

MAY 25 1964

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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# Law Quadrangle Notes

## Student Quality Improves; Class Rankings Are Abolished

The overall quality of freshman classes in the University of Michigan Law School has been increasing for several years.

In 1957, the mean Law School Admission Test score for entering U-M freshmen was 523, which meant that the average class member was better than 63 per cent of the 35,120 persons across the nation who had taken the LSAT during the period 1948-53.

In 1963, the average man in the freshman class had an LSAT of 583 and was ranked as better than 84 per cent of the 79,054 persons who had taken the test in the ten-year period from 1948 through mid-1957.

The rate of improvement has been fairly steady, although a noticeable jump upward occurred in the class that entered in 1961, as can be seen on Chart I.

The comparison between the 1957 entering group and the freshmen of 1963 may be further highlighted by noting that the average person in the 1957 group would rank in the bottom 20 per cent of the 1963 group. Put in terms of LSAT percentiles, Michigan's improvement from a class mean of 63d percentile in 1957 to 84th percentile in 1963 represents a quality improvement of 33 per cent in seven years.

During approximately the same period, national law school enrollment figures increased 15 per cent, from 41,781 in 1957 to 48,136 in 1962. It is obvious that the Law School has used the increased pressure for legal education to propel the quality of its classes ahead of that of many other schools.

Chart II shows graphically that students who are in the lower half of the Michigan class are nevertheless in the upper half of the entire body of students taking the standard LSAT test.

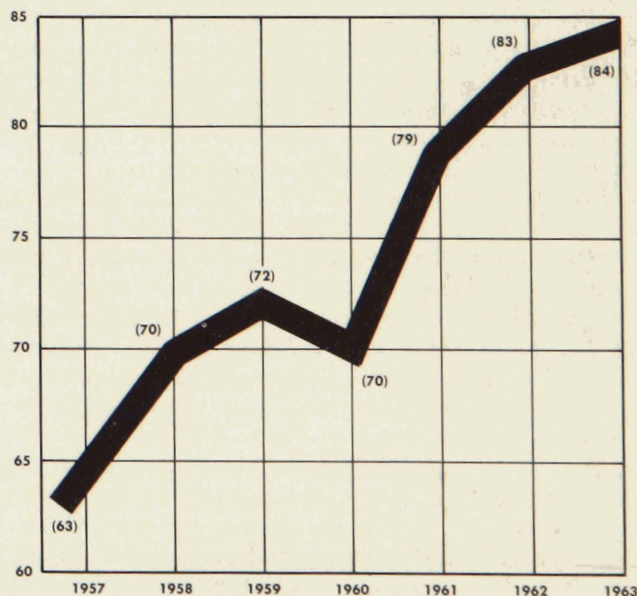
The small percentage of students at Michigan with scores below the LSAT average of 500 has been selected for admission because the Law School does not put implicit faith in test scores. These students have been admitted on evidence

of outstanding college records that have convinced the admissions officers that they have at least as good a chance of making competent lawyers as those with "upper half" LSAT scores.

In short, only students believed to be above the average, in overall ability, of the students applying for admission to law schools are admitted.

A second feature emphasized by Chart II is the close grouping in law school aptitude of virtually the entire class  
*(continued on page 2)*

CHART I  
U-M LAW SCHOOL FRESHMAN CLASS MEAN  
LSAT SCORE IN TERMS OF NATIONAL PERCENTILE



## Student Quality—

(continued from page 1)

of Michigan entrants. Eighty-one per cent of them fall within the brackets between 500 and 650 of the LSAT test. When the top ten per cent have been identified at one end of the spectrum, and about fifteen per cent at the other end have been eliminated by three years of stringent law school examinations, the differences in ability within the remaining group are not such as should make a significant difference to an employer.

A result of the increased quality in U-M law classes should be an increased number of desirable practice opportunities for seniors, and, indeed, the number of firms willing to interview students from all segments of the senior class has increased. The tendency on the part of visiting interviewers to specify upper fractions of the class is still quite pronounced, however, and persons in the upper third of the class have had many times the number of interview opportunities available to persons in the middle and lower ranges of the class.

