

Law Quadrangle Notes

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Survey Checks Class Standing As Index of Professional Ability

What is the relationship between law school grades and a graduate's ability to do well in practice or work with law?

A visit to the Law School's placement office might give the impression that there must be an absolute relationship. Interviewers or persons writing to the Law School commonly stipulate that applicants for positions should stand in the top quarter, third, or half of their class.

Of the 110 seniors who reported securing jobs prior to spring vacation, 86, or 78 per cent, were in the top half of the class, as opposed to 24, or 22 per cent, in the lower half.

Seeking additional viewpoints on the matter, Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner and Professor Richard V. Wellman, faculty placement counselor, sent a questionnaire to employers of 100 graduates chosen at random from the classes of 1957 through 1962. Fifty went to employers who had hired graduates ranking below the middle of their class, the other 50 went to employers of graduates from the top half of their classes. An accompanying letter asked for responses about a particular graduate, but the returns were anonymous except for coding to indicate whether the graduate rated was in the upper or lower half of his class.

Sixty-three questionnaires were returned—32 relating to graduates from the upper half and 31 from those in the lower half of their particular class. The accompanying table shows the results, indicating there are good prospects in both segments of the classes.

Professor Wellman commented on the responses and their significance:

To be sure, the responses reflect that employers are more satisfied with the work of the higher-graded people. Twenty-six, 81 per cent, of those in the top half were rated "superior" or "excellent" in general competence as recent law graduates. Seventeen, 57 per cent, of those in the lower half earned similar ratings. This is four of five in the upper half; three of five in the lower. It is significant, however, that many excellent young lawyers are developing from men and women who did not distinguish themselves academically.

Interestingly, under question 2, the advantage of the upper half over the lower in the specific skills of legal research and writing is not significantly greater than that noted in respect to general competence. Both groups scored lower here than on question 1. In other words, even our good young lawyers are likely to be weakest in research and writing skills.

Answers to question 3 tend to dispute the notion that the upper half students may be better scholars but are not likely to be more effective with clients.

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| | Superior | Excellent | Good | Fair | Poor | No Answer |
|---|----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1. How do you view his general competence as a recent law graduate? | | | | | | |
| Upper | 12 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Lower | 5 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 2. How do you view his ability to do research and to prepare written memoranda, including briefs? | | | | | | |
| Upper | 12 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Lower | 4 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 3. How do you view his ability to handle problems presented by clients? | | | | | | |
| Upper | 9 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Lower | 3 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 4. Please state your opinion as to his conscientiousness and diligence. | | | | | | |
| Upper | 14 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Lower | 10 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 5. How do you view his interest in civic and professional activities? | | | | | | |
| Upper | 4 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Lower | 8 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 6. State your opinion as to his sense of professional responsibility, that is, his dedication to his clients, interest, ethical standards, etc. | | | | | | |
| Upper | 16 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lower | 10 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. How does he compare with recent graduates from other law schools that you have had the opportunity to observe? | | | | | | |
| Upper | 12 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Lower | 6 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 |

Thomas V. Koykka Is Law Fund Chairman

Thomas V. Koykka of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected national chairman of the Law School Fund. He succeeds Herbert Wilson of Indianapolis who had headed the fund since its founding in 1961.



MR. KOYKKA

Mr. Koykka, who was elected at the March 16 meeting of the fund's national committee, received his bachelors degree from the University in 1927 and the J.D. degree in 1930. He served last year as regional chairman for Ohio for the Law School Fund and is a former member of the University's Development Council.

The 13 regional chairmen and 20 members-at-large of the national committee heard the reports for the 1962 campaign, which raised \$86,000, at the meeting at which Mr. Koykka was elected. Money raised has been used for student aid, the practice court program, special activities, and a visiting professorship.

A picture of the full committee appears on page 3 of this issue of *Law Quadrangle Notes*. The group made plans for the 1963 Law School Fund Campaign at its meeting.

Pooley Receives Faculty Appointment

Beverly J. Pooley has been appointed assistant professor of law by the Regents of the University. He has been an instructor in the Law School since the fall term.

Mr. Pooley, whose appointment is effective in August, was formerly in a teaching post at the University of Ghana in Africa. He received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Cambridge and LL.M. and S.J.D. degrees from the University of Michigan Law School.

