical jurisprudence to be published in the near future. He and Mrs. Shartel are spending the current year in Munich, Germany, where he is giving a series of lectures on American Law as a member of the Law Faculty of the University of Munich.

As Chairman of the ABA Committee on Rules Against Perpetuities, *Lewis M. Simes* recently published a *Legislators' Handbook on Perpetuities*, designed to aid legislatures considering reform of the rule in their respective states. He has also completed, in cooperation with Prof. A. F. Smith, the manuscript for a pocket supplement to Simes & Smith on *Future Interests*. His current project is a study of conveyancing procedures in the United States, which is expected to result in a number of proposals for simplifying such procedures and securing greater marketability of land titles.

Professor Simes, like Professor Shartel, is now on retirement furlough, and he and Mrs. Simes recently completed a two-month trip, by air, around the world.

During the summer of 1958 *Allan F. Smith*, in cooperation with Professor Simes, completed the manuscript for a pocket supplement to Simes & Smith on *Future Interests*, published in December. He is currently working on a revision of the Property casebook for use in the first-year course, and continues to be active in the Title Standards Committee of the Michigan State Bar Association.

A monograph entitled "The Art of Writing Readable Patents" by *Arthur M. Smith* was recently published by the Practising Law Institute. He also prepared a patent licensing check list for that Institute's publication "Patent Licensing," which appeared this past year, and wrote a series of articles on "What You Should Know About Patents" which is currently being published in "Tool-Tec" Magazine.

Professor Smith appeared on three panels of the Practising Law Institute Patent Summer Session, 1958. He is currently serving as Chairman of the Advisory and Policy Committee and Legislation and Practice Committee of the Michigan Patent Law Association, and is a member of that Association's Committee on Judiciary and its Chemical Practice Committee. He is also Chairman of the Detroit Area Committee of The Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Foundation of The George Washington University, and a member of the Detroit Olympic Committee.

In June and July *Dean E. Blythe Stason* was a member of a delegation sent by the State Department to the Soviet Union. The trip was a part of a cultural exchange program under official executive agreements between the United States and the USSR. He visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Zagorsk, Dubana, and Frunze, investigating higher education in the Soviet Union and also studying the administration of justice and the legal system. The members of the delegation were guests of the Ministry of Higher Education while in the Soviet Union.

In September Dean Stason attended, as a member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission delegation, the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva from September 1 to 13. He read a paper on "The Law Concerning Civil Liability for Radiation Injuries: A Comparative View." After the Conference he visited atomic energy installations in Western Europe, especially in Chinon, France; Saclay, France; Mol, Belgium; Dounreay, Scotland, and Calder Hall and Bradwell, England. In all of these places extensive conferences were held with atomic experts.

At the American Bar Association Convention in August, Dean Stason read a paper before the Section on Insurance Law, on "Legal Liability for Radiation Injuries." He also addressed the Conference of State Supreme Court Justices on the same subject.



Prof. Hessel E. Yntema, president of the International Congress of Comparative Law, is shown here as he gave the inaugural address at the Congress in Brussels last August 4. Seated at his left is Baron L. Fredericq, president of the Belgian Organizing Committee for the Congress. At his right are an official of the Belgian government; Prof. Louis Milliot, of the University of Paris and president of the International Academy of Comparative Law; and Prof. J. Limpens, secretary-general of the Congress and professor of law at Ghent and Brussels. Seated in the foreground is a representative of the King of Belgium.

Eric Stein's recent publications include an article on "The New International Atomic Energy Law" in the 1957 *Proceedings of the American Society of International Law*; one on "The Court of Justice of the European Coal and Steel Community: 1954-1957" in 51 *AJIL* 821 (1957); his remarks on "Constitutional Developments of United Nations Political Organs" before the 1955 University of Michigan Summer Institute; and a review in the April, 1958, *Michigan Law Review* of Philip C. Jessup's "Trans-national Law."

