

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Law Quadrangle Notes

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FEBRUARY 1962

From the Dean . . .

YOU are now a member of the Lawyers Club of The University of Michigan.

Behind this statement lies an extensive reconsideration and revision of the aims and structure of the Lawyers Club by its Board of Governors. Since the middle 1920's, the Lawyers Club has operated the residence unit of the Law School and has helped support the Law School's program of legal research. All student residents have been members while in school. In addition, from time to time the Board of Governors has invited attorneys and judges to become lawyer members on payment of annual dues; the number of such members has averaged about 500.



DEAN SMITH

Recently it has become apparent to the alumni that their stake in the standing of the Michigan Law School and the benefits to be derived by the school and by them from their greater participation in its affairs make it desirable that all alumni be admitted to membership in the Lawyers Club. Responsive to this feeling, the Board of Governors has reorganized the Club and admitted to membership all alumni of the Law School. The Club henceforth will provide a medium for expression of alumni opinion about the program of the Law School, for alumni assistance in recruiting a student body of high quality and in placing graduates in suitable employment, and, generally, for development of fullest communication between the Law School and its alumni.

It is not contemplated that the Lawyers Club will serve as the fund-raising agency of the School, and as an earnest of that intent, the requirement of dues for membership has been withdrawn. Your Board of Governors naturally hopes, however, not only that the former members of the Club will continue the support of the Law School's program of legal research so generously given through many years, but also that all alumni will respond affirmatively to the Law School Fund each year. The greater participation in the affairs of the Law School which your Lawyers Club membership now affords you will make you more keenly aware of the degree to which the school and you are bound to each other. Its increasing excellence is of sure benefit to you. It needs—indeed, it depends on—your informed participation in its affairs and your generous support of its program.

Law School Fund Receives \$42,000

Unofficial and incomplete tabulations of the Law School Fund's first annual solicitation showed total contributions as of January 15, to be \$42,645.61, with gifts from 980 donors, of whom 955 are alumni. Herbert E. Wilson, of Indianapolis, who headed the national committee, termed the first drive an unqualified success. "Dean Smith and Professor R. V. Wellman, who worked from Ann Arbor, had hoped that in the first year we would have 10 per cent of our 8,000 alumni participating," he said. "We have substantially exceeded that mark, and the average gift of nearly \$44 is very good. The local chairmen did a great job."

As the geographical report indicates, the bright spots among the larger cities are Pittsburgh (Henry Bergstrom, '35L, local chairman), where 32 gifts were received from an estimated 90 alumni in the area; New York (Ralph Carson, '23L; John Tennant, '31L; and George E. Diethelm, '32L; local chairmen), where 16 per cent of the alumni participated with the average gift running to \$80; Indianapolis (Alan Boyd, '21L, local chairman), where 30 per cent of the alumni contributed an average of \$100 each; and Detroit, where a fine job by local chairman Emmett Eagan, '34L, and his aides produced 119 gifts.

Notable among the smaller communities are Marshall, Mich. (Hazen Hatch, '28L, local chairman), where all active alumni and several non-alumni lawyers contributed, Benton Harbor (Chester Byrns, '51L, local chairman), where alumni participation approached 50 per cent, Ypsilanti (William Barense, '51L, local chairman), where all 20 alumni in active practice contributed, Great Falls, Mont. (H. Cleveland Hall, '14L, chairman), where nearly all alumni joined the effort, and Muncie, Ind. (Earl DeFur, '28L) and Rockford, Ill. (C. A. Pedderson, '26L), where virtually all alumni participated and the average contribution was high.

State honors will probably go to Indiana where 56 of 314 alumni in the state participated. Region XI, the eastern half of lower Michigan (excluding Detroit and Wayne County), achieved the highest dollar total with \$8,281.

The record by Law School classes is also interesting. Only three of the last 70 classes are not represented by at least one donor. Gifts from members of the classes of '05, '16, '17, '26, '31, '34, '36, and '40 made the totals for these classes exceed \$1,000 each. The class of '48 had the most contributors with 46; '52 was not far behind with 41 donors; and '59 showed 35 donors.

