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law quadrangle

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL

NOTES



from the dean's desk . . .

Judging by the generous letters that have been received from Law School alumni, the first edition of *Law Quadrangle Notes*, sent out shortly after the beginning of 1957, served to fill a very real need. It seems apparent that many law alumni are as eager to be informed about their Alma Mater as we on the law faculty are eager to bring them into closer contact with the School. The response which has been received well justifies the effort and we shall henceforth continue to publish the *Notes* at least twice a year.

One especially heartening reaction which has come from the alumni of three different cities is the germination of the idea of forming local law alumni societies such as those long in effective operation in Chicago and Cleveland. Subject only to scheduling to avoid conflicting engagements, we on the faculty stand ready to spend the necessary time with local alumni groups for the purpose of cooperation in laying of plans, helping with the organization of local law alumni societies, and making suggestions regarding local programs. I should repeat what I have often said elsewhere, namely—that these local societies will ordinarily serve best if kept on a very informal basis, with a minimum of organization and without the encumbrance of by-laws or annual dues. The opportunities for interesting interchange of professional ideas, and for two-way service between the School and its alumni, are very considerable, and quite worthwhile. These can be readily accomplished through the medium of local law alumni societies. Accordingly, we most heartily welcome the germination of such societies wherever Michigan law graduates are eager to get together.

Stason Urges Attention To Atomic Law

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board in Philadelphia recently, Dean Stason urged speedy Congressional action to adjust the American legal framework to the growth of atomic enterprise.

Dean Stason declared that Congress should give prompt consideration to revisions in the Federal Atomic Energy Act to spell out clearly those areas in which total federal pre-emption is necessary and those in which states may legislate "at least until some conflicting federal interest emerges." Failure to do so will probably result in extensive court litigation, a "slow trial and error process which seems to be particularly undesirable in the fast growing atomic field."

The Dean is chairman of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy of the American Bar Association and managing director of the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development. In addition, he heads a team of University of Michigan researchers which is now developing a comprehensive text on "Atomic Energy and the Law." Two chapters, "State Regulation of Atomic

(Continued on page 8)

The character of the legal profession depends on the character of the law schools...The character of the law schools forecasts the future of America.

W. W. Cook

Legislative Center Studies Future Interests and Water Resource Legislation

Two projects in the field of state legislation are currently nearing completion in the Legislative Research Center, under the supervision of the Center's Director, Professor S. D. Estep, and the Associate Director, Professor W. J. Pierce. The Center's four full-time legislative research analysts, who are also candidates for graduate degrees in the Law School, are undertaking studies in the areas of future interests legislation and water law legislation.

The future interests study involves a comprehensive treatment by one of the research analysts of recent state legislation, and the decisions of the courts, concerning the "wait and see" or "cy pres" approach to remedying such problems arising in the application of the common law rule against perpetuities as that of the "unborn widow" and the "fertile octogenarian."

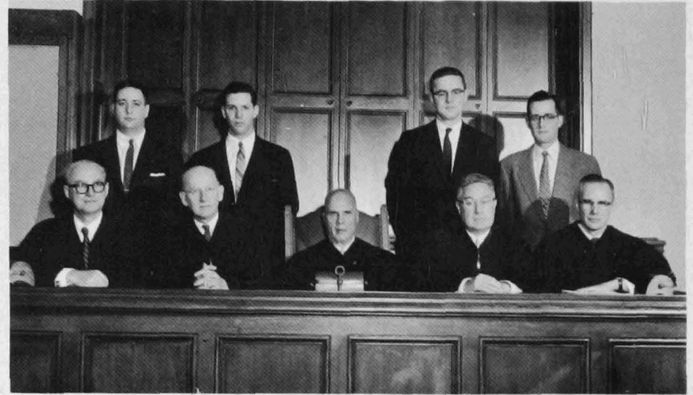
In the water law study, which is the first group research project undertaken in the relatively short history of the Center, three legislative analysts are engaged in drafting a model state water use statute directed toward the most beneficial use of the water resources of the nation. In order to incorporate modern scientific knowledge into the plan of water use regulation, the Center is consulting with water experts in non-legal fields, such as conservation, economics, and public health. In addition, several monographs involving a discussion of some of the legal problems encountered in the drafting of a statute which modifies existing water law are in various stages of completion.

The basic proposal of the Center calls for creation of state agencies empowered to issue short-term licenses for water use, to control pollution, and to apportion water between users in emergencies. Through licensing, individual states would gain comprehensive knowledge of their existing water resources and of the various uses for which these can be designated. More important, states would be able to give farmers and businessmen a guaranteed water supply sufficient to meet their needs and adequate to protect private investment in plants and irrigation equipment. At the same time, the licensing procedure would enable the states to review periodically the use of their water resources and to make changes for the public benefit.