Competition Open For Broomfield Essays By Students and Alumni

Alumni and students of the University are eligible for the 1963 Broomfield Essay Competition, which offers a \$1,800 award for the best essay on the subject "Autonomy v. Responsibility: New Syntheses."

Deadline for entries is December 21, according to Professor Luke K. Cooperrider, chairman of the awards committee. The annual award is made possible through a gift from the late Archibald Broomfield who sought to stimulate thinking on subjects relating to good citizenship.

Further information can be requested from: Broomfield Awards Committee, Hutchins Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Two Students Win Law School's Case Club 1963 Campbell Competition

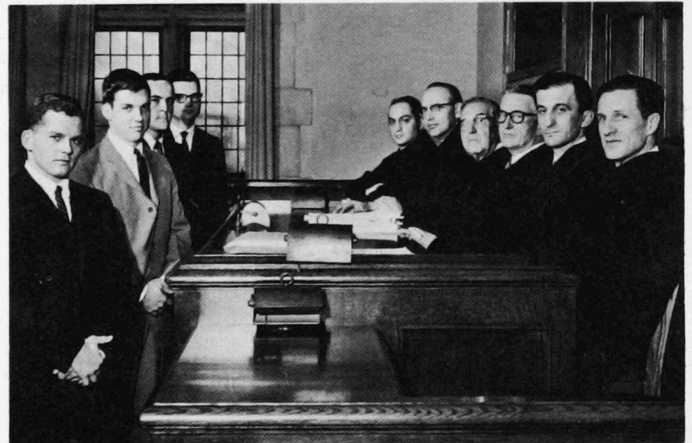
Frank J. Kerwin, Jr., of Detroit and William E. Wickens of Lorain, Ohio, were the winners of the 1963 Henry M. Campbell Competition at the Law School April 3.

They defeated the team of Charles K. Kayton of DeKalb, Ill., and William C. Brashares of Pittsburgh, Pa., arguing a hypothetical case involving apportionment of state senatorial districts in a mythical state, the guarantee of equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment, and the constitutionality of a law requiring the printing on the ballot of a candidate's race, religion, and residence.

Retired U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Charles E. Whittaker presided over a six-member court that judged the final round of the competition, which is presented by the Case Clubs. Other members of the court were Judge Lester L. Cecil of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Michigan Supreme Court Justice Theodore Souris, Dean Allan F. Smith, and Professors Samuel D. Estep and Jerold H. Israel.

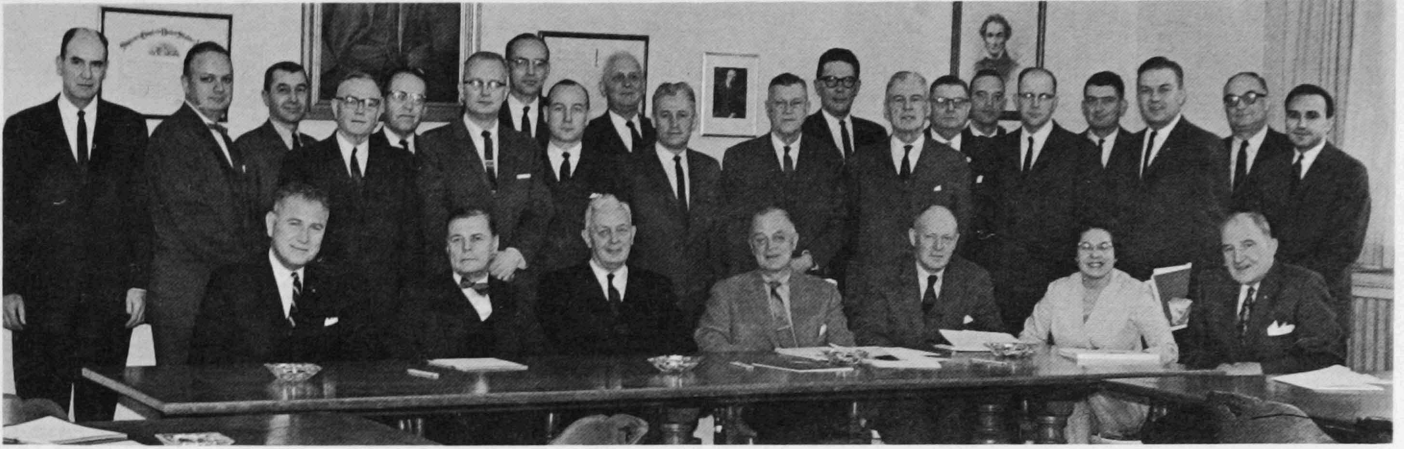
As is customary in the Campbell Competition, which annually honors a Law School graduate, the precise issues involved in the case have never been ruled upon by the Supreme Court.