1961 — LAW SCHOOL FUND

	No. of Alumni	No. of Gifts	Total Amount		No. of Alumni	No. of Gifts	Total Amount		No. of Alumni	No. of Gifts	Total Amount
REGION I				Ohio (continued)				New Mexico			
Connecticut	29	1	\$ 10.00	Lima	17	—	—	Albuquerque	12	2	45.00
Bridgeport	10	—	—	Springfield	13	1	50.00	Oregon	22	—	—
Hartford	14	1	10.00	Toledo	151	5	282.00	Eugene	4	—	—
New Haven	8	2	30.00	Warren	8	2	50.00	Medford	5	3	50.00
Stamford	8	4	70.00	Youngstown	30	2	20.00	Portland	30	1	100.00
Maine	14	1	25.00	TOTAL REG. IV	905	75	\$5,572.53	Washington	47	—	—
Massachusetts	43	6	115.00	REGION V				Seattle	60	—	—
New Hampshire	14	4	125.00	Indiana	121	8	\$265.00	Tacoma	10	1	100.00
Keene	3	1	5.00	Evansville	8	—	—	Spokane	15	1	25.00
Concord	3	3	25.00	Fort Wayne	37	3	650.00	Wyoming	23	—	—
New York State	172	10	305.00	Gary	11	4	160.00	Utah	24	—	—
Buffalo	29	6	75.00	Indianapolis	86	25	2,560.00	TOTAL REG. VIII	524	30	\$750.00
Jamestown	10	—	—	Lafayette	13	5	105.00	REGION IX			
Rochester	45	6	75.00	Muncie	8	5	300.00	California	209	7	\$ 150.00
New York City	309	52	4,202.75	Richmond	8	4	60.00	Long Beach	12	2	50.00
Vermont	12	2	25.00	South Bend	22	2	600.00	Los Angeles	147	17	870.00
Rhode Island	15	5	60.00	TOTAL REG. V	314	56	\$4,700.00	Oakland	7	—	—
TOTAL REG. I	738	104	\$5,157.75	REGION VI				Pasadena	16	1	10.00
REGION II				Illinois	182	12	\$ 360.00	San Diego	27	6	163.00
Delaware	11	2	\$ 12.00	Chicago	443	40	1,050.00	San Francisco	97	21	369.00
Dist. of Columbia	222	30	956.54	Springfield	20	3	140.00	Santa Ana	11	—	—
Maryland	14	1	50.00	Rockford	10	5	275.00	Santa Barbara	13	2	255.00
New Jersey	55	7	95.00	Peoria	20	3	120.00	TOTAL REG. IX	539	56	\$1,867.00
Newark	13	2	40.00	Decatur	11	—	—	REGION X			
Paterson	4	1	10.00	TOTAL REG. VI	686	63	\$1,945.00	Detroit	1080	106	\$3,885.00
Camden	3	—	—	REGION VII				Wayne County	116	13	246.00
Pennsylvania	22	—	—	Iowa	62	5	\$ 55.00	TOTAL REG. X	1196	119	\$4,131.00
Northwest Division	62	10	205.00	Des Moines	23	—	—	REGION XI			
(Erie-New Castle)				Cedar Rapids	11	—	—	Adrian	14	—	—
Northeast Division	35	8	175.00	Davenport	7	3	75.00	Ann Arbor	155	38	1,808.50
(Wilkes Barre, Bethlehem)				Kansas	33	—	—	Bay City	42	7	115.00
Central Division	52	5	165.00	Hutchinson	7	—	—	Birmingham	18	3	17.50
(Harrisburg, Johnstown)				Kansas City	7	2	75.00	Flint	91	10	5,155.00
Southeast Division	50	10	265.00	Topeka	11	1	5.00	Midland	18	6	310.00
(Philadelphia)				Wichita	25	3	60.00	Monroe	10	3	25.00
Southwest Division	93	32	1,723.00	Minnesota	27	—	—	Mt. Clemens	15	2	40.00
(Pittsburgh)				Duluth	16	—	—	Owosso	11	—	—
Virginia	36	3	35.00	Minneapolis	33	2	65.00	Pontiac	54	3	45.00
West Virginia	34	1	10.00	St. Paul	21	—	—	Port Huron	22	3	60.00
TOTAL REG. II	706	112	\$3,741.54	Missouri	56	2	125.00	Royal Oak	13	—	—
REGION III				Kansas City	95	17	650.00	Saginaw	85	1	25.00
Alabama	13	1	\$ 2.00	St. Louis	47	13	280.00	Ypsilanti	25	20	200.00
Arkansas	14	—	—	Nebraska	25	1	5.00	TOTAL REG. XI	693	108	\$8,271.00
Florida	71	2	35.00	Lincoln	10	4	65.00	REGION XII			
Ft. Lauderdale	11	—	—	Omaha	25	6	150.00	Allegan	9	1	25.00
Miami	21	3	100.00	North Dakota	12	4	90.00	Alma	8	1	10.00
Miami Beach	12	1	100.00	Oklahoma	22	2	50.00	Benton Harbor	25	11	340.00
St. Petersburg	13	3	35.00	Bartlesville	6	4	50.00	Battle Creek	49	4	70.00
Georgia	17	—	—	Oklahoma City	15	2	50.00	East Lansing	13	4	70.00
Kentucky	44	1	25.00	Tulsa	27	1	25.00	Escanaba	7	—	—
Louisiana	12	—	—	South Dakota	15	3	45.00	Grand Rapids	247	36	905.00
Mississippi	6	—	—	Wisconsin	39	2	26.00	Holland	15	4	90.00
North Carolina	16	2	60.00	Madison	4	—	—	Howell	8	—	—
South Carolina	9	4	30.00	Milwaukee	47	2	75.00	Jackson	68	4	130.00
Tennessee	23	3	35.00	TOTAL REG. VII	728	79	\$1,986.00	Kalamazoo	97	6	270.00
Texas	40	2	60.00	REGION VIII				Lansing	152	8	235.00
Dallas	28	5	65.00	Alaska	8	—	\$ —	Marshall	12	9	450.00
Houston	25	3	156.79	Arizona	9	—	—	Mt. Pleasant	9	4	40.00
TOTAL REG. III	375	30	\$703.79	Phoenix	30	2	30.00	Muskegon	50	5	95.00
REGION IV				Tucson	11	1	25.00	Petoskey	7	2	20.00
Ohio	315	10	\$1,123.00	Colorado	37	1	10.00	Traverse City	14	—	—
Akron	54	1	100.00	Denver	71	5	70.00	TOTAL REG. XII	1053	114	\$3,045.00
Canton	21	—	—	Colorado Springs	11	—	—	REGION XIII			
Cincinnati	45	11	232.00	Idaho	18	1	10.00	Hawaii	65	—	—
Cleveland	160	26	3,457.53	Montana	40	5	160.00	Honolulu	55	7	\$ 160.00
Columbus	60	11	193.00	Great Falls	9	5	100.00	TOTAL REG. XIII	120	7	\$ 160.00
Dayton	31	6	65.00	Helena	9	1	5.00	GRAND TOTAL	8,553	953	\$41,930.61
				Nevada	6	1	20.00				