The importance of high class ranking is even more pronounced in the case of second-year students who seek summer clerkships, for interviewers seeking summer clerks place heavy emphasis on first-year rankings.

As a consequence, students tend to assign disproportionate significance to the first-year program. If their first-year grades are mediocre, some students assume that challenging practice opportunities are foreclosed. Some adjust course elections and effort to produce as leisurely a second and third year as possible, because of first-year grades.

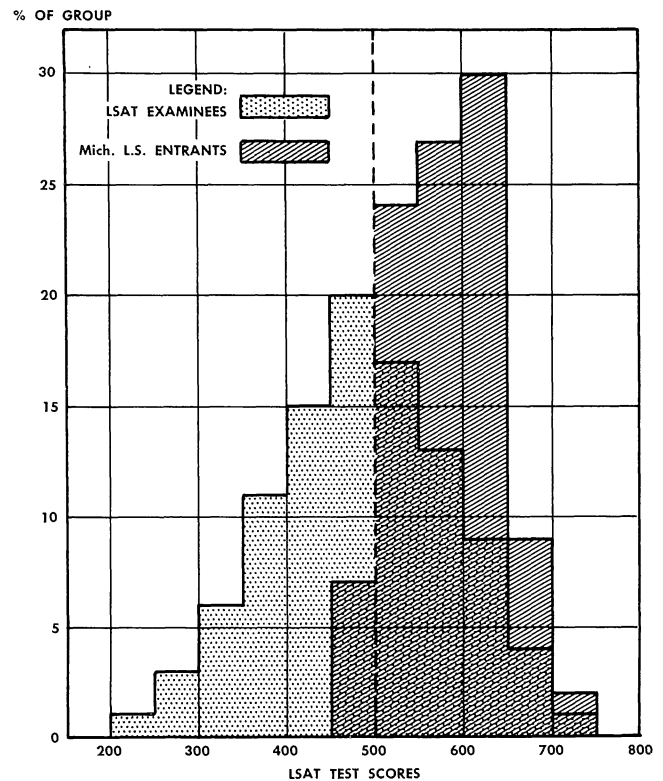
Graduates of ten or more years ago may recall that their only concern with first year grades was a worry over whether they would pass or fail. These persons are likely to assume that current classes lack persons of maturity when they hear that some students tend to give up after a passing, but mediocre, first year. What they overlook is that the interviewing pressure now being experienced early each fall was unknown ten or so years ago. There is no doubt that interviewers' habits have had an understandable and serious impact on student morale.

Emphasis on class ranking has produced some other curious phenomena. The custom has been to rank once each year, after second semester grades had been recorded. Students who used summer sessions to accelerate graduation dates frequently were ranked with persons who were not in their graduating classes. Interim rankings, moreover, ignored rather significant disparities in number of hours recorded, as well as disparities between the courses elected.

The arbitrary consequences of class rankings are also apparent from the fact that in the current senior grouping a 2.683 average is in the upper third; a 2.395 average is in the lower half. Approximately fifty students have averages between these points. All of these students are C+ students, when the fact that a C+ carries 2.5 honors points is considered, yet the "upper third," "upper half," and "lower half" labels separate them into groups with markedly different employment opportunities.

In an effort to get interviewers to give more consideration to the overall quality of the Michigan student body and to attempt to eliminate some of the harmful and capricious side effects of interim class rankings, the Law School has decided to discontinue the practice of ranking students on the basis

CHART II  
COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF LSAT TEST SCORES OF  
ALL EXAMINEES AND OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL ENTRANTS  
(PER CENT OF GROUP IN EACH SCORE BRACKET)



of first- and second-year grades. Interviewers coming to Ann Arbor this fall will be informed about grade averages of particular applicants, but it will be impossible to know who stands in the upper quarter, upper third, or any other fraction of the class.

The meaning of letter grades and grade averages may be seen from the following: A, excellent, 4 honor points per credit hour; B, very good, 3 points; C+, good, 2.5 points; C, satisfactory, 2 points; D, unsatisfactory, 1 point; E, failure.