The two winners received \$150 each while the losers were awarded \$75 apiece. An additional award for the best brief presented in the semi-finals of the competition was made to Mr. Kerwin and to Franklin L. Hartman of Burlington, Iowa.



Campbell Competition participants are (left to right) Charles K. Dayton, William C. Brashares, Frank J. Kerwin, Jr., and William E. Wickens. On the bench are Professor Jerold Israel, Dean Allan F. Smith, Judge Lester Cecil, Justice Charles E. Whittaker, Justice Theodore Souris, and Professor Samuel D. Estep.

Anthony Lewis, New York *Times* Washington correspondent covering the Supreme Court, was a guest of the Lawyers Club April 3 and 4. He held informal sessions with groups of students in the club's lounge during his visit. Mr. Lewis is generally regarded as the nation's foremost reporter in his field.



These members of the National Committee of the Law School Fund met March 16 to make plans for the 1963 campaign, which will begin in the fall. Attending the meeting were: Alan W. MacCarthy, Ann Arbor (standing, left); Thomas L. Rice, Jr., Detroit; Frederick G. Dewey, Detroit; Judge James Breakey, Ann Arbor; Robert Sawyer, Monroe; Chester J. Byrns, Benton Harbor; Allan F. Smith, Ann Arbor; Benjamin M. Guigg, Jr., Philadelphia; Frederick G. Lauder, Monmouth, Ill.; Douglas K. Reading, Ann Arbor; Harry G. Gault, Flint; Malcolm L. Denise, Dearborn; Ralph M. Carson, New York; Joseph C. Hooper, Sr., Ann Arbor; Richard V. Wellman, Ann Arbor; Charles Williamson, Jr., Washington, D.C.; Stevan Uzelac, Detroit; Charles W. Joiner, Ann Arbor; Benton E. Gates, Columbia City, Ind.; and John Galanis, Ann Arbor. Robert O. Morgan, Ann Arbor (seated, left); Thomas V. Koykka, Cleveland; Herbert E. Wilson, Indianapolis; John S. Tennant, New York; George Diethelm, New York; Betty Ostrander, Ann Arbor; and James Miller, Ann Arbor.

Grades—

(continued from page 1)

Questions 4, 5, and 6 demonstrate that grades have little bearing on a graduate's conscientiousness and diligence, or his willingness to involve himself in civic and professional responsibility. Question 7, requested a comparison of our graduates with those of other schools. Four of five of those in the top half were rated "superior" or "excellent;" three of five in the lower half were so rated.

The questionnaires also elicited some general comments about the strongest and weakest attributes of the graduates. Some comments about strong attributes of those in the lower half included: a good legal education; aggressiveness; thoroughness in determining facts and research of law; strong conviction of his conclusions; industry, loyalty, and devotion to his clients; good advocate; professional integrity, absence of false standards and false sense of his own importance; he is well prepared and is willing to learn; serious and conscientious application to law; good training; and so on.

The most common complaints of employers related to skill in writing and attention to detail. In the lower-half group there were six comments on deficiencies in writing ability and four about inattention to detail. Only two such comments were recorded for the other group.

In the upper half group there were nine adverse comments on such factors as lack of forcefulness, lack of self-confidence, willingness to work, and personality, with seven such comments made about the lower half group.

The sample indicates that many employers are missing good bets in the lower half of the class. It's evident that the risks of getting a top notch person are somewhat greater when one moves into the lower ranges of the classes, but the question should be whether it is not even more risky to take on a graduate from the upper third or upper quarter of the class from many schools with less selective admissions policies—three of every five of the lower-half graduates in this

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Advocacy Institute Draws 1,300 Lawyers

The 14th annual Advocacy Institute, sponsored by the Institute for Continuing Legal Education, set an attendance record this year with more than 1,300 practicing lawyers participating.