Soon to be published is the Center's newest publication, *Current Trends in State Legislation 1955-1956*. The following monographs are contained in the volume:

1. Broadcasting and Telecasting of Judicial and Legislative Proceedings.
2. Fiduciary Liability for Erroneous Distributions.
3. Legislative Review of Administrative Rules.
4. Emancipation of Minors.
5. Spendthrift Employee Benefit Plans.
6. Lis Pendens and the Federal Courts.
7. Hospitalizing the Mentally Ill—Emergency and Temporary Commitments.
8. Disposition of Income Earned by a Decedent's Estate During Administration Under the Indiana Probate Code.
9. Automatic Renewal Clauses in Leases of Personal Property.
10. Governmental Supervision of Charitable Trusts.
11. Jurisdiction of Adverse Claimants: The New York Interpleader Compact.
12. Limitations on Accumulations.

The entire volume as well as copies of the individual monographs may be ordered from the Legislative Research Center, Legal Research Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.



Judges and finalists in the 1956-57 program of the Case Club are shown above. The judges (left to right) are: John R. Brown, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit; Talbot Smith, Michigan Supreme Court; John Biggs, Jr., Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit; George T. Washington, U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; and Prof. Alfred F. Conard. The finalists were James B. Fiebel, Columbus, O.; Lee N. Abrams, Chicago, Ill.; Eugene G. Wanger, Lansing, Mich.; and John F. Lewis, Oberlin, O.

442 Participate in Case Club Activities

Each year the Case Clubs, an extracurricular student activity, do an outstanding job of giving the first and second year students practical appellate court experience. The participants are divided into 18 "Clubs," each presided over by a senior student judge. The Freshmen, in teams of two, each brief and argue two cases during the year, and are graded on various factors. The Juniors argue an additional case during the fall semester, and the sixteen top students (on the basis of the three cases) are selected to participate in The Henry M. Campbell Competition. The teams are further eliminated until four finalists remain. This year there were 291 students taking part in the first year program, and 152 in the second year program.

On the 19th of April, this year's finalists, Lee N. Abrams, Chicago, Illinois, James B. Fiebel, Columbus, Ohio, John F. Lewis, Oberlin, Ohio, and Eugene G. Wanger, Lansing, Michigan, presented their cases to a distinguished bench consisting of Judges John Biggs, Jr., Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, John R. Brown, J.D. '32, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, George T. Washington, U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Talbot Smith, J.D. '34, Michigan Supreme Court, and Professor Alfred F. Conard. The winners of the 32nd Annual Henry M. Campbell Competition, announced at the banquet following the final arguments, were Lee N. Abrams and James Fiebel. The Honorable Mr. Justice Harold M. Burton, Supreme Court of the United States, was a guest at the banquet. Judge Brown made the principal address.

Other activities of the Case Clubs during the past year included the preparation of a revised edition of "Introduction to Advocacy," a 46-page pamphlet containing suggestions and rules for Case Club work. Four of the Senior Judges took part in the National Moot Court Competition. John H. Fildew, Grosse Pointe, Michigan, and Robert W. Steele, Lansing, Michigan, succeeded in reaching the semi-final round of this competition in New York City. The Senior Judges also assisted Professor Coffey in conducting the library orientation program for the Freshmen during Preliminary Week.

The able Presiding Judge for the Case Clubs this year has been John A. Beach, of Syracuse, New York.

New Course in Legal Problems And Research Planned

This fall the Law School plans to initiate a new course requiring all second-year students to do certain individual work in legal research and writing and in the development of various legal skills. This program will be under the immediate direction of four Law Associates who will be employed, full time, for this purpose. They will be supervised by Professor Jack Richard Pearce, who will have the assistance of a faculty committee.

One aim of the program is to have the students apply legal principles studied in their first and second-year courses to various legal problems which will be presented in hypothetical fact situations. During one semester, the students will meet weekly with a Law Associate in groups of 15 to 20, and problems will be carried out in such areas, for example, as the drafting of wills and contracts, forms of business organization, title examination and land transactions, statutory research and interpretation, and the elicitation and analysis of facts. The smallness of the groups will make possible a large measure of individual participation and of criticism and evaluation of individual work.

It is hoped that this part of the program will lend additional meaning to the regular classroom studies. It should also provide the students with a more direct and personal familiarity with various tools and skills of the legal profession.

During the other semester of the second year, each student will be required to do an individual job of research and preparation of a memorandum on some legal matter. The Law Associates will meet with the students, individually, during the progress of this work. It is believed that the opportunity to acquire this type of training should not be limited, as it now is, to those on the *Law Review* or those who do a research paper in connection with a seminar.

This work by the second-year students will be in addition to that now required. The Law Associates will also work, to a lesser extent, with the first-year students during their first semester. This work, also, will be conducted in small groups, and will relate to the students' "orientation" to the Law School.

Law Associates for the year 1957-58 will be Robert Casad, Robert Knaus, Michael Mc Nerney and Jules Perlberg, all currently members of the Editorial Board of the *Michigan Law Review*. In future years, graduates of other law schools, as well as of Michigan will be considered for employment as Associates.

Program in Tax Law Under Revision

The Faculty recently approved a proposed change in the taxation program offered in the Law School. It is contemplated that two basic courses will be offered, one pertaining to individuals, the other to cover partnerships and corporations. The first course will consider federal income tax problems associated with individuals, decedent's final returns, estates and trusts. General coverage of the federal estate and gift taxes will also be included.