The new system, hopefully, will lead more interviewers to talk to all students interested in talking to them. Without class rankings, it will be more difficult to categorize students by reference to grades. Perhaps, this will lead to more attention to such relevant matters as *Law Review* work, second-year Case Club participation, proficiency in particular subject matter areas, proficiency in legal writing courses, extra-curricular accomplishments in undergraduate school, and the host of other factors that go into the ultimate evaluation of prospects.

Certainly if the overall quality of the student body now being attracted to the Law School is kept in mind, employers will realize that the good people they seek may be found at any level of the senior class.

A substantial endowment from the Detroit law firm of Dickinson, Wright, McKean, and Cudlip will almost double the prizes awarded in the annual Campbell Competition. The firm endowed the competition in 1935 in honor of Henry M. Campbell; the new award is in memory of Edward P. Wright and Edward C. P. Davis.

## Honor Awards Are Presented To 119 Law School Students

Honor awards were presented to 119 Law School students at the annual Honors Day banquet March 11.

Henry M. Bates Memorial Scholarships, awarded annually for scholarship in both undergraduate and legal studies, personality, character, extracurricular interests, and promise of a distinguished career, were presented to F. Bruce Kulp, Jr., of Battle Creek; Daniel W. Vittum, Jr., of Arlington Heights, Illinois; Martin B. Dickinson, Jr., of Kansas City, Missouri; and John P. Eppel of Summit, New Jersey.

Others honored included members of the Order of the Coif, national honorary society for the top ten per cent of the senior class; editors of the *Michigan Law Review*; various scholarship winners; and recipients of book awards presented by legal publishing companies for students writing the best examination papers in a course and for making the most significant contribution toward over-all legal scholarship.

George Spater, executive vice president and general counsel of American Airlines, a 1933 graduate of the School, was the main speaker.

## Choice-of-Law Is Topic for Annual Thomas M. Cooley Lectures

Legal scholars of Italian city states in the 12th century were plagued with the question: In case of controversy arising out of events in two or more states, which state's relevant rule of law should apply?

This problem is still with us eight centuries later, said David F. Cavers, Fessenden Professor of Law, Harvard University, in the 15th series of Thomas M. Cooley Lectures delivered at the Law School in January.

The American legal system is still grappling with the question as it applies in litigation in which more than one state is involved, he said.

During the past twenty years, the writings of legal scholars have been leading to change in the courts' conception of their task in choosing between laws, Professor Cavers said. This change, he noted, is compelling the courts to develop new premises and new methods of deciding choice-of-law cases.

The three-lecture series, entitled "Policy, Justice, and Principle in Choice-of-Law Process," examined the history of the problem and possible future solutions.

The Cooley Lecture series concluded with a critique panel on the subject of choice-of-laws. Taking part, with Professor Cavers, were Brainerd Currie of Duke University, Willis L. M. Reese of Columbia University, and Max Rheinstein of the University of Chicago. Sanford H. Kadish of the U-M law faculty was moderator.

Medical malpractice was the topic of the 15th annual Advocacy Institute held at the University March 20-21. Lawyers, doctors, and hospital administrators gathered for two days of lectures, demonstrations, and panel discussions sponsored by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

## 40th Campbell Competition Is Won By Croft and Slater

The 40th annual Campbell Competition was won this year by Terrence L. Croft of St. Louis, Missouri, and Dennis J. Slater of Ann Arbor.

Arguing a hypothetical case involving the validity under anti-trust laws of the merger of two newspapers in a small town, the two junior students reached the end of the competition that had included an elimination process involving judges examining written briefs and hearing oral arguments.

On the bench for the final round of competition were Associate Justice Byron White of the U.S. Supreme Court; the Hon. Stanley Barnes, judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; the Hon. Thomas Kavanagh, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan; Dean Allan F. Smith; and Professor S. Chesterfield Oppenheim.

The competition, which honors the late Henry M. Campbell, provides \$150 awards for the two winners. Runners-up John E. Gates of Salt Lake City, Utah, and John W. McCullough of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, each received \$100.

As is customary, the precise details of the competition case, prepared by Law School faculty members, have never been ruled upon by the Supreme Court.



Finalists and members of the court for the 40th annual Campbell Competition are, from left, Dennis Slater, John McCollough, Terrence Croft, John Gates, Dean Smith, Professor Oppenheim, Justice White, and Judge Barnes.