This summer Prof Stein traveled in western Europe to organize a research project on "Legal Problems of American Enterprise in the European Economic Community." In this connection he interviewed some 130 attorneys, businessmen, officials of governments and international organizations, diplomats and law professors. He visited Brussels and Luxembourg (the new European Communities), Strasbourg (the European Parliamentary Assembly), Paris (Organization for European Economic Cooperation), Munich, Amsterdam and Vienna (International Atomic Energy Agency). He also participated in the fifth International Congress of Comparative Law in Brussels in August, the International Law Association meeting in New York in September, and the Foreign Investment Law Conference in Washington in November. He is currently serving as a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York; and as Vice-Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Constitutional Structure and Activities, International Organization Division of the International and Comparative Law Section.

L. Hart Wright was in Europe during the latter part of the summer of 1958 studying the tax systems of the Common Market Countries. This work was done in connection with a planned publication on "Tax Considerations Involved in Conducting International Trade in the European Common Market" which Professor Wright is undertaking in collaboration with J. Van Horn, Esq., a tax specialist in the Netherlands. This will be a part of the research project on "Legal Problems of American Enterprise in the European Community."

Professor Wright spoke at a tax institute in Marquette, Mich., on the subject "Tax Planning with Reference to Small Estates" in October; and spoke on "Tax Problems of Small

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Prof. Kauper Reports Impressions of Poland

Polish intellectuals appear to have a genuine interest in the democratic procedures and institutions developed in the West, Prof. Paul G. Kauper reported after a trip to Poland last summer.

Professor Kauper attended a week-long meeting on "The Rule of Law in Socialist States" sponsored by the International Association of Legal Science. It was held in Warsaw with the Polish Academy of Science as host. This conference followed a similar one on "The Rule of Law in the Western World" which was held in Chicago a year ago. American delegates to the Warsaw meeting received financial support from the Ford Foundation.

"I doubt if Communism as a political philosophy will ever be accepted by the Polish people generally," Professor Kauper comments. "Polish 'deviationism' since October, 1956, is an indication of the country's temper and thinking.

"Moreover, the small farmers who represent a very important part of the Polish economy have not been attracted to the collectivist farm idea. The collectivist farm programs have been virtually abandoned since 1956.

"There is a growing interest in attracting tourists to Poland, and as far as one can tell on the basis of a short visit, there are no substantial restrictions on liberty of movement and observation on the part of visitors.

"Among Polish lawyers, law teachers and jurists, there appears a genuine concern for working out democratic institutions, as we understand these concepts, and for legal controls and arrangements that are adequate to protect the freedom of the individual. Although they are committed to the idea of the socialist welfare state, they are interested in reconciling its objectives and institutional arrangements with the democratic freedoms of the Western world.

"At the Warsaw conference, the Soviets insisted that the dictatorship of the proletariat, made effective by means of the Communist Party's monolithic control, rested on a democratic basis. The Russians also displayed their usual dogmatism in maintaining that the Soviet legal system was adequate to assure the full freedom and security of the individual against the arbitrary exercise of power by governmental officers."

Kauper added that Poles express a great interest in America, and that law teachers showed considerable interest in coming to this country for study and observation.

Faculty Notes —

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Business" at the annual Missouri State Bar Tax Institute held in St. Louis in December. He spoke before the Flint Bar Association on December 16 and January 6, on the subject "Recent Changes in the Tax Laws as They Affect the General Practitioner."

During the summer of 1958, *Hessel E. Yntema* attended the Fifth International Congress of Comparative Law in Brussels, Belgium, August 4-9. As President of the Congress, and as representative of the International Academy of Comparative Law, he gave the inaugural address on "Comparative Law and Humanism." He also attended the inaugural session of the new University Center of Comparative Sciences which has been established by the Government of Luxemburg and participated in the establishment of the International Faculty of Law as a part of the new University. In addition to being a member of the University Council and participating in the program of lectures, he was designated president of the Faculty of Law for the initial session.

On October 17, Professor Yntema gave the leading address on "The Position of the United States in International Law Today" at the homecoming celebration at his alma mater, Hope College.