The second course will be concerned solely with the federal income tax consequences peculiar to the partnership and corporate setting.

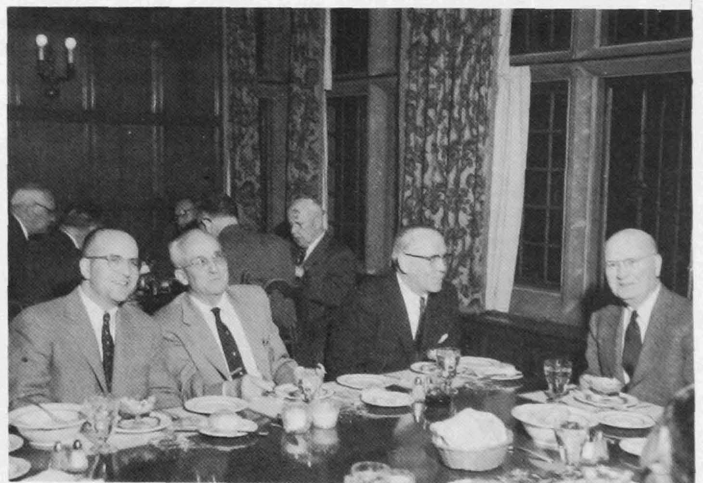
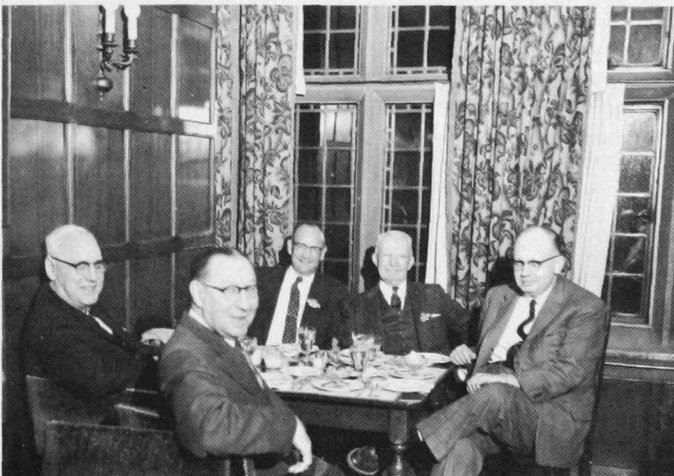
It is further contemplated that four seminars will be superimposed on the basic courses. One will bear on federal estate and gift taxes, another on estate planning, a third on business planning, and a joint seminar will be offered with the international law staff in connection with the tax implications arising out of international trade.

Water Resources Institute To Be Held in September

Even in the eastern United States, industry, municipal governments, agriculture and recreation are competing for water. To examine the legal rules and devices which a society facing a growing need for water resources must make, the Law School will hold a special Conference on Water Resources and the Law, Sept. 4-6, on the campus in Ann Arbor. Information concerning the program may be secured by writing to the Conference on Water Resources and the Law, 914 Legal Research Building, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dean Stason and Professor Joiner had lunch with Law School alumni in the Washington, D.C. area on May 22. The luncheon was held at the Occidental Restaurant and provided an opportunity for District alumni to be brought up-to-date concerning Law School developments. The question of a continuing alumni society for the area was discussed. The luncheon was organized by Fred W. Albertson, L'34, James W. Callison, L'53, Milton C. Denbo, L'36, and Ward H. Oehmann, L'35.

The Law School was host at a special dinner for law class officers in April at the time of the annual meeting in Ann Arbor of the Alumni Association's Class Officers Council. In the picture at left below are shown, left to right, in the background: Frank J. Ortman, '25, of Detroit; Roland M. Shivel, '07, of Grand Rapids; and John Tedford Hammond, '27, of Benton Harbor. In the foreground are Albert E. Blashfield, '28, of Ann Arbor, and Fred B. Beattie, '21, of Detroit. At right below are C. M. Bayer, '50, of Detroit; Professor Burke Shartel; E. M. Apple, '22, of Detroit; and Dean E. B. Stason.



English and German Experts Serve as Visiting Professors

The Law School was very fortunate in having as visiting faculty members during the semester two distinguished teachers and scholars from other countries.

Professor Charles J. Hamson, who is Professor of Comparative Law at the University of Cambridge, England, is recognized as one of England's authoritative legal scholars and is known particularly for his work in comparative law. Professor Hamson has specialized in the study of French administrative, civil and criminal procedure. In 1954 he delivered the Hamlyn Lectures on the Conseil d'Etat. He has numerous publications to his credit. As a visiting member of our staff during the second semester, Professor Hamson gave a course of lectures entitled "British and French Legal Methods Compared." Forty-five students were enrolled in this course. The emphasis in the course was on the comparison of English and French administrative, civil and criminal procedures.