Tabulation by Class

CLASS	NO. OF GIFTS	AMOUNT
Non-Alumni	24	\$ 1,993.50
1892	1	50.00
1893	0	0
1894	1	500.00
1895	1	5.00
1896	1	25.00
1897	0	0
1898	1	10.00
1899	1	50.00
1900	0	0
1901	2	110.00
1902	1	25.00
1903	3	85.00
1904	2	35.00
1905	5	2,638.53
1906	4	325.00
1907	6	271.54
1908	2	105.00
1909	1	10.00
1910	3	600.00
1911	2	50.00
1912	11	235.00
1913	9	355.00
1914	8	570.00
1915	6	55.00
1916	13	1,980.00
1917	10	6,300.00
1918	4	110.00
1919	3	45.00
1920	7	255.00
1921	12	495.00
1922	4	235.00
1923	6	640.00
1924	5	120.00
1925	6	910.00
1926	15	850.00
1927	10	300.00
1928	15	535.00
1929	15	790.00
1930	21	712.50
1931	17	1,822.50
1932	20	941.79
1933	13	658.00
1934	16	1,335.00
1935	15	735.00
1936	16	1,570.00
1937	23	985.00
1938	25	710.00
1939	20	530.00
1940	23	1,105.00
1941	29	780.00
1942	15	390.00
1943	8	245.00
1944	4	130.00
1945	1	25.00
1946	10	160.00
1947	17	390.00
1948	46	992.50
1949	35	679.50
1950	26	570.00
1951	31	677.00
1952	41	680.00
1953	31	477.00
1954	29	415.00
1955	27	415.00
1956	26	405.00
1957	32	704.00
1958	31	375.00
1959	35	464.25
1960	15	113.00
1961	26	180.00
Total	953	\$41,930.61

More Firms Seek Law Graduates

The Law School Placement Office has reported a definite increase in recruiting activity during the fall semester. Following is a comparison of statistics with the same period of the preceding year:

Number	1960	1961
Employers interviewing	71	103
Interview schedules arranged	84	139
Individual interviews	715	1333

During the same period of 1957, 55 employers sent representatives to the Law School.

Of the 103 employers interviewing at the School this fall, 83 were representatives from law firms, 14 from companies, and 6 from government agencies. Interviewers came from Alaska, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Sixty-one of the representatives interviewed second-year students for summer employment as well as third-year students for permanent employment.

In addition, approximately 170 other opportunities were reported to the School from Sept. 1 to the end of the year, which was an increase of 40 over the same period last year. These included openings in 27 states, some of which were for lawyers with experience.

Law School Shares In Ford Grant

The Law School's Program in Foreign and Comparative Law will receive support over a five-year period as a part of a grant of \$3,000,000 from the Ford Foundation to The University of Michigan.

The grant, announced in the fall, is intended to give long-range support to development of non-Western and other international studies at the University. These include the University Centers for Chinese Studies, Japanese Studies, Near and Middle Eastern Studies, Southern Asian Studies, Russian Studies, and Research on Economic Development as well as the Law School program.

Co-directors of the program in foreign and comparative law are Profs. William W. Bishop, Jr., and Eric Stein. A substantial expansion of the following projects will be undertaken with the aid of the new Ford funds:

1) "Communist Legal Systems in Eastern Europe and the Far East"—This study will expand research activities in Communist law as well as provide a basis for a teaching program in this area.

2) "The Law of Japan"—Activities being planned include course offerings for American students, comparative research in modern Japanese law, and translation of basic Japanese legal materials.

3) "The Law and Institutions of the Atlantic Community"—Studies will be concerned with institutional and constitutional problems of the Atlantic Community and the organization of enterprise in the European Economic Community.

4) "The Institutions of the Emergent Nations"—Research will deal with legal institutions in the traditional or tribal period, the colonial period, and the independence period.

Twenty-nine students from other countries are enrolled for graduate study in the Law School this year. Many of them are working in the field of international law and organization, but principal interests include also insurance, constitutional law, criminal procedure, atomic energy, commercial law, and business organization.

Law School Studies Personal Injury Problems

Basic facts underlying the nation's \$4-billion "injury industry" are being sought in a study of personal injury compensation being directed by Prof. Alfred F. Conard, of the Law School, and Prof. James N. Morgan, of the University's Survey Research Center.

