From the Dean . . .

Following is the complete text of the annual report from Dean Allan F. Smith to Harlan Hatcher, President of the University. It is included in *Law Quadrangle Notes* to give readers a broad view of activities for the year ended last June 30.

The year 1961-62 in the Law School was marked by increased enrollment, improved selectivity in both graduate and undergraduate students, significant faculty additions and instructional advances, enhanced alumni relations and more extended service to the legal profession, expanded work in international and comparative law, and continued strength in the instructional and research program. These matters are discussed below.

The Student Body and Admissions

Total enrollment in the fall of 1961 was 958, an increase of 36 over 1960. (In 1962 the total enrollment was 1,004.) This total included 382 freshmen, 291 juniors, 250 seniors, and 35 graduate students. (1962 showed 341 freshmen, 303 juniors, 317 seniors, and 43 graduate students.) The entering class, selected from 1,054 applicants, came from 38 states, territories, and countries, with 112 undergraduate institutions represented. (In 1962 the class was selected from 1,165 applicants from 39 states, territories, and countries, with 101 undergraduate institutions represented.) Michigan schools furnished 156 of the 382 freshmen. (In 1962 they supplied 136 of 339.) In terms of quality the median LSAT score was 563, which is the 79th percentile, compared with 542—70th percentile—the preceding year. (The 1962 median was 582, which is the 83rd percentile.) Moreover, admissions below the 50th percentile were substantially eliminated. Applications for admission in the fall of 1962 are 14% more numerous than a year ago, so that the policy of gradually increasing admissions standards will be continued in our effort to reduce the number of unsuccessful first-year students.

At the graduate level, Professors Alfred Conard, through an aggressive program among law schools and among recent graduates, has increased the number of applications from highly qualified men, with resultant selection of an excellent graduate group.

The Physical Facilities of the Law School

The physical plant is adequate in size, so far as classrooms are concerned. As was pointed out last year, office space for faculty, library personnel and research personnel is in short supply. Build-

Radio and Television

Bring Law to Laymen

A view of the law for laymen is being presented by Joseph R. Julin, associate professor of law, through the facilities of radio station WUOM and the University of Michigan Television Center.

For more than a year, Professor Julin has taped a weekly radio program which is now carried by about 150 stations, 25 of them in Michigan and the remainder in cities across the country. It is designed to help the layman understand the law in everyday life and to make its role in international affairs more evident.


Professor Julin has also made use of visitors to the Law School and the University. Associate Justice Potter Stewart of the United States Supreme Court was a guest on the program to answer such questions as, “How would a Supreme Court justice explain to a layman that there is a certainty in the law when there are often 5—4 decisions?”

Rear Admiral William C. Mott, judge advocate, USN, discussed the laws of piracy and the international complications caused by the seizure of the Portuguese liner *Santa Maria* by Portuguese rebels.

Appearing also on the WUOM program *Background*, Professor Julin has been moderator for programs that were later used by the Voice of America, because of their international significance. One was “Abortion, A Legal or Medical Question,” on which he appeared with Dr. Andrew Watson, psychiatrist, and Dr. Richard Judge, physician, both of the U-M faculty.

A second program used by the Voice of America was “The Mississippi Crisis,” with Jerold H. Israel, assistant professor of law, and Francis A. Allen, professor of law.

While continuing his radio activities, Professor Julin is also (continued on page 3)
Hessel E. Yntema
Receives Honor
From Luxembourg

Hessel E. Yntema has received yet another honor for distinguished service in the field of comparative law. He has been made a Commander of Luxembourg's Grand Ducal Order of the Oak Leaf for his services to the International University of Comparative Sciences, which was established in Luxembourg in 1958 to develop interest in the humanistic sciences.

Dr. Yntema, who is professor emeritus of law, serves as president of the new university's international faculty of comparative law and represents the United States on the university council. At its current session, the university's law school has an enrollment of 119 students from seven countries.

Six Faculty Members Attend Meeting of American Bar Association

Six members of the faculty, including Dean Allan F. Smith, took part in the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in San Francisco in August.

Accompanying the dean were Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner and Professors Frank E. Cooper, S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, William J. Pierce, and Alan N. Polasky.

At the meeting, Dean Smith met with deans of other leading law schools to discuss cooperative efforts in the field of international and comparative law. He also attended sessions of the ABA section on legal education.

Professor Joiner spoke on continuing legal education to the Conference of Bar Presidents, and spoke to the section on local government on the topic of specialization in law.

Professor Pierce attended a session of the Commissioners of State Laws, of which he is a member of the executive committee, prior to the ABA meeting. He spoke at a session of the ABA section on taxation.