Five of the participants in last summer's Institute on Collective Bargaining and the Law are shown above. They are Julio R. Logarta, hearing examiner, Court of Industrial Relations, Manila, The Philippines; Jerome Fenton, General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board; Associate Dean Russell A. Smith; James V. L. Phillips, Commission of Labor in the Ministry of Trade and Labor, Ghana; and Boyd Leedom, Chairman, National Labor Relations Board.

250 ATTEND INSTITUTE ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

A very successful summer institute on "Collective Bargaining and the Law" was held in Hutchins Hall July 31-Aug. 2, 1958. Some 250 representatives of management, labor and the academic community attended.

Among the speakers were Professor Nathan P. Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin law faculty; Boyd Leedom, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Professor Archibald Cox of the Harvard Law School; Jerome Fenton, General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board; Professor Charles O. Gregory of the University of Virginia Law School; and Paul M. Herzog, Executive Vice-President, American Arbitration Association.

Topics of the conference included "The National Labor Relations Act and Collective Bargaining," "Industrial Stability and Freedom of Choice," "The Nature of the Collective Agreement," "The NLRA and the Collective Agreement," "The Law of the Collective Agreement," "Arbitration as a Process" and "The Emerging 'Industrial Jurisprudence.'"

Each topic was presented by a principal speaker, followed by a panel discussion. The discussants included Gerhard P. Van Arkel, of Van Arkel and Kaiser, Washington, D.C.; John J. Adams, of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland; Clyde Summers, Yale Law School; Harold A. Cranefield, General Counsel, UAW; Thomas X. Dunn, Washington, D.C., associated with several counsel for United Association of Plumbers, International Plasterers Union, and Elevator Constructors Union, AFL-CIO; Howard Lichtenstein, of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn, New York; Robert F. Koretz, Syracuse University Law School; Arthur J. Christopher, Legal Assistant to NLRB member Stephen S. Bean; Marvin I. Kerner, Associate Chief Counsel to NLRB member Joseph A. Jenkins; Louis Sherman, General Counsel, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO; James D. Tracy, of Dykema, Jones, Wheat, Spencer & Goodnow, Detroit; Leroy S. Merrifield, George Washington University Law School; William J. Isaacson, General Counsel, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO; George B. Christensen, of Winston, Strawn, Smith & Patterson, Chicago; Harry H. Wellington, Yale Law School; Frank Elkouri, University of Oklahoma Law School; Ralph T. Seward, Attorney and Arbitrator, Washington, D.C.; Lester Asher, of Asher, Gubbins & Segall, Chicago; Theophil C. Kammholz, of Vedder, Price, Kaufman & Kammholz, Chicago.

Atomic Bombs Will Have Commercial Uses

Project Plowshare, the Atomic Energy Commission's program to experiment with the use of atomic explosives for peaceful purposes, may have commercial applications in the very near future.

Two University of Michigan Co-Directors of the Law School's Atomic Energy Research Project, William H. Berman and Lee M. Hydeman, discussed some of the legal and policy implications of this fact at the Atomic Industrial Forum in November in Washington, D.C.

While opposition to commercial applications may grow, it will not block eventual use of the principles of the A-bombs and H-bombs to move large masses of earth and rock, to extract oil from low-grade shale deposits, and to achieve other peaceful objectives, the Michigan men declare. They warned that unless adequate and prompt study is given the problems, these new peacetime uses of atomic explosions could lead into a "nightmare alley of administrative and legal confusion." Among the specific legal and policy problems which Plowshare will raise are:

1. Distribution of benefits derived between private firms and the public.
2. Establishment of priorities among different potential users and uses of these devices.
3. Adequate provision for financial responsibility to the public in the event of accidents.

At present, the AEC charges private industry only for the actual cost of services rendered, Berman and Hydeman explain. But peaceful atomic explosions could bring immense "windfall profits" to private interests if this policy is continued. Land of relatively little worth could suddenly soar in value as a result of the use of atomic devices to create new underground oil fields, for example.

While benefits reaped in this fashion differ only in degree from the benefits which private industry has already received from government spending on atomic energy, "the difference in degree may be sufficiently dramatic to cause serious consideration of a change in basic policy."