Professor Konrad Zweigert was appointed Professor of Law at the University of Hamburg, Germany, in 1956. He has been a member of the staff of the Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Private Law since 1951, and earlier in his academic career taught at the University of Tuebingen. Professor Zweigert also served a term as Judge of the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court of West Germany. He is a specialist in comparative private law and has written extensively in this field. As visiting teacher at the Law School during the spring semester he gave a course entitled "General Principles of Comparative Law" with emphasis on the comparative treatment under the civil and common law systems of basic problems in the fields of contracts and torts. Thirty-five students were enrolled in this course.

In addition to the courses described above, Professors Hamson and Zweigert jointly conducted a seminar on the subject "The Rule of Law." Dean Stason and Professor Kauper collaborated with them in this. The purpose of this seminar was to attempt to discover what are the elements common to the rule-of-law concept as it has developed in England, Germany, France and the United States. Professors Hamson and Zweigert have a special interest in this because of the work they have done in advance of the colloquium to be held on this subject at the University of Chicago in September of this year. Professor Hamson has been in charge of making arrangements for the colloquium program and is responsible for formulating a statement on the rule of law which will furnish a basis for the Chicago discussions. Judicial review, the significance of the written constitution, fundamental rights, administrative discretion and the independence of the judges were among the principal subjects studied and discussed by the seminar group.

Students who attended the courses given by Professors Hamson and Zweigert found their lectures to be a stimulating and profitable experience. Both men proved to be excellent lecturers and promptly gained the respect of their students.

It was an equally rewarding and enriching experience for the faculty to have this opportunity to come to know the guest lecturers and exchange ideas with them. A number of the faculty attended the lectures as a means of furthering their knowledge of foreign law systems. And, apart from the opportunity for an interchange of ideas in areas of mutual academic interests, the faculty found their distinguished foreign guests to be interesting and delightful personalities and enjoyed their association with them.

"Some Implications of Expanding United Nations Membership," a study conducted by Prof. Eric Stein, is now appearing in serialized form in the magazine *Europa Archiv*, published in Vienna and Frankfurt. Stein is a veteran of nine years' experience in U.N. affairs. His study was financed by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.



ZWEIGERT



HAMSON

Cooley Lectures by Kauper And Simes Now Published

Frontiers of Constitutional Liberty, a volume containing the five Thomas M. Cooley lectures delivered by Professor Paul G. Kauper at the Law School last year, has just been published by the Law School. The lectures cover the following topics: (1) The role of the judiciary in constitutional interpretation; (2) Freedom of speech and freedom of the press; (3) Freedom of religion; (4) Due process of law; and (5) Equal protection of the laws. All deal with problems of acute public interest as well as with some of the basic legal foundations of our constitutional democracy.

Because of its very recent release, we are unable to supply excerpts from reviews of the volume. Nonetheless, those who attended the lectures already know how masterfully Professor Kauper delineated the trends of constitutional law in these vital areas. Because Professor Kauper's lectures represent a substantial contribution to the literature on constitutional liberties, many alumni will want to purchase the volume.

The book may be ordered from Michigan Legal Publications, Legal Research Building, Ann Arbor, Mich. The price is \$5.00; checks should be made payable to The University of Michigan.

Public Policy and the Dead Hand, the volume of lectures delivered by Professor Lewis M. Simes during the preceding year in the Cooley Lectureship series, has received nationwide attention and comment since its publication. In the lectures, Professor Simes discussed the legal rules limiting "the extent to which the hand of the dead may control the devolution of property, and the legal policies involved in permitting and in restricting this control."

In a review published in this winter's issue of the *De Paul Law Review*, Professor George G. Bogert, of trust law fame, stated: "The qualifications of Professor Simes in this field are so impressive and well known as to need no elaboration . . . When he summarizes views and observations which are the fruit of this extensive and intensive study the profession may well listen attentively . . . [The] reviewer desires to pay tribute to the manner and method in which [the lectures] are presented. The language is clear and direct. The sentences are short and the terminology simple and easily understood. Involved structure and abstruse phrases are avoided. Common sense and moderation are everywhere evident. In short, Professor Simes has given us a readable and interesting discussion of a subject which is often treated with mystery and confusion."

Michigan alumni will be interested in this volume as well as Professor Kauper's. The price is \$5.00, and the volume may be ordered as described above.

75 Students Honored For Academic Achievement

Seventy-five students were honored for outstanding academic achievement at the fourth annual Law School Honors Day banquet on April 17.

The Honors Day program was instituted in 1954 for the purpose of giving public recognition to those who have excelled in the Law School in scholarship and participation on the *Law Review*.

John J. Adams, J.D. 1940, a partner in Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the principal speaker at the dinner. His topic was "The Proof is in the Practice."