"Payment for personal injuries has become a major economic and social problem in the country today," Professor Conard says. Though the phrase "injury industry" may be disturbing to many, there is no escaping the fact that a significant portion of our economy is devoted to the business of compensating the injured. What is surprising, Professor Conard believes, is that so little is known about so large an economic activity.

The research project now being carried forward by the Law School and the Survey Research Center is intended to provide a factual basis for understanding and evaluating the present injury compensation systems.

"In recent years, much evidence has arisen that the handling and the results of this type of litigation are failing to give many people a sense of justice," Professor Conard says.

One basic factor in public dissatisfaction with the present system is the amount of time required for personal injury litigation. While Michigan records show that automobile personal injury actions constituted 14 per cent of all trials in 1957, they accounted for 56 per cent of the civil jury trials—which typically take longer than non-jury trials and impose a greater burden on the work of the courts.

Three or four years may go by before an accident case comes to trial in some courts, Professor Conard noted. In this length of time, witnesses forget, the expenses of the suit mount, and the injured party has a long wait with his medical bills before he receives compensation.

Two kinds of information and methods of procuring data are being used in the Law School study. The first is a statistical analysis of the illness, injury, and death compensation process on a national scale.

The second aspect of the project consists of seeking new material, not previously available. One step in this process was a Michigan Court Survey, which consisted of digging out past records to establish the number of personal injury lawsuits, how they were settled, and how they related to other cases.

The second step consisted of asking questions of people involved with accident claims. Information has been obtained by mail and telephone from a sample of 2,800 persons involved in major and minor accidents in Michigan. In addition, 400 personal interviews have been completed with seriously injured persons or their families.

One purpose of the interviews was to determine all the sources of compensation which might be available to an injured person. In addition to payment from the negligent party, these might include public or private disability insurance, workmen's compensation, sick leave pay, private life insurance, social security benefits, health care plans, and assistance from relatives and friends.

Additional interviews have been held with the attorneys who helped settle a number of the serious cases in the original sample, as well as with a group of defendants in the court cases and their attorneys.

Professor Conard expects the study to produce considerable information about the total extent of losses from bodily injuries, both compensated and uncompensated; how many of the injuries are compensated and how many are not; how much injured victims depend upon damages and how much of their help they get from other sources; how many of them consult lawyers and how many do not, and why; and what the costs are of operating various compensation systems.

Essay Contest Is Open to Alumni

"Autonomy vs. Responsibility: New Syntheses" is the subject announced for the 1962 Broomfield Essay Competition, open to alumni as well as to students of The University of Michigan. An award of \$1,800 is offered for the best essay written on the announced topic.

The competition is made possible by a gift from the late Archibald Broomfield who sought in this way to stimulate thinking on subjects related to "good citizenship." The Awards Committee has interpreted the term "good citizenship" broadly. The specific topic for this year's contest was chosen, the committee explains, "in the belief that it suggests a basic opposition and a need for synthesis which are fundamental to any idea of 'good citizenship,' and raises substantial questions in all fields of life and activity."

"The attainment of an adequate adjustment between autonomy and responsibility seems to be the central problem for all societies," the committee continues, "one that is more acute today than ever before. The central image in this country, weighted heavily in favor of autonomy, becomes increasingly clouded under contemporary conditions of life, while the Soviet Union, with an image of monolithic society has encountered in recent years a pressing need for decentralization and for the creation of effective areas of autonomy. . . . The Committee intends that the essayist have an opportunity to give thoughtful consideration to the development of this basic idea in a context or with regard to an activity which is of greatest interest to him. The question—'to whom the responsibility, and from whom the autonomy?'—is wide open."

Manuscripts must be submitted by Oct. 1, 1962. Complete details of the competition may be received by writing to the Broomfield Awards Committee, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Legal Education Presented on Film

"Mastery of the Law," a film designed to present legal education as offered in The University of Michigan Law School, is widely used by colleges and universities throughout the country.

Produced by the University's Audio-Visual Education Center, the 29-minute film shows classes, practice court, Case Club arguments, Law Review offices, and Lawyers Club scenes. It is intended primarily for college students who have questions about what it means to be a law student and to study law.

The film has been shown to date at 85 colleges and universities in 22 states. It is available without charge to educational institutions and pre-law groups. Requests may be addressed to the Audio-Visual Education Center, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Legal Aid Unit Formed

Students of the Law School have begun a legal-aid program under which they will work with indigent criminal defendants appearing in Washtenaw Circuit Court. Interested students will be assigned to such cases along with a local attorney under plans approved by Judge Breakey.

Professor Robert Knauss is serving as faculty adviser to the legal aid group.

Abstract records, tract books, plats, maps, index, and equipment for use by the Law School in teaching principles of real property and the law of conveyancing have been given to the University by the Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation, of Detroit. The items are valued at \$6,468.75.

"P and R" Course Gives Students Practical Experience

"On December 1, 1950 the Jackson Road (U.S. 12), which is the three-lane highway directly in front of and adjacent to the leased premises, was a main artery for traffic between south-eastern Michigan and Chicago. It connected Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and other cities.