Dean Allan F. Smith has announced a new endowment gift to the Law School that will make possible a Joseph H. Wolfe Memorial Prize.

The gift was presented by the American Bankers Association and friends of the late Joseph Wolfe. He was a graduate of the School and was for many years secretary of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association.

The award will be given to encourage research and writing in the field of trust law. Selection of the annual award winner will be made by the dean.

## Professor Harvey Returns to Michigan After Expulsion by Government of Ghana

Professor William B. Harvey, who had been on leave from the faculty to serve as dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Ghana, returned to Ann Arbor in March after his expulsion from that African country on the order of President Kwame Nkrumah.



WILLIAM HARVEY

Still in the dark about specific causes for his deportation, other than the general charges that he had engaged in "subversive activities prejudicial to the security of the state," and recovering from hepatitis and malaria contacted while he was in Accra, Professor Harvey appeared at a news conference after his return from London, where he had been hospitalized.

He had gone to Ghana in 1962, he explained, solely as an educator. "I tried to limit my role to that of legal education," he said, but he conceded that political factors did influence and do continue to influence events at the University.

As for the charges of "subversion," which President Nkrumah consistently refused to discuss with him, Professor Harvey noted that in a nation pressed for rapid development, where there is "great urgency and no time," a good case can be made for governments of national unity.

When you teach students to seek truth and respect facts under a government seeking 100 per cent acceptance in whatever it does, this can be interpreted as subversion.

While Professor Harvey criticized President Nkrumah, he also criticized his opposition, which he characterized as "always obstructionist, never ready to cooperate."

In spite of difficulties, Professor Harvey is not entirely pessimistic about Ghana's future and would return, as he urges others to go, if an invitation were extended. Meanwhile, he is recuperating from his illness and will return to the faculty in September.

## Thomas V. Koykka Heads Law School Fund for 1964

Thomas V. Koykka of Cleveland, Ohio, was named to a second term as Chairman of the Law School Fund at a meeting of the National Committee on March 13.

Mr. Koykka was chairman of the Law School Fund campaign for 1963.

Other new officers for the 1964 campaign are Joseph Hooper, Sr., of Ann Arbor, vice-chairman; Henry A. Bergstrom of Pittsburgh, class vice-chairman; and John S. Tennant of New York City, Special Gifts chairman.

*Members of the National Committee of the Law School Fund attending the March 13 meeting at the Law School included (front row, left to right) Dean Allan F. Smith, Assistant Dean Roy F. Proffitt, Betty Ostrander, Thomas V. Koykka, Robert May, and Henry Bergstrom (middle row) Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner, Thomas Sunderland, Herbert Wilson, Larry Miller, Arthur A. Greene, Jr., Thomas Palmer, Paul B. Campbell, A. H. Aymond, Raymond Potter, Alan MacCarthy, Charles Williamson, Jr., James Miller, and Chester Byrns (back row) Frederick G. Buesser, Jr., Harry Gault Maxwell Badgley, Hazen Hatch, Emmett Eagan, Alan Boyd, Douglas Reading, and John Tennant.*



## Committee of Visitors Presents Report of its Second Annual Meeting

Matters of concern to the Law School and the profession had the attention of the Visitors Committee at its second annual meeting, October 24-26, 1963.

The sessions brought to Ann Arbor 33 alumni, lawyers, and judges, from 10 states stretching from New York to California. They met under the chairmanship of Ralph M. Carson of New York, president of the Lawyers Club; Thomas V. Koykka of Ohio, secretary of the Committee, kept the minutes.

Following visits to classes, the Committee joined the faculty at luncheon, and to receive greetings from the University, brought by Marvin L. Niehuss, executive vice-president. Meetings followed, with discussions led by Dean Allan F. Smith, Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner, and Professors William J. Pierce, Luke K. Cooperrider, Roy F. Proffitt, Paul G. Kauper, and Roger C. Cramton. The Dean and his colleagues spoke on behalf of the faculty of 40, plus seven who hold emeritus rank, two on retirement furlough, six visiting professors, four instructors, and the 1,007 students in the Law School. The discussions dealt generally with (a) the role of the Law School as an institution of service to the bar and the public, (b) improvements in the Law School curriculum, and (c) problems of financial help to students.