This year's institute departed from the traditional lecture format of earlier sessions and presented a series of courtroom demonstrations. Professor John W. Reed prepared an accident injury case to serve as the basis for cross-examination technique demonstrations by six of the nation's outstanding trial lawyers.

The institute represented another addition to some 462.25 course hours of material presented by the institute between April of 1960 and August of 1962. It is a joint venture of the University of Michigan Law School, Wayne State University Law School and the State Bar of Michigan.

Since 1960 a total of 11,126 lawyers had attended institute sessions, up to last February, piling up some 202,713 lawyer-hours of continuing legal education, according to a report prepared by E. Donald Shapiro, director of the institute.



Overflow participants in the Advocacy Institute watch the sessions on closed-circuit television monitors.

Two Visiting Scholars Spend Semester at U-M

Two distinguished German legal scholars are serving as visiting senior research fellows at the Law School.

They are Professor Wilhelm Müller-Freienfels, dean of the law faculty and director of the Institute of Comparative Law of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University of Frankfurt, and Dr. Hans Stoll, Ordentlicher Professor, Bonn University.

As senior research fellows, the two visitors have no regular teaching duties but both are available for seminars and consultation.

Professor Müller-Freienfels has written two books in German, *Die Vertretung beim Rechtsgeschäft* (Agency in Legal Transactions) and *Ehe und Recht* (Marriage and the Law). His many articles include several in English, including the section on "German Law" in *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1957) and the recent "Legal Equality of Husband and Wife and the Child's Welfare in Private International Law" in *Essays in Jurisprudence in Honor of Roscoe Pound*.

Professor Stoll studied law at Tübingen and Freiburg Universities and was an attorney in Stuttgart. He then worked for the Minister of Economics in Bonn and was a Referent at the Max Planck Institute in Hamburg. He was Privatdozent at the University of Hamburg before going to the University of Bonn. He has published several articles of considerable size, but his principal publication is his Habilitationsschrift entitled *Das Handeln Auf Eigene Gefahr* dealing comparatively with assumption of risk in French, Anglo-American, and German Law.

Fellowships Are Awarded For Legal Study Abroad

Fellowships for foreign study during 1963-64 have been awarded to ten members of the senior class as a part of the Law School's international legal studies program.

The awards, which range in value from \$1,200 to \$4,000, are made possible through a Ford Foundation Grant to the Law School for its international law program. Some additional funds were drawn from the William W. Cook endowment this year because of the large number of outstanding applicants, according to Professor Spencer L. Kimball, chairman of the graduate and research committee of the school, who made the announcement of the awards along with Professor William W. Bishop, Jr., co-director of the international legal studies program.

The fellowship winners, their undergraduate schools, and the countries in which they will study are: Peter H. DeHaas, Maplewood, N.J., Amherst, France; Stephen Benton, Minneapolis, Yale, Germany; John Galanis, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, England; David Kratchman, Birmingham, Michigan, England; John Krsul, Detroit, Albion, Germany; James McDermott, Ann Arbor, Princeton, England; Joseph P. Martin, Birmingham, Notre Dame, England; David Rosso, Ann Arbor, University of Detroit, Italy; Paul Trachtenberg, Newark, N.J., Wesleyan, Netherlands; Larry A. Waggoner, Sidney, Ohio, Cincinnati, England.

The fellowships are provided in order to allow students to study the legal systems of other nations, comparative and international law, Professor Kimball explained.

Reunion Calendar

Reunion weekend at the University will be June 6-9. The following is a calendar of events for Law School classes meeting this year. All returning alumni are invited to the Law School breakfast at the Lawyers Club, 8:45 a.m., on Saturday, June 8. Events for specific classes are:

1913

Headquarters: Cook Room, Law Quadrangle.

Events: Buffet luncheon, cocktails, dinner, Friday June 7.

Chairmen: Charles A. Bowman, 2305 Park Ave., Detroit; and Professor Burke Shartel, Law School, Ann Arbor.

1918

Headquarters: Lawyers Club Lounge.

Events: To be scheduled, no definite information at this time.

Chairman: Athol E. Later, 4026 N. 34th Street, Phoenix, Ariz.

1923

Headquarters: Law School.

Events: Luncheon and dinner, Friday June 7.