27 SENIORS NAMED TO REVIEW STAFF

Twenty-seven Law School seniors are serving as assistant editors on the student editorial board of the *Michigan Law Review*.

All will graduate in February or June. They were selected by the student editor-in-chief and associate editors following their work as junior tryouts for the publication.

Students from Michigan are: Dudley H. Chapman, Birmingham; Mark Shaevsky, Edward B. Stulberg, Joel D. Tauber, all of Detroit; George E. Parker, III, Grosse Pointe; John W. Gelder, Kalamazoo; Albert A. Haller, Manchester; Paul K. Gaston, South Haven.

Assistant editors from other states are: Robert P. Volpe, Hartford, Conn.; William R. Slye, Jacksonville, Fla.; Charles C. Moore, Lafayette, Ind.; Thomas A. Dieterich, Aurora, Ill.; Melvyn I. Mozinski, Ronald T. Schaps, William G. Seils, all of Chicago, Ill.; David A. Nelson, Galesburg, Ill.; Ralph E. Boches, Waukegan, Ill.; John Paul Williams, Columbia, Mo.; John D. Kelly, Grand Forks, N.D.; Jerome S. Trauma, South Orange, N.J.; Robert M. Vorsanger, Englewood, N.J.; Arnold Henson, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Robert M. Brucken, Akron, O.; John F. Powell, Toledo, O.; David L. Genger, Warren, O.; James L. Burton, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Denis T. Rice, Milwaukee, Wis.

About eight out of ten University of Michigan law students receive formal training in international legal studies.

45 States, 15 Nations Represented by Law Students

A factor of great importance in the strength of the Law School and its influence throughout the United States and throughout the world has always been the diversified geographic origins of its students. This year is no exception.

Of the 49 states, only Alaska, Mississippi, Nevada and New Mexico are not represented in this year's student body. Illinois (92), Indiana (26), Michigan (382), Missouri (22), New Jersey (21), New York (79), Ohio (88), Pennsylvania (36) and Wisconsin (26) lead the parade. In addition, there are students from the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and from 15 foreign countries. More than 200 educational institutions are represented.

Total enrollment for the 1958 summer session and the present academic year is 1,145. Since some persons enrolled both for the summer session and the academic year, this figure actually represents 949 individual students. Thus, enrollment has remained fairly constant over the past three years.

Of the 862 students now in the School, 342 are freshmen, 206 juniors, 269 seniors and 45 graduate students. Of these, only eight are women.

There have been some changes, however. Only 165 students now receive aid under one of the G.I. Bills, compared to 250 a year ago and 339 the year before that. The average age of the beginning student is down to 22, and, although there still are many married students, there are about 20 per cent fewer than a year ago.

Federal Insurance Regulation Possible

There is a "real possibility" the federal government will assume regulatory powers over insurance companies, Spencer L. Kimball, professor of law, writes in a recent issue of the *Michigan Law Review*.

Kimball and Ronald N. Boyce, member of the Utah Bar, are co-authors of an article on "The Adequacy of State Insurance Rate Regulation."

"Continuance of penny-wise policies of economy in budget and staff for state insurance departments may in the end prove to be pound-foolish," Kimball says. "Federal concern with combinations of insurers to fix premium rates has now made adequate state regulation of rate making pivotal for the preservation of state control over insurance. Unless the state commissioner is able to perform his statutory duty of regulating rates well enough to prevent pressures for federal regulation, he may cease to have any role to play in our society."

"If effective regulation is too expensive for some small states, the way is open for regional cooperation in the regulation of rates," Kimball and Boyce explain. "The possibility of interstate cooperative use of technical facilities and personnel is already provided by many statutes. Indeed, interstate rating may be desirable to produce a large enough premium volume in all classifications of risks to give credibility to the rate structure. Interstate rating and regulation of rates would make possible more adequate supervision within the reach of small state budgets.

"The long history of cooperation through the National Association of Insurance Commissioners provides an avenue for the solution of the problem, if the states really wish to preserve permanently their pre-eminence in the regulation and taxation of insurance."