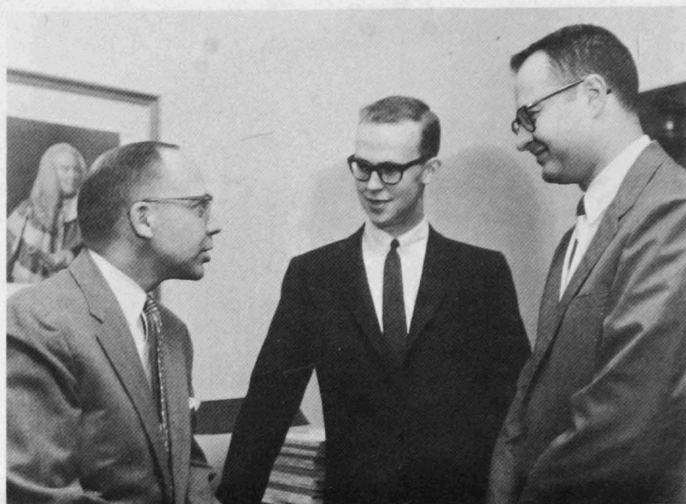
This year's winners of the Henry M. Bates Memorial Awards were Herbert A. Bernhard, of Jersey City, N.J., who will graduate next September, and Whitmore Gray, of Monroe, a member of the June class.

Those who received the School's highest award—election to the Order of the Coif—from the September 1956, February 1957 and June 1957 graduating classes were: Robert George Butler, III, Joliet, Ill.; Robert Clair Casad, Wichita, Kans.; Richard Earl Day, Denver, Colo.; Gerald Anthony Fix, Mandan, N.D.; Paul Alan Gold, Chicago, Ill.; Whitmore Gray, Monroe, Mich.; Robert Emmett Hammell, Detroit, Mich.; Edward C. Hanpeter, St. Louis, Mo.; Kenneth Harlan Haynie, Chicago, Ill.; Paul A. Heinen, Royal Oak, Mich.; Ross Albin Kipka, Cleveland, O.; Frank Michael Lacey, Detroit.

The list continues with George Frederick Lynch, Toronto, Canada; Edward Albert Manuel, Elgin, Ill.; Cyril Moscow, Detroit, Mich.; Howard Norman Nemorovski, Oak Park, Ill.; Harold Henry Plassman, Napoleon, O.; Richard Joseph Riordan, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Martin Frank Roston, New Haven, Conn.; Robert William Steele, Lansing, Mich.; James Patrick Tannian, Portsmouth, O.; James Myer Tobin, Columbus, O.; Jerome Karnes Walsh, Kansas City, Mo.; John Montgomery Webb, Sewickley, Pa.; and Albert Duncan Whitaker, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Students enrolled in international law courses heard first-hand reports from two experts in this field recently.

Lester Nurich, assistant general counsel of the International Finance Corporation, was at the Law School in April to discuss legal aspects of international financing problems in a seminar on foreign trade investment law. In May, legal problems involved in the Suez Canal nationalization were discussed by Stanley Metzger, assistant legal advisor on economic affairs for the U. S. State Department. Metzger was in the Middle East during negotiations for solution of the Canal crisis.



Two of the students who were recognized at the annual Law School Honors Day are shown above talking with John J. Adams, L'40, of Cleveland, who was the honors program speaker. They are Whitman Gray, of Monroe, Mich., and Herbert A. Bernhard, of Jersey City, N.J., recipients of the Henry M. Bates Memorial Awards.

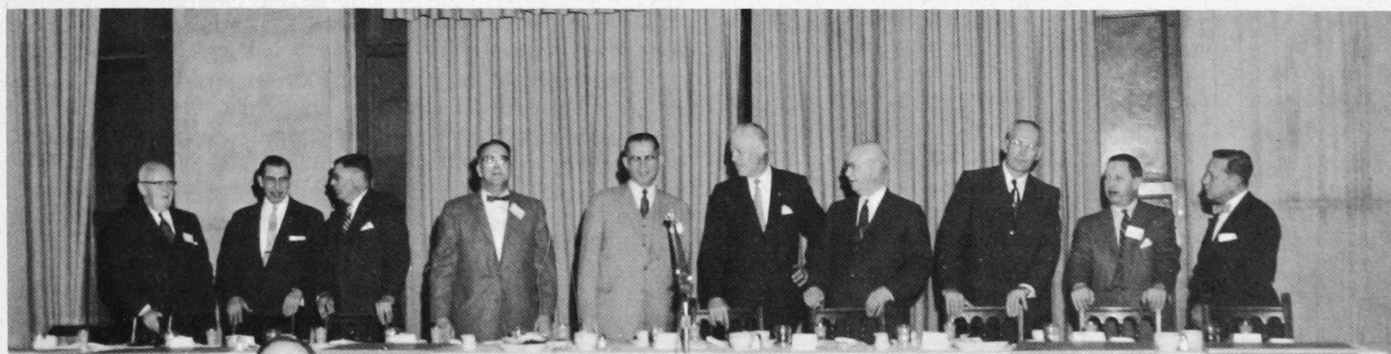
600 Attend Advocacy Institute

The Eighth Annual Institute on Advocacy was held at the Law School on March 22 and 23, 1957, with more than 600 lawyers from the Middle West in attendance.

This year the program was directed at the topic "Selling Your Case to the Jury." Irving Goldstein, a member of the Chicago bar, spoke on the use of direct and cross-examination of medical witnesses, including the art of picturization of hypothetical questions. Wilfred Lorry, of the Philadelphia bar, discussed the objectives and obligations of the advocate, the preparation of the case for trial, negotiations for settlement, and the oral presentation in the court. Professor Charles Joiner talked on the new streamlined procedures on appeal in Michigan.