The Committee observed particularly that:

1. *The quality of the student body*, so far as one can determine from objective standards, was never better. Of the entering class, in autumn 1963, 42 per cent came with scores better than 600 in the Law School Aptitude Test, putting them above the 87th percentile in national rankings as recorded in these standard tests given to students entering the principal law schools. The entering class came from 33 states, the District of Columbia, and two foreign lands, with degrees from 112 colleges; the student body as a whole has representation from 45 states, the District of Columbia, and 17 territories and foreign countries, and comes from 215 colleges.

2. *Faculty contributions to scholarship*, and in discharge of professional responsibilities, are impressive. The materials published by members of the faculty during the past year include 26 books, written or edited, and 75 articles in law reviews and other publications. The scope of subjects and variety of areas dealt with range from Professor B. James George's "Nichibel Keijisoshō no Hikakukenkyō"—i.e., a comparative study of Japanese-American criminal procedure—to Professor Frank R. Kennedy's "Bankruptcy Legislation of 1962." A study now in process is Professor Alfred F. Conard's "The Economics of Injury Litigation." The results of this research project when completed, probably in 1964, will be published as part of the Michigan Legal Studies.

The service provided by the faculty to state and national agencies and organizations has been extensive in scope and high in quality.

It was the sense of the meeting that, although the first obligation of the faculty is to its teaching duties, participation in research projects and scholarly writing is of equal importance. Professional activities sponsored by bar associations and other organizations of lawyers, judges, and teachers were also regarded by the Committee as activities to be encouraged

in the interest of the advancement of the profession. A by-product of such activities, as the Committee believes, is the strengthening of teaching talents.

3. *The Michigan Law Review*, a journal highly respected and often cited, should aim for a wider audience. Those responsible for its direction, the Visitors were assured, are eager to receive suggestions and criticism to help guide its future course. Comments and suggestions should be sent by members of the Committee and other readers to Professor Roger C. Cramton.

4. *Curriculum revisions* are under continuing study. This is a work of necessity. Expanding areas of concern to the law and of importance in the education of a law student make increasingly difficult the rationing of hours available for required and elective courses. Examples of areas unknown and unvisited even a few years ago, but now of increasing concern to the law are the Common Market, atomic energy, and problems generated by the exploration of space. The Committee reached no conclusions as to the proper allocation of time and effort in the new fields competing with the standard common law and statutory subjects.

5. *Financial aid to students* increasingly takes the form of loans rather than gifts. The cost of a law school education at Michigan is about \$2,600 a year (for out-of-state students). Hard-core items are tuition and fees, \$1,120 (or \$500 for Michigan residents); room and board, \$900; books, \$150—leaving about \$1.50 a day from which must come transportation to and from school, clothes, and numerous inescapable sundry items.

This is a heavy expense for most young people, especially when resources have been drained by four years of college. The result is that, if financial help is not available, many worthy and capable students must turn to other goals in life. This presents a difficult problem for the administrators of the Law School. For example, one-third of the students now in the Law School depend to some extent on financial help, involving an outlay during the past year (ending February 15, 1963) of \$303,574. Most of this—and perhaps more—comes back to the Law School, for the greater portion of aid given is through loans, usually one-half supported by a moral obligation and one-half subject to a legal obligation to repay.

The Law School has utilized some of the money available for student loans to establish guaranty funds at two banks. The use of this device generates a lending power far in excess of the funds utilized for guaranty purposes. Defaults in student loans generally over the years have been negligible. It is believed the same experience will be realized by guaranty fund loans.

6. *The great shortcoming* of the law graduate today, in the Committee's view, is his want of mastery of the principal tool of his trade: the English language. This deficiency, in the view of many members of the Committee, is matched by inability to marshal facts and ideas in orderly and effective sequence. These matters are subjects of lament by practitioners and judges. The Law School, the Committee noted, is

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## Faculty News Notes

The faculty of the Law School has been very active during the past academic year, both in professional activity and in the production of legal research and publications.

Following are the faculty news notes for the year. The next issue of *Law Quadrangle Notes* will include a listing of faculty publications.