Chairmen: Joseph Hooper, 1001 First National Bank, Ann Arbor; and Professor Laylin James, Law School.

1928

Headquarters: Sigma Nu Fraternity, 700 Oxford.

Events: Luncheon, cocktails, dinner, all at Sigma Nu.

Chairman: Albert Blashfield, 1001 First National Bank, Ann Arbor.

1933

Headquarters: Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, 502 E. Madison.

Events: Dinner at the fraternity house.

Chairman: James A. Robb, 645 W. Grand River, Howell, Mich.

1938

Events: To be scheduled, no definite information at this time.

Chairman: Frederick Dewey, 2006 Dime Bldg., Detroit 26.

1948

Headquarters: Suite in Lawyers Club.

Events: No formal plans have been made, but there will be a suite available as headquarters.

Chairmen: Professors Roy Proffitt and Luke Cooperrider, Law School.

1953

Headquarters: Suite in Lawyers Club.

Events: Cocktails and dinner, Friday June 7, VFW, 314 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor.

Chairman: Thomas Rice, 9040 Hayes, Detroit 13, Michigan.

1958

Events: To be scheduled, no information at this time.

Chairman: Richard Roberts, 25 S. Huron, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Further information will be mailed by reunion chairmen; questions should be referred to them at the addresses above. Those desiring overnight accommodations at the Lawyers Club should make reservations directly with the Club.

The Report of the Committee of Visitors Of The University of Michigan Law School

The following is the first report of the Committee of Visitors, submitted after its first meeting in November. The group of 43 leading members of the legal profession describes its activities and presents its conclusions based on two day's of intensive study of the school and its programs.

The names of the committee members appeared in the February issue of *Law Quadrangle Notes*. The report is printed here for alumni and friends of the school who are interested in the findings of the committee.

The initial meeting of the Committee of Law School Visitors was held at the Law School in Ann Arbor on Friday and Saturday, November 9 and 10, 1962. In attendance were 43 members of the practicing bar and bench (along with representatives of the faculty), from points as distant as New York and California, representing 12 states and the District of Columbia. The group gathered under the charter of the by-laws of the Lawyers Club, which specify:

"The Committee of Visitors shall consist of persons appointed by the President of the University of Michigan on recommendation of the Board of Governors for a term of years. It shall meet at the Law School at least once a year to examine the Law School's programs of undergraduate, graduate and continuing legal education, and legal research, its contribution to the legal profession and the improvement of law and society, and its relationships to its alumni. It shall make a report of its findings to the President of the University, to the Board of Governors, and to the faculty of the Law School."

Roger W. Heyns, vice president for academic affairs of The University of Michigan, addressed the opening session. The balance of the program included class visits, reports by the faculty on subjects of current concern, and expression of views by the Visitors.

Ralph M. Carson, as President of The Lawyers Club, presided; Thomas V. Koykka was secretary.

Curriculum

The Visitors heard with satisfaction from Professor Paul G. Kauper of continuing study to keep the curriculum abreast of changing conditions. The aim is (1) to develop skills, and (2) to stimulate the student's powers of analysis. Time limitations of the traditional three-year law program and the overpowering bulk of the materials to be surveyed make it difficult to achieve the balance that is desirable. Solutions for this are sought through rearrangement, modification, and integration of courses.

Sense of the meeting. The Committee is satisfied that continuing attention is being given to curriculum planning to meet what it regards as the overriding need: to make sure that the student (1) is solidly grounded in the basic courses, and (2) is subjected to rigorous mental calisthenics. The Committee noted with pleasure Dean Smith's report that Michigan Law graduates, in bar examinations in various states, over the years, have generally ranked first in percentage of those passing.

The Committee of Visitors General Conclusions

The Law School has a faculty, a student body, and educational and research programs of high quality. The faculty and administrative officers of the Law School are alert to the needs of legal education under the constantly changing conditions of the day and are regularly reviewing the curriculum as need arises. The service functions of the School (placement, bar association activity, and continuing legal education) are proceeding very satisfactorily.

Specific suggestions were made concerning:

1. The need of the lawyer for knowledge of accounting.
2. The desirability of giving the student a familiarity with actual legal documents, contracts, leases, wills, records, pleadings, briefs.
3. The importance of acquainting the student, not only with the area of private counselling, but with the need for practitioners in the arts of public law at all levels, and with opportunities in government.
4. Enlargement of opportunities for engaging in Legal Aid work.