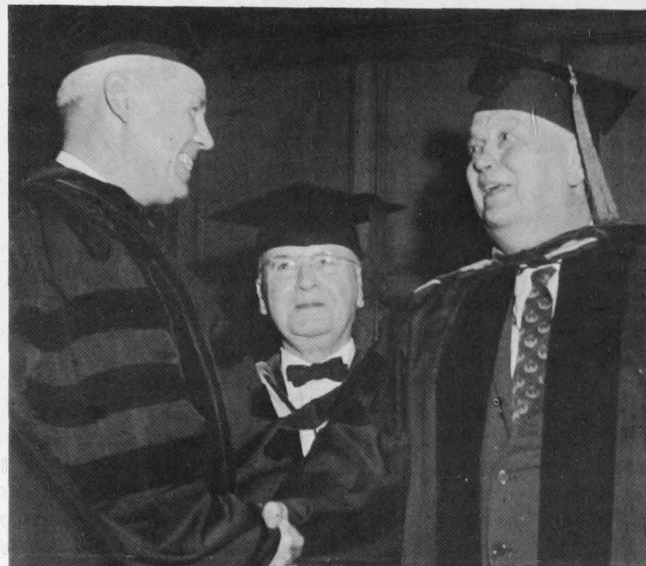
The Law School's institute program has been marked with success and has proved popular with members of the bar. During the past eight years, the Law School has on the average held each year three different institutes for members of the practicing bar. Close to 10,000 lawyers have attended institute programs in Ann Arbor, representing approximately 150,000 man hours of lawyer time. A majority of the lawyers who attended the early institutes have returned to the Law School for succeeding programs.

President Harlan Hatcher was the main speaker at the Advocacy Institute dinner March 22. At the head table, shown below, from left to right, are William Laird, president of the Washtenaw County Bar Association; Irving Goldstein, of the Chicago bar; Joseph C. Hooper, Ann Arbor attorney and president of the Alumni Association; John W. Cummiskey, Grand Rapids, president of the State Bar of Michigan; President Hatcher; Dean Stason; University Regent Paul Adams, of Sault Ste. Marie; Wilfred Lorry, of the Philadelphia bar; and Carl Gussin, Detroit attorney.





Professor John Reed, secretary of the Lawyers Club, chats with David Maxwell, ABA president and speaker at the annual Lawyers Club Founder's Day dinner on April 23.



Justice Harry Kelly received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from The University of Michigan at the Founder's Day dinner. Shown with Mr. Kelly are President Harlan Hatcher and Dean E. Blythe Stason.

Lawyers Club Observes Annual Founder's Day

David F. Maxwell, president of the American Bar Association, was the speaker at the 29th annual Founder's Day program at the Lawyers Club on April 23.

Initiated by the student members of the Club, this event memorializes the generosity of William W. Cook, donor of the Club's buildings and instigator of its organization.

In attendance were nearly 400 students, lawyers, judges, University officials, and their guests. Mr. Maxwell spoke of a recent trip to Russia and drew many comparisons between the status of law in the Soviet Republics and in this country.

A special feature of the Founder's Day dinner was the conferring of an honorary degree upon Hon. Harry Kelly, Associate Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court and former Governor of Michigan. President Harlan Hatcher declared a special University convocation for the purpose. Dean E. B. Stason read the citation and presented Mr. Kelly; President Hatcher conferred the degree on behalf of the Regents.

The citation read in part as follows: "His consistent rise in his profession and in the field of politics reflects his intellectual keenness and discernment. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County from 1930 to 1935, he was Special Prosecutor for the Buckley Grand Jury in 1932. Having served as Secretary of State from 1939 to 1942, he was elected Governor in the same year, and was re-elected in 1944. He created the Michigan Office of Veterans' Affairs. The growth and expansion of education at all levels was a major concern in his program of government. Profound social insight, ability to judge with fairness and with incisiveness have made him a member of the highest tribunal of his State."

Dean Stason and Prof. Eric Stein took part in a panel discussion at a meeting of the American Society of International Law, in Washington, D.C., on April 26, dealing with international law agreements relating to atomic weapons and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Sixth Judicial Circuit Meets at Law School

The Law School of the University of Michigan was the host for the Eighteenth Annual Conference of the Federal Judges of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Friday and Saturday, April 19 and 20, 1957. Justice Harold Burton was the guest of honor at the Conference. Chief Judge Charles C. Simons presided. One hundred judges and lawyers were in attendance.

On Friday, Professors Joiner and Reed, of the Law faculty, discussed "The Uniform Rules of Evidence and Their Applicability to Federal Practice," and Professors Estep and Pierce presented "A Discussion of Some Tort Problems Arising Out of Peacetime Uses of Atomic Energy." At a luncheon meeting, Professor Dwight L. Dumond, of the University of Michigan Department of History, spoke on "The Fourteenth Amendment Trilogy in Historical Perspective." Following the discussion by Professors Joiner and Reed, the Conference adopted a resolution urging the Supreme Court to create a special committee to study the advisability of adopting uniform rules of evidence for federal practice.