*Alfred F. Conard*—Addressed the ABA Section on Corporation, Commercial and Banking Law on "How European Businesses are Organized" and the AALS Roundtable on Law School Administration on "The Degree of Juris Doctor;" L lectured at the International School of Comparative Law in Mexico City during July and was a member of the AALS Visiting Committee to the University of Toledo in March; for 1963, was a member of the AALS Committee on Graduate Study and chairman of the Committee on Quantitative Field Research, is a member for 1964 of the Executive Committee; and is chairman of the editorial advisory board for law school publications of Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company.

*Frank E. Cooper*—Presided as section chairman at meetings of the Administrative Law Section of the ABA convention in August; and is now writing the manuscript of a study of state administrative law co-sponsored by the Law School and the American Bar Foundation.

*Roger C. Cramton*—Is consultant to the Subcommittee on Administrative Procedure and Practice of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, with respect to pending legislation dealing with administrative procedure.

*John E. Cribbet*—Is chairman of the ABA Committee on Title Aspects of Real Estate Transactions; and spoke at a short course for members of municipal boards of zoning appeals at Chicago on "Historical Development of Zoning and Its Legislative Basis" in April.

*Roger A. Cunningham*—Was a member of a five-man panel in a symposium on Zoning Variances and Exceptions: The Role of the Board of Adjustment, sponsored by the Rutgers Law School Alumni Association in Newark, May 23.

*George Fraser*—Assisted planning a seminar for Oklahoma judges in July and was chief reporter and reporter for the family law section of the seminar, sponsored by the Joint Committee for the Effective Administration of Justice; and is a member of the Civil Procedure Committee of the Oklahoma Bar Association.

*B. J. George, Jr.*—Is a member of the Far Eastern Law Committee of the International and Comparative Law Section of the ABA and a member of the AALS advisory committee for summer orientation programs for foreign law students and of the executive committee of the U-M Center for Japanese Studies. Spoke at a meeting of law enforcement officers in Lenawee County on "The Arrest, Detention, and Interrogation of Juveniles."

*Robert J. Harris*—Presented several speeches on Ann Arbor's proposed fair housing ordinance including those to local Democrats, the City Council, and the County Conference on Race and Religion; spoke to a Methodist Church group on "The Outline of a Government Program to Reduce White/Negro Differences;" and spoke on "Law and Politics:

Are They Useful Tools in the Struggle for Racial Equality?" during the campus observance of Negro History Week.

*William B. Harvey*—Attended a conference at Oxford University, England, under the auspices of the English Society of Public Teachers of Law, dealing with staff problems of law faculties in Africa, where he was Dean of the University of Ghana Law School; in October attended a conference in Venice sponsored by the Fondazione Cini, in cooperation with UNESCO, dealing with the modernization African law, and presented a paper at the conference; in December and January, with a Rockefeller Foundation grant, visited the Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, South Africa, and Nigeria to visit law faculties and confer with legal scholars and political leaders on African constitutional and legal developments; and is continuing research and writing for a book on Ghanaian legal developments since 1951.

*Carl S. Hawkins*—lectured at Jackson and Lenawee County Bar Associations on "Discovery of Statements and Writings in Anticipation of Litigation under New Michigan Court Rules;" and continues as reporter of the Michigan Supreme Court Committee on Standard Jury Instructions.

*Jerold H. Israel*—Spoke before the Washtenaw County Bar Association on "Legislative Apportionment and the Courts."

*Charles W. Joiner*—Attended a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Civil Rules of the Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the U.S. Judicial Conference in Washington, D.C.; spoke on "Court of the Union Proposal and Preparations for Constitutional Revision" at the 69th National Conference of Government, and on "Professional Responsibility" to patent lawyers of the Westinghouse Corporation, Pittsburgh; attended a meeting of the Joint Committee for Effective Administration of Justice in New York and a meeting on Drafting and Revision of State Constitutions in New York; and is a member of the standing committee on ethics of the American Bar Association and president of Scribes.

*Joseph R. Julin*—Was appointed editor of the newsletter of the ABA Section on Real Property, Probate and Trust Law; was chairman of the annual Boyne Mountain Probate Seminar for the Probate and Trust Law Section, State Bar of Michigan; March 1 he began the fourth year of weekly "Law in the News" broadcasts produced for national distribution by the U-M Broadcasting Service; and addressed a February meeting of the University of Michigan Alumni Club of Chicago.