The greatest need. On one point there was a unanimity of view: The greatest deficiency in the law graduate today is his inability to write the English language clearly, simply, forcefully. Remedies suggested included:

1. Require evidence of ability to use the English language as a condition of admission to Law School.
2. Prescribe courses in composition to be taken without credit, as a condition of continuance in Law School.
3. Emphasize the importance of participation in the Case Club program—for it provides drill in the use of the written and the spoken word, and opportunity to develop skills in the use of the library, the principal tool, after language itself, of the lawyer's trade.
4. Enlarge the demands of the course in Problems and Research.
5. Encourage reading of the masters of English prose.

Admissions

Professor Roy L. Steinheimer, Jr., outlined admissions standards and procedures. The Committee commends the present policy of raising standards for admission. This has markedly reduced attrition in the first year. It is to be expected that continued studies will be made of the reliability of presently used predictive factors.

Questions raised. Many questions were raised concerning admissions and admissions standards, among them:

1. **Combined curriculum.** Restoration of this program (whereby the student admitted after three years of

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Committee of Visitors—

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undergraduate study would, upon successful completion of his first law year, receive his baccalaureate degree) is not likely. If the time comes when it is necessary to consider enlargement of the Law School program to four years instead of the present three, this subject will have attention.

2. **Pre-Law Programs.** Studies of Michigan's experience, covering 1948-1958, indicate there is no correlation between the subjects of study in the undergraduate program and success or lack of it in the study of law.

Geographical distribution. Since it opened its doors over 100 years ago, the Michigan Law School has been a national law school. The Regents, in authorizing its organization, directed that public announcement be made in Detroit, New York, Washington, D.C., and St. Louis.

In admissions standards, the place of the applicant's residence has never been a test. The existing general standards have produced the present geographical distribution among 39 states. This differs from experience in other schools, some of which employ a double standard to achieve national distribution. The same phenomenon of wide distribution appears in the more than 100 undergraduate colleges represented.

Preservation of the status of the school as a national law school was by the Visitors deemed so important that the Committee by unanimous vote:

RESOLVED: *That it is the view of the meeting that it would do the Law School, the University, and the State, a disservice to impose arbitrary residence restrictions upon admissions to the Law School, or to discourage the enrollment of qualified students from other states.*

Student Aid

Professor Roy F. Proffitt described the increase in financial assistance provided for students and the pressing need for fresh funds for this purpose. Student aid in 1940 amounted to \$600; in the past school year, 1961-1962, the amount expended for this purpose was \$256,000. Aid is granted in three categories, (1) gifts, (2) moral obligation grants, and (3) legal obligation loans. The bad debt record is negligible. Money loaned comes back at a rate averaging presently about \$5,000 per month.

The need for aid springs from the great increase in the costs of a legal education. It takes, on a modest basis, \$2,500 to \$2,800 to see a student through one year of law school.

The justification for aid does not rest alone on the desirability of providing opportunity for those otherwise denied it. Equally important is the stimulation one gifted student will supply to the class he attends. He contributes to a yeasty ferment. The aid program thus serves to elevate standards throughout the school.

Funds. The Committee felt the principal hope for providing needed funds is in:

1. Use of guaranty funds which will generate a lending power 10 to 12 times as large as the fund.

2. Encouraging donors intending to make gifts to the Law School by will, to make, during life, such securities as they intend to give, available to serve as collateral for loan guaranty fund purposes.
3. Contributions to the Law School Fund.

Placement

Professor Richard V. Wellman, in charge of placement, reported that students in the top third of the class regularly find numerous employment opportunities open to them. Although all members of the graduating class who seek employment are ultimately placed, the placement office finds its energies too much pre-empted by those in the upper half of the class.

It was the sense of the meeting that:

1. The Law School has an obligation to aid in placement.
2. Placement service should be enlarged to aid those it presently is unable to do much for—those in the bottom half of the class. Such students, in lesser law schools, would be the leaders of the class. Experience shows they contribute annually impressive numbers of competent practitioners to the ranks of the bar.
3. Exploitation of the resources of state and local bar associations as well as the use of strategically located alumni may be helpful in enlarging the program.