The Saturday sessions were highlighted by a presentation by Professor William W. Crosskey of the University of Chicago Law School of his thesis on "The Original Meaning of the Commerce Clause." There followed a lively discussion led by Robert L. Stern, formerly Acting Solicitor General of the United States, and Professor Paul G. Kauper of the Law faculty. At the annual luncheon of the Conference, Dr. Harlan H. Hatcher, President of the University, spoke on "The Boundless Kingdom of the Mind."

Other highlights of the Conference were a trip through the Phoenix Memorial Laboratory and an examination of the Ford Nuclear Reactor, and attendance by the judges at the annual Law School Case Club Banquet, given Friday night.

The Law School on several other occasions has served as host for this Conference and feels honored to be selected as an appropriate place for the holding of the Conference. Meetings of this kind tend to carry out the spirit of Mr. Cook in providing the funds for the buildings and making the Law Quadrangle common ground for law students, law teachers, lawyers, and judges.

Faculty News Notes

(This column continues a series which commenced with the first issue of *Law Quadrangle Notes*.)

Paul G. Kauper—Member of Ann Arbor Charter Revision Commission, 1953-55; Appointed to Ann Arbor City Planning Commission, 1956. Author: *Cases and Materials on Constitutional Law* (Prentice-Hall, 1954) and *Frontiers of Constitutional Liberty* (The Law School Cooley Lectures, delivered by Professor Kauper in February 1956). Received honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, June 1956.

S. Chesterfield Oppenheim—Co-chairman, Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws (1953-55—Report published April 1955). Received Distinguished Service Award, American Bar Association Section of Antitrust Law, August 1956. Chairman, Clayton Act Committee, ABA Section of Antitrust Law, 1955-56. Member of Council, ABA Section of Antitrust Law.

William J. Pierce—A Michigan member of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and chairman of its Special Committee on Atomic Energy; also a member of its Special Committee on a Uniform Priority of Liens Against Real Property Act. In conjunction with his seminar in legislative problems, is serving as a draftsman of the proposed Uniform Allocation and Apportionment of Income for Tax Purposes Act. Vice-chairman of Probate and Trust Law Section of the State Bar of Michigan. Co-author with Dean Stason and Professor Estep of two monographs on atomic energy subjects: "Atomic Energy Technology for Lawyers" and "State Regulation of Atomic Energy." These monographs and others will be published during this academic year in a volume entitled *Atomic Energy and the Law*. Article entitled "Uniform Laws in the United States" appeared in publication of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law located in Rome, Italy.

Marcus L. Plant—Continues to serve as Secretary of the University Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics; continues as a member of the Governor's Study Commission on Workmen's Compensation (Michigan).

John W. Reed—Awarded Alumni Citation for Achievement at William Jewell College, November 1956, at which time he gave an address on his views on natural law. In October 1956 he spoke several times to groups on the campus of Bowling Green State University during their Religious Emphasis Week, mostly on legal and business ethics. Continues to serve as trustee of Kalamazoo College; was recently elected president of the Michigan Baptist Men's Council (a laymen's organization) and is now vice-president of the Michigan Baptist Convention. On campus, he is chairman of the Board in Control of Student Publications and chairman of the University Subcommittee on Discipline.

Lewis M. Simes—In 1956, published second edition of four-volume *Future Interests* treatise with Allan F. Smith as joint author; also second edition of *Simes' Cases on Fiduciary Administration*, by Simes and Fratcher. In May 1956, he gave six lectures on Fiduciary Administration at the University of Cincinnati Law School, as the Marx Seminar. (Previous lecturers in Marx Seminars have been Dean Erwin Griswold, Sir Arthur Goodhart of Oxford, and the late Dean Harry Shulman.)

Allan F. Smith—Published, with Professor Simes, treatise on *Future Interests*. Chairman of Real Property Committee of Michigan State Bar, 1955-56; member of Committee on Title Standards of Michigan State Bar Association, which last August presented and had approved a set of Title Standards for the State of Michigan. Travelled last year in the Middle East (Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey) with Professor Philip Jessup of Columbia, in connection with program of International Legal Studies. Spoke recently at an Institute of the Florida State Bar Association, on title standards.

Russell A. Smith—Continues to serve as a member of the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel, and in this capacity has participated in hearing and settlement of labor disputes in atomic energy installations around the country. In February 1956, named chairman of tripartite commission, appointed by Secretary of Labor under Federal Labor Standards Act, to determine minimum wages for men's and boys' clothing, hosiery, and artificial flowers industries in Puerto Rico. Chairman, Committee on State Legislation, Section of Labor Relations Law, American Bar Association (1956); Member, Board of Governors, National Academy of Arbitrators and chairman of its Committee on Law and Legislation. Continues to be active in labor dispute arbitration. In February, 1957 appointed by Regents as Co-Director, University of Michigan-Wayne State University Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

Eric Stein—Published article on "European Coal & Steel Community: The Beginning of Its Judicial Process" in November 1955, *Columbia Law Review*. Prepared a study on "Some Implications of Expanding U.N. Membership" for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in New York, which was distributed to all 76 governments and their delegates to the U.N. as a basis for General Assembly action this fall. Some 500 copies have been requested by foreign governments thus far. Advised Stanford Research Institute on international legal aspects of atomic energy (summer 1956). Member of A.B.A. Committee on International Control of Atomic Energy; member of International Law Committee of American Association of Law Schools; member of Executive Council of American Society of International Law. Co-chairman of the summer 1956 Workshop on International Problems of Atomic Energy Enterprise, held at the Law School.