*Paul G. Kauper*—Delivered the Edward Douglass White Lectures at Louisiana State University Law School in March on "Religion and the Constitutional Order," and participated in Consultation on Religious Liberty held at the University of Rochester in August where under the auspices of the World Council of Churches, the Law Institute on Religious Freedom and Public Affairs in October at the University of Chicago Law School, the National Study Conference on Church and State in February under the auspices of the Department of Religious Liberty of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, and a panel discussion at Wayne State

University in March on "Supreme Court, Religion and the Schools;" and is chairman of the state bar Committee on Condemnation Procedures and a member of a special committee appointed by the Ann Arbor Board of Education to study racial imbalance in the public schools.

*Frank R. Kennedy*—Continued as reporter for the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules of the Judicial Conference of the United States and as chairman of the drafting committee of the National Bankruptcy Conference; addressed the Lima, Ohio, and Pittsburgh sections of the American Society of Quality Control on "Legal Implications of Quality Control" and a workshop conference on bankruptcy at Cincinnati by the chapter of the Federal Bar Association on "The Impact of the Uniform Commercial Code."

*Spencer L. Kimball*—Spoke to Seminar for Industry Law at the University of Bonn in December; delivered addresses in February including "American Insurance Regulation" at the Institut fur Auslandsches und Internationales Wirtschaftsrecht, University of Frankfurt, "Jus Cogens, Jus Dispositivum, and Related Matters in American Law, with Special Reference to Insurance Law," University of Freiburg, and "The Interstate Commerce Clause and Federalism in American Constitutional Law," Max Planck Institut fur Auslandsches Offentliches Recht und Volkerrecht, Heidelberg, and gave seven public address at the University of Aarhus, Denmark; the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration, University of Oslo; University of Stockholm; Finnish Branch of the International Association of Insurance Lawyers; and the Swedish branch of the same organization.

*Robert L. Knauss*—Has been reappointed legal consultant to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission until June 30, 1964.

*William J. Pierce*—Is consultant to the Committee on State Affairs Task Force on Mental Health Legislation; a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Juvenile Division of the Washtenaw County Probate Court, MSBA Committee on Equal Justice, the President's Committee on Civil Rights Under Law, is reporter for the Committee on Uniform Probate Code, NCCUSL; and has made several speaking appearances throughout Michigan.

*Marcus L. Plant*—Is associate editor of the State Bar Journal and a member of the MSB Medicolegal Committee; presented a paper on "Informed Consent" at the annual Advocacy Institute; is chairman of the Governor's Workmen's Compensation Commission; and has spoken to the University of Michigan Clubs in Dayton and Lansing.

*Alan N. Polasky*—Became vice chairman and director of the Real Property Section of the ABA in August and attended meetings in Chicago and Colorado Springs in connection with the posts; attended the Federal Gift and Estate Tax Advisory Group meeting of the American Law Institute in New Orleans; addressed the Mid-Winter Trust Conference of the American Bankers Association in New York on "Current Developments in Taxation"; and has spoken in Evanston, Ill.; Birmingham, Ala.; Detroit; Omaha; St. Louis; Oklahoma City; Jackson, Miss.; Miami; and New York.

*Roy F. Proffitt*—Participated in the Conference for Pre-Law Advisers at the University and in "Law Career Day"

at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio and spoke to Michigan Alumni at San Francisco, Kansas City, and Honolulu.

*Allan F. Smith*—Spoke at alumni meetings in New York and Philadelphia; attended the Regional ABA meeting in Cleveland and spoke to the Municipal Law Section; and visited the University of Cincinnati on behalf of the AALS.

*John W. Reed*—Participated in the Institute for Probate Judges and Hearing Officers held in August by the Institute for Continuing Legal Education and spoke on "Evidence in Juvenile Court Hearings" and served as a discussion leader at three sessions and as a panelist at a fourth.