Forty-one distinguished alumni of the Law School have been named to the committee planning the School's Centennial next October. Coming from Michigan and nine other states, they will represent the more than 8,000 alumni of the School.

Yntema Urges More Attention to Principles of Justice

American legal education has paid too much attention to techniques of legal practice and too little to the principles of justice.

This was the belief expressed by Prof. Hessel E. Yntema in his inaugural address at the Fifth International Congress of Comparative Law in Brussels, Belgium, last August.

"While laws and regulations constantly change with the advance of scientific technology, the first function of a legal education is to prepare for a lifetime of service in the profession," Yntema said. "Legal education should provide insight and knowledge of enduring value.

"Comparative legal education is indispensable, not merely to counteract the native provincialisms of local practice, but even to provide the jurists of the future with adequate general preparation to meet the new technical problems of a changing world. It should instill in the profession devotion to the fundamental ideas of justice, as progressively re-defined in the spirit of humanism."

Four developments of modern times have made it increasingly important to harmonize the needs of a technological economy with the legal order, Yntema said.

"First, the ever-expanding demand for public services enlarges the bureaucratic apparatus needed to devise and administer directives in a proportion at least geometrical to the extension of such services, both absolutely and relatively to the number of ordinary citizens.

"Second, the individual, or a minority group, is in two vital respects at a disadvantage in relation to the official class: they control the public services on which existence itself depends; and they have a monopoly of nuclear and other horrendous weapons to suppress opposition, if necessary.

"Third, under such conditions, an entrenched regime can hardly be challenged except by public discussion. This will be encouraged in a true democracy.

"Fourth, the most somber aspect is that the rulers of a modern state, possessing irresistible power, are encouraged to conceive that what authority prescribes is necessarily right and just. In such a state, the complex activities of modern society require an enormous stream of legislation to ensure constant and ubiquitous coordination of effort. Under these conditions, it is not astonishing that law should be regarded as legislation, or that it should be attributed to the legislator by whom it is enacted, rather than to the infinitely complex social structure by which law is required."

WATER RESOURCES BOOK PUBLISHED

Water Resources and the Law, a book of 585 pages, was published in November by the University of Michigan Legislative Research Center and may be obtained from the Center for \$5.00 per copy.

The book includes a Model Water Use Act, setting forth details for the organization, function and powers of a state agency to control all new water use except that by private households.

The faculty of the Law School has made certain changes in the School's counseling system in accordance with suggestions from the academic committee of the Student Bar Association.

In the new plan, which is already in effect, every freshman entering Law School is assigned to a faculty adviser who will remain his adviser throughout his stay in Law School. Students will not be required to consult advisers on any formal basis, but will be free to do so as they feel a need for guidance.

7,307 New Volumes Added to Law Library

During 1957-58, a total of 7,307 volumes were added to the Law Library, bringing the number of accessioned volumes in the Library to 283,775. This is one of the largest law libraries in the country and is widely used, not only by students but also by practicing lawyers, judges, and legal scholars.

The Library includes not only materials dealing with domestic law but also the reports of Great Britain, her dominions and colonies and reports of the principal European and South American countries. Also included are the constitutions, codes and statutes of most foreign countries as well as of the American states, and these are kept up-to-date from year to year.

A large section of the library is devoted to treatises on all phases of law and legal science, with extensive collections in the fields of Roman law, criminology, trials, briefs and transcripts, biography and legal bibliography.

The budget cut which the University received from the State Legislature for the 1958-59 year resulted in a 10 per cent reduction in the amount available for book purchases in the current year. This will seriously hamper continuing growth of the Library, since cost of legal materials has advanced sharply in recent years.

American Business Problems in European Community Studied

Legal problems confronting American business firms in the European economic community are under study by four Michigan law professors.

Those participating in various phases of the study are Eric Stein, Alfred H. Conard, L. Hart Wright, and Alan N. Polasky, all of whom have visited or will visit Europe in the course of the research.