R. L. Steinheimer, Jr.—Member, special committee on Michigan Bar Association to study and make recommendations regarding the Uniform Commercial Code.

John E. Tracy (Professor emeritus)—Although Professor Tracy retired in 1950, he continues to reside in Ann Arbor and retains an office in Hutchins Hall. He keeps busy with his own writing and in reviewing manuscripts of others for a New York publishing house. He has just finished a book for doctors, *The Doctor as a Witness*, which will appear early in 1957, and he continues to have an occasional article in the *Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review*.

L. Hart Wright—Has served as chairman of a Committee of the State Bar charged with responsibility for editing a Tax Handbook for Michigan Lawyers; and was appointed Consultant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and placed on a committee of three having responsibility for recommending an overhaul of all training programs in the Internal Revenue Service relating to technicians. After the committee had completed its task, Professor Wright was asked by the Internal Revenue Service to prepare a book dealing with federal tax law. This volume, just completed, is being published by that agency for use in training internal revenue agents.

Hessel E. Yntema—Attended First International Congress of Comparative Law of the International Association of Legal Science, at Barcelona, Spain, September 10-17, 1956, as a member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Legal Science; also attended International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Barcelona, Spain, September 17-20, 1956. Speaker at 50th anniversary celebration of Louisiana State University School of Law, November 16, 1956 on "Comparative Legal Research and the Mission of the Law School." Lecturer, Inter-American Academy of Comparative Law, Havana, Cuba, February, 1956. Subject: "The Crossroads of Justice." Received honorary doctor of laws degree from University of Stockholm, Sweden, in May, 1957.

Stason

(Continued from page 1)

Energy" and "Atomic Energy Technology for Lawyers," have already been published.

Stason singled out four areas of the Atomic Energy Act in which "thorough reconsideration" is necessary in the near future. These were: (1) Federal ownership of special nuclear materials, (2) Commercial and developmental licenses for atomic enterprise, (3) Discretionary authority granted the Atomic Energy Commission by Congress, and (4) Patents covered by the Act.

At the state level, Stason said, several alternatives have been suggested for regulation in the atomic field. Among them are: (1) Expanding the role of existing state agencies to cover this new field, (2) Using an official coordinator to stimulate the work of existing agencies—a practice already adopted in New England, (3) Creating a new central agency at the state level with broad powers in this area, and (4) Using a divided authority plan, combining some of the features of each of the other alternatives. Stason expressed his own endorsement of the latter plan.

Under it, he explained, development of rules and regulations regarding atomic energy might be delegated to a small body of experts, designated as a "State Atomic Energy Standards Board." Enforcement of rules and regulations made by this group would be made the responsibility of existing agencies, each of whom would operate within its normal area.

Such a set-up would eliminate inconsistencies likely to develop if several agencies enjoyed rule-making powers, but would keep enforcement costs at a minimum, Stason asserted.

The dean indicated that uniformity of regulation among the various states and between them and the federal government would be highly desirable. "The AEC should exert itself to provide leadership and state agencies should be required, by statute if necessary, to accept this leadership in connection with the setting up of standards of health and safety," he said.

The necessity of obtaining public liability insurance against the possibility of atomic accident makes such uniformity essential, Dean Stason added. If regulations are inconsistent, he pointed out, satisfactory insurance coverage may become too costly, or may not be forthcoming at all.

New Degree Program Announced

The Law School plans to offer a new program leading to the degree of Master of Comparative Law, beginning next September.

Designed especially to meet the needs of overseas students who do not have extensive background in Anglo-American common law, the new program will require a minimum of two full



Students began making immediate use of the new tape recording equipment purchased for the Practice Court with the aid of an alumni gift. Presiding at the trial shown above was Professor Luke K. Cooperrider.

Practice Court Uses Tape Recorder

A gift from a distinguished Michigan alumnus, the Honorable Paul Jones, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, recently made it possible for the Law School to purchase tape recording equipment for the Practice Court.

This equipment is now used in recording all of the trials conducted in Practice Court, and is a material aid to this instruction. At the criticism following each trial, the tape is available to point up the comments of the person conducting the critique. In addition, the tape serves as a very valuable record to substantiate the motions for new trial which are required in each case.

Not only are the students more conscious of the fact that they are speaking "for the record" at trial, but they have the opportunity to hear themselves at the time of the criticism and to examine their own deficiencies.

semesters in residence, completion of at least 20 credit hours as prescribed by the faculty, and completion of a research project.

Foreign students seeking admission to the new program will be required to hold a recognized degree in law from an approved foreign law school or have passed a state examination in law corresponding to American bar examinations. About two dozen foreign students are now enrolled in the Law School.

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