*Morris G. Shanker*—Lectured on "Comparison of State Wage Earner Plans and Bankruptcy Chapter 13" at the Great Lakes Regional ABA meeting and on "The Uniform Commercial Code" at State Bar Institutes sponsored by local state bars and the Joint Committee for Continuing Legal Education, ALI and ABA, at Memphis, Tennessee, in December and at Great Falls, Montana, in April; and is a member of the Commercial Law and Banking Committee of the Ohio Bar Association.

*Russell A. Smith*—Was elected president-elect of the National Academy of Arbitrators in January, to take office as president in January 1965; and served on a committee of the Michigan State Labor Mediation Board to consider amendments to Michigan labor relations laws, as a member of the federal Atomic Energy Labor Management Disputes Panel in connection with several labor disputes, and as a member of an advisory group to Governor Romney in connection with problems concerning procedures for examination and review of the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Law.

*Eric Stein*—Spent the 1962-63 academic year in Europe as a John Simon Guggenheim Fellow studying European institutions with particular attention to the assimilation of national laws of the six member states of the Common Market. In addition to activities already reported, he worked with the legal staff of the Common Market, cooperated in a project of the Atlantic Institute in Paris aimed at an analysis of the economic and monetary policy problems between the United States and Europe, and, as a guest of the Swiss government, consulted with Swiss diplomats, government officials, and industrialists as well as lawyers in Geneva, Berne, Basel, and Zurich; addressed a roundtable of the U-M Center for Conflict Resolution and a two-day conference at the University of Iowa, where he also participated in a panel discussion. Participated, in Washington, D.C., in the drafting committee for a new survey of teaching in international and comparative law, sponsored by the American Society of International Law, and consulted with State Department officials on the problem of joint U.S.-European Community studies of legal problems. Participated in a consultation group of the Ford Foundation in New York on developing a program for Western European Studies and on an exchange program between State Department officers and faculty members, and was appointed a consultant to the foundation for a period ending January 30, 1964. Participated in a planning group of the Atlantic Institute, Washington, D.C., in February.

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## Faculty News Notes—

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*Roy Steinheimer*—Has spoken on the Uniform Commercial Code in several Michigan cities and in Charleston, West Virginia; Knoxville, Tennessee; and Kansas City, Missouri.

*Herman L. Trautman*—Attended a Vanderbilt University Seminar on Wills—Development Foundation Training Seminar and the annual meeting of the Association of American Law School at Los Angeles; is a member of the Committee on Taxation of Trusts and Estates of the ABA Section on Taxation and of the Tennessee Bar Association's Council of Section on Real Property, Probate and Trust Law.

*J. Neville Turner*—Delivered a lecture in the International Studies Association Cultural Committee's spring program entitled "Politics in Britain Today." The lecture is to be published by the association.

*Dr. Andrew S. Watson*—Spoke on "Psychiatric Aspects of Cross Examination" at the Practicing Law Institute in New York in October and attended the Regional Teaching Conference at Chicago to speak on "Community Psychiatry;" delivered three lectures, "The Best Interests of the Child" at Institute VII of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges in Denver and met with the Law Committee of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry; spoke on "Faculty Participation: Law and Medicine" to the Michigan Chapter of the American Association of University Professors and on "Forensic Psychiatry" to the U-M Department of Psychiatry; and participated in the Judicial Training In-

stitute and was moderator of a panel on "Adoption Procedures" at the annual meeting of the Michigan Children's Aid Society.

*Richard Wellman*—Met with the Committee on Corporate Law Departments of the ABA Section on Corporate, Banking and Business Law in October in New York to discuss questions of corporate legal department recruitment of graduating law students; and is chairman of the University faculty committee on the Role of the University of Michigan in State-Wide Education.

*L. Hart Wright*—Addressed the annual Washington conference of Regional Commissioners and District Directors of Internal Revenue on "The Audit Division's Role Regarding Disputable Tax Questions."

## Visitors—

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alive to these problems. Faculty committees are devoting a great deal of attention to the search for remedies.

*CONCLUSION.* The Committee was pleased to note the progress made in the matters above mentioned during the course of the past year.

Participants in the meeting expressed the view that service as a Visitor is stimulating and immensely interesting, and, the Committee hopes, of some benefit to the Law School in helping to maintain two-way communication between it and practitioners at the Bar.

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