Research and Graduate Study

The Committee wholeheartedly endorses the continuation of a graduate program at Michigan. As Professor Spencer L. Kimball reported, this program attracts students from the United States and from foreign lands.

Suggestions made included:

1. Enlargement of the graduate program as in the case of New York University to provide for intensive study in many areas in which practitioners might enroll for shorter or longer periods.
2. Need for training in the Anglo-Saxon legal tradition for lawyers abroad, to fit them to represent American interests in foreign lands.
3. Consideration of a program of foreign law for lawyers who deal with international problems, patterned after the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law at Columbia, which each June provides a three to four-week course in international areas.

The Committee found the report on research activity to be impressive testimony confirming both the scholarly capacity of the faculty and the breadth of interests represented.

Continuing Legal Education

Continuing Legal Education programs on an impressive scale are carried on, as Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner pointed out, by the separately-staffed Institute for Continuing Legal Education. It is under the sponsorship of the Law School, the Wayne University Law School, and the State Bar of Michigan.

The Institute is equipped to present programs and to aid local bar associations in conducting institutes.

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Faculty News Notes

Professional Activities

Francis A. Allen—Spoke on "Procedural Protections" at the Institute for Continuing Legal Education Conference on the Juvenile Court, Jan. 18; and delivered a lecture on "The Juvenile Court and the Limits of Juvenile Justice" at Wayne State University, March 13.

Frank E. Cooper—Worked in a consulting role with the Governor's Study Committee on amendments to the Michigan Employment Security Law.

Edmond F. DeVine—Has been appointed chairman of the Michigan Associate Committee to the American Bar Association Committee on Defense of Indigent Persons.

Samuel Estep—Spoke on "Legal Aspects of Space Exploration" before the U-M chapter of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Feb. 19, and on "Outer Space: Conflict or Rule of Law" in the Calvin College Lecture Series at Grand Rapids, Feb. 13; has been named a member of a six-man advisory committee established by the Labor Department to advise on a study of methods for handling radiation exposure of workers; and has been included in *Who's Who in Atoms*, published in London.

Carl S. Hawkins—Conducted a seminar on Michigan's new Court Rules and Revised Judicature Act for the Manistee-Mason County Bar Association, March 15; and was appointed reporter of the Michigan Supreme Court Committee on Standard Jury Instructions which is currently completing a preliminary report on the advisability of standard jury instructions in civil actions.

Charles W. Joiner—Attended the mid-winter meeting of the American Bar Association and meetings of the ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and the directors of the American Judicature Society; has delivered a series of talks throughout the state on the proposed new Michigan Constitution; and attended the Sixth Circuit Judges Conference at Dayton, Ohio, April 18-20.

Sanford H. Kadish—Spoke and was part of a seminar on "Legal Values in the Parole Process," at the National Parole Institute, Chapel Hill, N.C., Feb. 11.

Paul G. Kauper—Is chairman of the State Bar Committee on Condemnation Procedures; participated in two television programs sponsored by the Law School; and has spoken to several local groups on the Regents' Prayer Case, legislative apportionment problems, the proposed Michigan Constitution, and proposed Ann Arbor Charter revision.

Frank R. Kennedy—Presented a paper, "Creditor's Rights, Procedural Courses, and Substantive Commercial Law," at the creditors' rights round table at the AALS annual meeting.

Marcus L. Plant—Addressed a joint meeting of the auxiliaries of the Medical, Dental, and Bar Associations of Calhoun County at Battle Creek on "Interprofessional Relations;" has been appointed chairman of a special committee by Governor Romney to make a study of the Workmen's Compensation Law of Michigan, with a view toward making recommendations to the legislature; and addressed a meeting of the University of Michigan Club at Fort Wayne, Ind., April 18.

Alan N. Polasky—Spoke on the topic "Pour-Over Wills

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Publications

Francis A. Allen—"Criminal Justice and Rehabilitative Ideal," a chapter in Peterson and Matza, eds., *Social Controversy*, Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1963.

William Wirt Blume—"Territorial Courts and the Law," Part II, (with Research Associate Elizabeth Brown), 61 *Mich. L. Rev.*, 467.

Alfred F. Conard—"The European Economic Community in American Law Schools," 15 *Journal of Legal Education* (1963) 269-281.