"The Willow Run expressway came only as far west as its junction with U.S. 23—the highway which runs to Toledo from the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti road.

"This means, of course, that the four-lane divided highway which now skirts Ann Arbor on the south did not yet exist.

"Between the date of the lease and the date of your map Congress created the federal highway program. Michigan's participation in that program involved the extension westward of the Willow Run expressway; and by February 16, 1959 the four-lane divided highway had made its way around Ann Arbor to a point just west of West Stadium Boulevard. This western terminus appears at the lower right-hand corner of your map.

"On February 16, 1959 it was public knowledge that the new highway was to be extended all the way across the state. Its exact route, however, in the area just west of Ann Arbor, was not known. There was considerable speculation that the Jackson Road might be used—improved, of course, into four lanes with a divider strip. On the other hand, a new road-bed might be laid, in an east-west line which could be either south or north of the leased premises. Furthermore, the new highway might or might not be of limited access. One thing was certain. The new road was going to be in the vicinity of the leased premises—no more than half a mile distant, at most."

These are the first several paragraphs of a typical "P. and R." problem presented to second-year students. The "leased premises"—a large motel on the outskirts of Ann Arbor. The solution required—a condemnation clause which would be acceptable to both landowner and lessee who may have his income greatly reduced by loss of access. The students were supplied with an actual survey of the area, a survey made available to the Law School by the owner of the property. They were urged to make their own inspection of the premises so they might take some advantage of hindsight. (I-94 in fact did affect access to the subject motel.)

The Problems and Research course is conducted by five instructors. Each student's solution is carefully checked not only for draftsmanship but for practicality. The instructors themselves will have spent a good deal of time with some member of the faculty whose own practice experience has encompassed the subject of the problem.

Practical indoctrination begins early in the Michigan law student's career. For example, early in the current academic year, the first-year students and a good many upperclassmen attended "A Real Case of Murder"—a showing of the CBS Reports film questioning the adversary system.

One of the issues raised by the film and discussed "live" by Justice Charles Desmond, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, Miles Seeley, Chicago practitioner, and faculty members Edmond DeVine and Sanford Kadish was the effect of the game aspects of the adversary system on the justice sought.

Problems and Research and freshman orientation in the form of "A Real Case of Murder" are two of the ways in which Michigan attempts to balance the theoretical with the practical while constantly raising questions of professional responsibility.

The Problems and Research program, originated by Professor Jack R. Pearce some five years ago, is now under the direction of Profs. Robert J. Harris and Joseph R. Julin.

Experience in legal draftsmanship is combined with practice in dealing with legal problems and questions.

Law Faculty Aids Constitution Writers

Studies by Law School faculty members form an important portion of the materials being used by delegates to Michigan's Constitutional Convention.

Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner, who is serving as a director of research for the Convention and who was associate director of the Constitutional Convention Preparatory Commission, has drawn liberally upon the knowledge and experience of the faculty to provide delegates with authoritative background materials. A series of 18 studies was issued by the Preparatory Commission.

Among contributors to these Commission studies were Prof. William J. Pierce, draftsman for the study on convention rules and author of a basic study on convention powers; Prof. Paul Kauper, author of a study of constitutional law; and Professor Joiner, who prepared the study on the judicial article. Dean Allan F. Smith, as a member of Governor Swainson's Citizens' Advisory Committee on the Constitutional Convention, assisted in the drafting and provided comments for a proposed judicial article. Prof. Alfred F. Conard wrote the study on corporations and also has testified before Convention committees in several areas, including the committee on corporations.

Professor Conard's study on corporations made recommendations in this area based in five alternative constitutional philosophies. These included: the "minimum skeleton," under which the corporations article would be deleted altogether; the "maximum skeleton," under which only two or three basic provisions would be retained; the "frozen policies," which favors retention of most of the article with substantial revision; the "minimum change," which as its name implies favors change only in those areas which are "driving corporations out of Michigan"; and the "don't rock the boat," which would retain the present article intact in the new constitution.

Examining each provision of the present Article XII, Professor Conard made recommendations which could be followed by delegates under each of these five approaches.

Altogether, his study indicates that the corporations article should be flexible enough to meet economic circumstances of changing times.

Meeting the "needs of the times" also plays an important role in the state's judicial system and its treatment in the new constitution.

Professor Joiner, in his study on the judiciary, writes: "The history of the court system of Michigan has been the history of desperate efforts to adapt the system to the needs of the people. . . . Unfortunately, Michigan has never had a completely adequate system The organization of the courts, as they are operating today, whether as a result of statute or constitutional provisions, should give the background to an understanding of the problems which a constitutional convention must solve."

In addition to the historical survey, the report includes a look at the present court organization, some current problems of the judiciary and possible solutions, and the model judicial article already approved by the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association.

Students Work With Con-Con

Law students won two of the three Constitutional Convention internships awarded to U-M students in state-wide competition sponsored by the Michigan Citizenship Clearing House. Each winner served as personal aide to one of the Convention committee chairmen during a two-week period.

Law students named to internships were Ira Jaffe, who worked with the Local Government Committee, and Richard Reiman, who worked with the Committee on the Executive.