The central theme of the project, to which some European scholars will also contribute, is the effect of the development of a unified Europe on American businessmen's legal problems. The European Economic Community with its "common market" is in the forefront of the unification movement, which has as its ultimate goal the formation of a United States of Europe.

Topics to be covered by the study include business organization problems, conditions of competition, patents and other intangible rights, labor relations and labor standards, taxation of American enterprises, evolution of tariffs and quotas, foreign exchange regulations, and public relations of American enterprises in Europe.

University Looks Ahead On Building Program

The five-year capital outlay program which The University of Michigan has presented to the State Legislature includes a Law School classroom building. Planning funds are requested in the 1961-62 year, with construction proposed for the following two years at an estimated cost of \$2,400,000.

Sixth Judicial Circuit Conference Held at Law School

The Law School acted as host to the Sixth Judicial Circuit Conference, held in Ann Arbor on June 5 and 6, 1958. Speakers included Judge F. Ryan Duffy and Professor B. J. George, in a discussion of "Disparity of Sentences in the United States District Courts," and Professor Paul G. Kauper, whose topic was "The Supreme Court: Trends in Constitutional Interpretations." The Honorable Stanley Reed, retired Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, addressed the group briefly at its Thursday, June 5, dinner meeting.

Centennial Plans Announced

An Invitation To All Alumni

1959 is the Centennial Year of the University of Michigan Law School. Plans for appropriate observance of the occasion have been made by faculty and alumni committees which have been at work for some time. The event promises to be a distinguished one in the history of the Law School. All alumni are cordially invited to return to Ann Arbor.

The dates of the celebration are THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 23, and 24, 1959. This is a slight change from the tentative dates which were mentioned in the June 1958, issue of *Law Quadrangle Notes*; the change was made to accommodate the personal schedules of the speakers. The dates are now final, however, and alumni may rely on them in arranging their plans.

Participating in the program will be leaders who enjoy national and international reputations on the bench, at the bar, and in legal education. Among them will be John M. Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; John R. Brown, United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit; John R. Dethmers, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Michigan; Ralph M. Carson of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl, New York City; Sir Hartley Shawcross, London; Dean Erwin N. Griswold, Harvard Law School; Dean Edward H. Levi, University of Chicago Law School; G. Mennen Williams, Governor of Michigan; Harlan H. Hatcher, President of The University of Michigan; and Dean E. Blythe Stason of the University of Michigan Law School. Their discussions will center around the general theme of Twentieth Century Frontiers in Law and Legal Education.

The festivities will commence Thursday, October 22, with a buffet supper in the Lawyers Club. This will be a period of fellowship, light entertainment, perhaps an exchange of questions and answers about the Law School of the kind which has proved so popular at law alumni breakfasts during recent Commencements, a brief review of the highlights of the Law School's history, and a general opportunity for law alumni to greet each other and renew friendships.

On Friday morning, Judge Brown and Mr. Carson will address the assemblage. At noon there will be a luncheon at which we have asked the Governor of Michigan and the Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court to speak. In the afternoon Dean Griswold and Dean Levi will discuss legal education. The Centennial Banquet will take place Friday evening, with President Hatcher and Sir Hartley Shawcross as speakers.

Saturday morning, October 24, the Centennial Convocation will be held. The Convocation address will be delivered by Mr. Justice Harlan. After the Convocation, the concluding function will be a buffet luncheon at the Michigan League.

A few inquiries have been received as to whether there will be a football game in Ann Arbor that week end. There will not be; the Michigan football team will be in Minneapolis. With any substantial number of law alumni returning to Ann Arbor for the Centennial ceremonies, it would be impossible to find appropriate housing on a crowded football week end. Moreover, it was considered unwise to superimpose the Centennial observance on the many other activities taking place on the campus the day of a home game.

The faculty and alumni committees hope that a large number of law alumni will return to Ann Arbor for this occasion. As one committee member observed, it is a fortunate privilege to have the Law School's hundredth birthday occur during one's lifetime. Many who have gone before us would have appreciated being

here. Very few of us will be here for the Law School Bicentennial!