Frank E. Cooper—*Writing in Law Practice*, Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1963, pp. xix, 527; "Stating the Issue in Appellate Briefs," 49 *ABA Journal* 180, Feb. 1963; "Turning the Spotlight on State Administrative Law," 49 *ABA Journal* 29, Jan. 1963; "Preparation for the Bar," 15 *Journal of Legal Education* 300, (1963).

B. J. George, Jr.—Review of recent publication in criminal Law, 11 *American Journal of Comparative Law* 103 (1962).

Robert J. Harris—"A Radical Restatement of the Law of Seller's Damages: Michigan Results Compared," 61 *Mich. L. Rev.* (March 1963).

Carl S. Hawkins—*Michigan Court Rules Annotated, Vol. I* (with J. Honigman), West Publishing Co., 1963, pp. 649.

Paul G. Kauper—Essay review of Kurland's *Law and Religion in Texas L. Rev.*, (Feb. 1963)

Frank R. Kennedy—"Bankruptcy Legislation of 1962," 4 *Boston College Ind. and Com. L. Rev.* 241 (1963).

Spencer L. Kimball—Book review, *Ex-Communist Witnesses: Four Studies in Fact Finding*, by Herbert L. Packer, 8 *Utah L. Rev.* 156 (1963).

George E. Palmer—*Mistake and Unjust Enrichment*, Ohio State University Press, 1962, pp. 114 (lectures).

John W. Reed—*Cross-Examination Strategy and Technique*, handbook for the 14th annual Advocacy Institute, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, 1963.

Andrew S. Watson—"Teaching Mental Health Concepts in the Law School," 33 *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 115-122 (1963).

Committee of Visitors—

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Faculty Recruitment

The Visitors heard Dean Allan F. Smith report on faculty recruitment. Salary scales are currently competitive with those in other institutions of like rank, and the Visitors noted with particular satisfaction the assurance given by Vice President Heyns that the University administration is determined to see to it that the Law School retains its preeminence. The Dean indicated that he would be pleased to be advised of promising teaching talent that may come under the observation of practitioners.

Alumni Support

Associate Dean Joiner reported upon the progress of the Law Fund. Last year the Fund produced \$49,663.61. There is reason to believe the second campaign, presently under way, will exceed this.

The support provided by the Law Fund was, by the Visitors, deemed of major importance to the welfare of the Law School.

Professional Activities—

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and Trusts" at the Southwestern Legal Foundation Institute on Wills and Probate, Dallas, March 7, and on "Estate Planning to graduate dentists attending the U-M Kellogg Foundation Post Graduate Clinic, March 13; participated in a panel discussion, "Problems in Planning: Disposition of a Business Interest" at the Dallas institute; and attended the meeting of the executive committee of the Section of Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law of the ABA in New Orleans in February and the meeting of the committee in April.

John W. Reed—Spoke at the Ohio Student Personnel Administrators Conference at Toledo, March 8, on "The Law and Higher Education: Implications for Student Personnel Administrators;" spoke to New York alumni of the Law School; at the State Bar Association meeting in New York City, Jan. 25.

Roy Steinheimer—Has been appointed to membership in the Uniform Commercial Code Committee of the ABA's Section on Corporation, Banking and Business Loan; participated in a seminar on "Corporate Counsels' Problems under the Uniform Commercial Code" at the Corporate Counsel Institute sponsored by the Indiana State Bar Association

at Indianapolis, Jan. 24; and spoke on the Uniform Commercial Code to the Washtenaw County Bar Association, Feb. 28.

Andrew S. Watson—Participated in panels at the Institute of Continuing Legal Education's Juvenile Court Institute and lectured on "The Psychiatrist and the Juvenile Court, Jan. 18; conducted a seminar on "Interviewing, Coercion, and Police Functions" held by the department of psychiatry on Feb. 27; presented a paper with Dr. Donald Carek on "Family Treating in a Case of Fratricide" at the annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association; and participated in the annual Advocacy Institute at which he spoke on "Psychiatric Observations on the Process of Cross-Examination."

Grades—

(continued from page 3)

survey were rated "superior" or "excellent" in general competence and only three of the 31 responses ranked these graduates as fair or poor in comparison with graduates of other schools. "Surely this demonstrates that the overall quality of our student body and the caliber of the training received here can be relied upon to provide good candidates for practice from all ranges of the class," Professor Wellman said.

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