Television Links Law School and County Court

Television has extended the courtroom to the classroom. On Jan. 12, the Law School formally inaugurated a unique closed circuit television link between the Washtenaw Circuit Court and a Hutchins Hall classroom.

Present for the opening ceremonies were John Satterfield, president of the American Bar Association, and Dean emeritus E. Blythe Stason, now administrator of the American Bar Foundation.

Funds for the television installation came from the "birthday gift" presented by Law School alumni on the occasion of the School's centennial observance in 1959.

A specially-constructed camera, housed in a box made from wood that blends perfectly with the wall paneling, is mounted at the back of the courtroom. The camera is remotely controlled, either from Hutchins Hall or from another room in the County Building, so that television apparatus does not obtrude upon court proceedings. No additional lights were installed, and only one microphone was added to those already in use in the courtroom.

Charles W. Joiner, associate dean of the Law School and a prime mover of the television project, pays special tribute to Judge James R. Breakey, Jr., of the Washtenaw Circuit Court, who has cooperated fully with the new plan. "We are fortunate," Dean Joiner said, "in having an outstanding judge, a busy court, and a fine courtroom with a broad range of cases."

"Our plan is to make this a laboratory experience for the course 'Trials and Appeals, and Practice Court,'" Mr. Joiner added. "For this course, and possibly some others, viewing will be required. Perhaps we will assign written analyses."

The television will be in operation whenever court is in session. Three monitors are installed in the Hutchins Hall viewing room, and students will be permitted to enter and leave this room as they please. An instructor may have his class in session there, in order to discuss courtroom procedures as they are seen on the screen.

Judge Breakey has declared the viewing room an adjunct of the courtroom and he controls it in the same way he does his own courtroom. Whenever he wishes the courtroom cleared, a bailiff turns the switch in the County Building and the television is cut off.

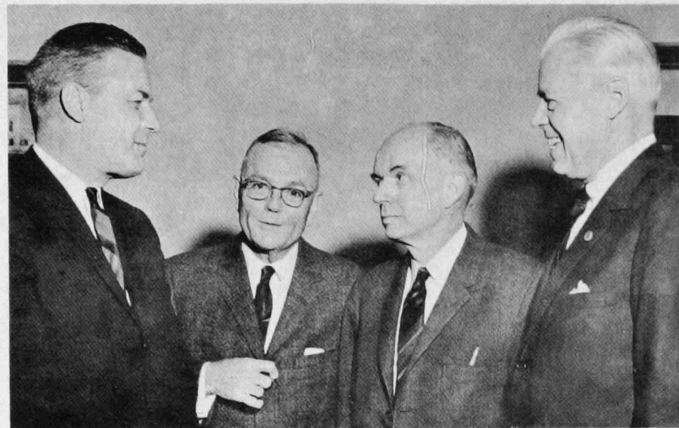
Equipment for the TV courtroom-classroom link was designed and is maintained by the University's Television Center staff. Transmission is by leased telephone line from the County Building to Hutchins Hall.

The television installation is one answer to the need for more practical experience for the law student to balance his instruction in law and theory. Though law students have always been urged to visit local courts and observe proceedings, there has been no requirement for such visits and no opportunity for students "on the spot" to ask questions or discuss procedures. Many young lawyers earn a law degree without ever stepping inside a courtroom until they begin practice.

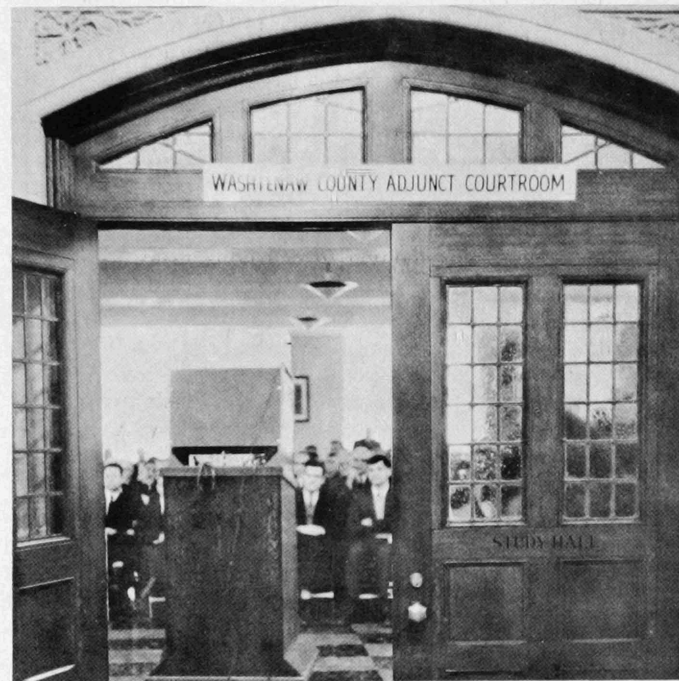
Advocacy Institute Held

The 13th annual Advocacy Institute, sponsored by the Institute for Continuing Legal Education, was held at the University Feb. 2 and 3. Topic for the program was "Practical Evidence and Trial Strategy."