Attached to this page is a return card, post paid, which alumni are asked to fill out and drop in the mail. On it you can indicate tentatively whether you plan to return for the Centennial. There is no binding commitment. You will be asked for a final decision next May or June. But your tentative reaction is needed now so that the committees may have some indication of the possible number that may be expected. When this is known, plans can go forward in arranging housing and taking the many other steps which must be rather carefully thought out and executed for the success of the whole program. **WON'T YOU, THEREFORE, TAKE JUST A MOMENT TO MARK THE ATTACHED CARD EITHER WAY AND DROP IT IN THE MAILBOX?** It will help a great deal. And you are urged, if you can possibly do so, to plan to come. You will receive a cordial welcome from fellow alumni and from your Alma Mater.

If you have any questions about the Centennial, or if there is any way in which the faculty and alumni committees can be helpful to you, please let us know.

Centennial Committee
Roy L. Steinheimer, Jr.
Richard V. Wellman
Marcus L. Plant, Chairman

Clark Resigns as President Of Lawyers Club Governors

After nearly a decade of service, Herbert W. Clark ('08 law) of the San Francisco bar, has announced his decision to resign as President of the Board of Governors of the Lawyers Club.

The Board, wishing to express its appreciation to Mr. Clark for the generosity with which he gave of his time to the affairs of the Club, regularly traveling, as he did, the long distance from his home in San Francisco to Ann Arbor to attend Board meetings, adopted the following resolution:

"Herbert W. Clark served faithfully as President of the Board of Governors of the Lawyers Club of The University of Michigan from 1949 to 1957. Distinguished member of the San Francisco Bar, Mr. Clark exemplifies the highest qualities of a profession dedicated to public service. His tenure as chief officer of the Lawyers Club has been but one instance of his giving of himself to causes beyond the immediate limits of his own private practice, and in particular to the improvement of American legal education. The Lawyers Club and the University of Michigan Law School have profited and will continue to benefit from the experienced and wise counsel he has given. The Board of Governors by this means expresses its deep gratitude to him for his time of leadership, and its hope that he may enjoy many years of good health and great happiness."

Mr. Clark's successor as President of the Board is Ralph W. Carson ('23 law) of New York City.

More than one-third of those who passed the Michigan State Bar examinations in December were University of Michigan students. Seventy-five students took the examinations and 68 passed—an average of 90 per cent.

Two Michigan Law School seniors, William K. Tell, Jr., and Blair D. Benjamin, won the regional finals of a national moot court competition this fall. They will go to New York for the finals. Tell comes from Findlay, O., and Benjamin from Waterloo, Iowa. In the regional contest, they met teams from Detroit, Wayne State University, and Western Reserve University.

University of Michigan Law School

Centennial Observance

October 22, 23, 24, 1959

Thursday, October twenty-second

Afternoon—Registration of incoming alumni.

Evening—Buffet Dinner—Lawyers Club.

Welcoming Remarks by Dean Stason and brief outline of Law School history.

Question and answer period.

Renewal of friendships.

2:00 P.M. ERWIN N. GRISWOLD, Dean, Harvard Law School.

3:00 P.M. Recess.

3:20 P.M. EDWARD H. LEVI, Dean, University of Chicago Law School.

4:30 P.M. Recess.

7:00 P.M. Banquet—Michigan Union.

Remarks by the President of The University of Michigan.

Address by THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR HARTLEY WILLIAM SHAWCROSS, London.

Friday, October twenty-third

9:30 A.M. THE HONORABLE JOHN R. BROWN, Circuit Judge, Fifth Circuit, Houston.

10:30 A.M. Recess.

10:50 A.M. RALPH M. CARSON, Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl, New York City.

12 M. Recess.

12:30 P.M. Luncheon—Michigan Union.

Remarks by the Governor of Michigan and the Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court.

Saturday, October twenty-fourth

10:00 Convocation.

or

10:30 A.M. Address by THE HONORABLE JOHN M. HARLAN, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

12 M. Reception—Michigan League.
Buffet Luncheon.

Law Library

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