Among the principal speakers were John A. Appleman, of Champaign, Ill., former Dean of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers; Leo S. Karlin, of Chicago; Michael Leiter, of New York; John R. McConnell, of Philadelphia; Murray Sams, Jr., of Miami; and John C. Shepherd, St. Louis.



Special guests for the Jan. 12 inauguration of the Law School-Washtenaw County Circuit Court television link included John Satterfield, of Yazoo City, Miss., president of the American Bar Association. Shown above are Charles W. Joiner, associate dean of the Law School; Washtenaw Circuit Judge James R. Breakey, Jr.; Mr. Satterfield; and University President Harlan Hatcher.



This Hutchins Hall classroom has been designated an "adjunct courtroom" by Judge Breakey. Three receiving sets are located in the room, connected by closed circuit television with the county courthouse. The monitoring sets will be turned on throughout the court's daily sessions.

Prof. Frank E. Cooper is directing an intensive survey of rule-making and court functions practiced by state and local government agencies, under sponsorship of the Law School and the American Bar Foundation. He explains that though federal rule-making agencies have been widely studied in the last 20 years, comparatively little attention has been given to the state agencies, which may actually affect the lives of more citizens than do the national bodies.

Professor Cooper's study will include a critical examination of the statutory and court law of all the states on the points covered by the revised Model State Administrative Procedure Act enacted by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Faculty News Notes

Olin L. Browder, Jr.—Presented a paper entitled "The Research Frontiers of Property Law: The Transmission of Wealth from Generation to Generation" at the Property Round Table at the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in Chicago.

Frank E. Cooper—Is director of an intensive survey of administrative adjudication within the framework of state governments under the joint auspices of the University of Michigan Law School and the American Bar Foundation. Professor Cooper was appointed a member of the "Committee on Committees" of the Labor Law Section of the American Bar Association, and testified before appropriate Constitutional Convention committees concerning corporation law and judicial review of administrative decisions. He is currently preparing the chapters on administrative law for *Lawyer's Encyclopedia* now in course of publication by Prentice-Hall Company. His article "Federal Agency Investigations: Requirements for the Production of Documents" was printed in the December 1961 issue of the *Michigan Law Review*.

Luke K. Cooperrider—Had his review of Llewellyn's *The Common Law Tradition* published in 60 *Michigan Law Review* 119. Professor Cooperrider has been appointed by Dean Smith to the committee organized to consider "year round operation" of the University.

Roger C. Cramton—Completed a report, "The Conduct of Rate Proceedings in the Interstate Commerce Commission," (109 pp. mimeo) for the Rulemaking Committee of the Administrative Conference of the United States. He is presently engaged in the preparation of a similar report dealing with rate proceedings in the Federal Power Commission.

Samuel D. Estep—Is chairman of the State Bar Committee on Atomic Energy. In addition to delivering many lectures on the relationship of the law to nuclear power and radiation, Professor Estep traveled to Europe in June 1961, to make arrangements for monographs on national and international governmental regulations of nuclear energy in connection with the study "Doing Nuclear Business Across the International Lines" which he is carrying out as the director of the Law School Atomic Energy Research Project; did full-time research work last summer on Phoenix Project 174, a study of radiation injuries statistics and legal solutions for such injuries; during the summer also began work on a study of the legal problems of space communication satellites; and with Professor Julin prepared three radio programs, two on atomic energy and one on space communication satellites. "State Control of Radiation Hazards: An Intergovernmental Relations Problem," written with Martin Adelman, has now been published in 60 *Michigan Law Review* 41-80. Also published in 1961 was "Some Damage and Proof Problems Arising from the Statistical Character of Incidence of Radiation Injuries," presented at the International Symposium on Legal and Administrative Problems of Protection in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy sponsored by Euratom, Brussels, Belgium.

William B. Harvey—During January is in Ghana and Nigeria to continue field research in connection with the book he is currently writing on the developing legal institutions of Ghana, and to attend a conference in Accra, Ghana, on the development of legal education in Africa. He is a member of a Planning and Review Committee for the new research program on the international aspects of federalism of the American Society of International Law. His paper "National Goals and International Law" was presented by Roger Cunningham at the Michigan Pastors' Conference held at The University of Michigan.

Carl S. Hawkins—Co-author with Jason L. Honigman of the forthcoming revision of Honigman's *Michigan Court Rules Annotated*, delivered a speech on "Revised Judicature Act and New

Court Rules in Michigan" to the Michigan Railroad Lawyers' Association in Detroit.

Charles W. Joiner—Has completed a book on *The Civil Jury: An American Institution*, and two studies on the Constitutional Convention. In the past few months he has attended several meetings in Chicago and New York.

Joseph R. Julin—Prepared a half-hour broadcast, "Nuclear Power and Western Europe," with Professor Estep, Theo Vogelaar, and Pierre Mathijsen, for WUOM's Background series and also for the use of Voice of America. As part of the University's extension series "Law for Laymen," Professor Julin gave a Wills and Estate Planning Lecture.

Sanford H. Kadish—Is on the committee to consider "year-round operation" at the University of Michigan Law School.

Paul G. Kauper—Has been named a member of the commission created by the United Lutheran Church in America for the study of church and state relations in a pluralistic society. In November he prepared a statement for the Constitutional Convention Committee on Local Government and the committee dealing with the Declaration of Rights, and spoke before the University of Michigan Research Club on "Federal Aid to Education: Church-State Problems." "Church-State: Cooperative Separatism," a lecture delivered before the Special Summer Session for Lawyers, was published in the November 1961 issue of the *Michigan Law Review*. Professor Kauper is chairman of the committee appointed by Dean Smith to consider "year-round operation."

Frank R. Kennedy—Participated in a panel discussion of Chapter XIII of the Bankruptcy Act which was held in Detroit as part of the symposium sponsored by the Michigan Credit Union League and the Detroit Bar Association. His article entitled "Legal Aspects of Sterilization" appeared in the November 1961 issue of 30 *Postgraduate Medicine*, No. 5, pp. A-42.

Spencer L. Kimball—Received the 1961 Elizur Wright Award of \$500 from the American Risk and Insurance Association (formerly the American Association of University Teachers of Insurance) for the outstanding contribution to insurance literature. The award was given for his address "Insurance and Public Policy," published as an article in the 1961 volume of *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft*. He addressed the American Risk and Insurance Association in December on "The Goals of Insurance Law: Means versus Ends," and has had "The Purpose of Insurance Regulation: A Preliminary Inquiry in the Theory of Insurance Law" published in 45 *Minnesota Law Review* (1961).

Robert L. Knauss—Was appointed special consultant for the Security and Exchange Commission's study of securities markets, and is taking a leave of absence during the spring semester to devote full time to this study.

S. Chesterfield Oppenheim—Was elected as first Honorary Member of the Michigan Patent Law Association, and was designated as Consultant to the Federal Reserve Board on research studies on competition in banking. His article "Small and Big Business: Orientation of Antitrust Points and Counterpoints" appeared in the December 1961 *Detroit L. J. Symposium on Small Business*, and another article, "Antitrust in the 1960's," was printed in the *Journal of Research and Education*. The Patent, Trademark and Copyright Foundation, The George Washington University. Fulda's *Competition in the Regulated Industries Transportation*, of the Trade Regulation Series of which Oppenheim is editor, has been published by Little, Brown.

William J. Pierce—Moderated a panel at the Michigan Attorney General's Conference on Consumer Frauds, attended the Law School Association's December meeting, and has given several speeches to Michigan civic groups.

(continued on page 8)

Faculty News Notes—

(continued from page 7)

Marcus L. Plant—Is preparing with Prof. Wex S. Malone, of Louisiana State University Law School, a book of cases and materials on Workmen's Compensation Law for teaching purposes.

Alan N. Polasky—Conducted a series of six lectures on "Basic Estate Planning" for the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Detroit. He was appointed as an adviser for an American Law Institute Federal Tax project and attended its work sessions in Boston and New York.

John W. Reed—Wrote and directed "Shamalot," a musical comedy-satire for the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in Chicago. The cast included Allan Smith, Richard Wellman, Samuel Estep, Whitmore Gray, Andrew Watson, Roy Proffitt, James George, and John Reed, with Svea Gray at the piano. In December he lectured on "Business Income" at the First Annual Tax Seminar sponsored by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

Allan F. Smith—Was guest speaker at meetings of the Columbus Lawyers' Association, the New York Alumni, and the Kansas City Lawyers' Association. Dean Smith's article "The New Marketable Title Act" is in 22 *Ohio State Law Journal* 712 (1961).

Eric Stein—Has been very active in the field of international relations, especially the United Nations. He was a member of the conference of the consultative group on the survey of international law developments, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in New York City last summer. Professor Stein was a participant in the briefing conference on "The United States and

the UN" in Washington arranged for the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization and the U.S. Mission to the UN by the Brookings Institution and Johns Hopkins University, and in the meeting of the consulting group of the American Society of International Law, also in Washington. He prepared a report on "The Authority in Internal Law of International Treaties" (the American practice) for the Sixth International Congress of Comparative Law to be held in Hamburg, Germany; presented a lecture and seminar on European Integration at the Institutional Organization, Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State; commented over WUOM-FM on the problems of representation of China in the UN and the status of the UN secretary-general; spoke to the Graduate Club of the Political Science Department; lectured on the UN at the Unitarian Church; and addressed a breakfast meeting of the Law School Alumni in Chicago. His article on "Mr. Hammarskjold, the Charter Law and the Future Role of the Secretary-General of the UN" has been accepted for publication in the January 1962 issue of the *American Journal of International Law*. There is a provisional mimeographed edition of his "Cases and Materials on the Law and Institutions of the Atlantic Community." Mr. Stein has been appointed to the Board of Editors of the *American Journal of Comparative Law and the Journal on Conflict Resolution*.

Roy L. Steinheimer—Was appointed as member of the A.A.L.S. Committee on Audio-Visual Teaching Facilities for 1962.

Richard V. Wellman—Has worked with Dean Smith to organize and accomplish the first annual solicitation for the Law School Fund. He is happy to report that the efforts of the past six months resulted in a good record for the fund's first year, as tabulated elsewhere in this issue.

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