Professor Oppenheim was chairman of the ABA's anti-trust section, Professor Cooper was elected chairman of the section on administrative law, and Professor Polasky is a member of the council of the section on real property, probate, and trust law.

Alumni Meetings Held

Michigan Law School alumni have had special meetings in connection with two recent state bar association gatherings.

On Sept. 7, California alumni met for a luncheon at the Wilshire Terrace Restaurant in Los Angeles. A breakfast was held for alumni for Indiana at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago on Sept. 14. Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner was guest speaker at both sessions.

Assistant Dean Roy F. Proffitt spoke at a meeting of alumni from Missouri at the state bar association meeting in St. Louis in October.
Revised Judicature Act
Courses are Scheduled
In 13 Locations

In an effort to give every practicing lawyer in the state an opportunity to acquaint himself with the Revised Judicature Act, the Institute of Continuing Legal Education is presenting course work in thirteen locations across the state.

In September and October, Michigan lawyers studied general procedure under the RJA; in November and December, courses are to cover special proceedings under the act, which represents a sweeping procedural reform in Michigan. The act goes into effect Jan. 1.

Under it, procedural distinctions will be abolished in Michigan’s courts between law and equity cases. Two cases could be combined in one action when the new act becomes operative, or an equity defense could be raised in a legal action. The jurisdiction of Michigan’s courts over non-residents of the state will also be broadened.

Speakers for the course sessions have been chosen from among those practicing attorneys and law professors who most actively participated in planning and drafting the new legislation.

Three Instructors
Named to Faculty

Three new instructors in law have been appointed for 1962-63. They are David M. Becker, Stanley K. Laughlin, Jr., and Beverly J. Pooley. George M. Shillingford is continuing in his second year as an instructor.

Mr. Becker, who has been in practice in Chicago for the past two years, was graduated magna cum laude from Harvard University and holds a juris doctor degree from the University of Chicago. Mr. Laughlin, who has been practicing general corporate law in Los Angeles, holds degrees from Miami University of Ohio and the Ohio State University Law School.

Mr. Pooley, who has been teaching at the University of Ghana in Africa, holds degrees from Cambridge University and from the University of Michigan. Mr. Shillingford received his bachelor of arts degree in jurisprudence from Worcester College, Oxford.

Reprints of a 25” x 40” charcoal sketch of the Law Quadrangle are available for interested alumni. Write: C. Raymond Marvin, Lawyers Club, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

The Law School Library is one of the most vital points in the Law Quadrangle at the University of Michigan. Located in the Legal Research Building, the library serves students and faculty of the Law School as well as other persons who find a need for its facilities.

Poverty and Criminal Justice Is Studied by Francis Allen

In January of 1963 Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy will receive a report and recommendations regarding the effect of poverty on the administration of federal criminal justice from a nine-man committee, with Francis A. Allen of the University of Michigan Law School as its chairman.

The committee, appointed in May of 1961, shortly after Mr. Kennedy took office, was formed to study criminal justice in federal courts and to define problem areas as well as to recommend corrective legislation or changes in court procedure. It is made up of three professors of law, a federal judge, a state judge, and four members of the bar from various parts of the country. It has completed what was the first study of the problems of poverty and justice by the Department of Justice.

The major problems isolated and investigated were those of the poverty stricken individual who cannot afford the services of defense counsel. Although the Supreme Court upheld the right to appointed counsel 25 years ago, Professor Allen said, Congress has failed to pass legislation implementing the decision and has therefore made necessary the present situation under which the appointed attorney serves without payment and without funds for an adequate defense.

A second problem covered in the committee report is that of the individual who, while he can afford the services of a lawyer, cannot bear the expense of a defense—of pre-trial examination or of expert testimony should it be necessary.

The committee’s investigation also covered the administration of bail, noting that a person may be deprived of liberty before trial and thus be unable to participate fully in preparing a defense if he cannot meet even minimum bail requirements. Another major problem on which recommendations will be made is that of the pauper’s appeal, the machinery for which is now cumbersome and confusing to the courts in the federal system.

Professor Allen said the current committee has accomplished the first detailed study of certain problem areas, but has not developed a definitive examination of the federal system. He said it is hoped that this report will encourage further investigations and recommendations.

The committee carried on its research through its own efforts, with the assistance of educational institutions and students, and with the aid of one private foundation, the Vera Foundation of New York, which completed a detailed study of bail administration in the Southern District of New York. A study also was made in Federal Districts of Connecticut, Northern Illinois, and Northern California. Questionnaires also were sent to all U.S. attorneys.

Radio—

(continued from page 1) moving into television with a new program called A Quest for Certainty, scheduled for showing on some 50 commercial and educational stations from New York to California. The pilot program for this show, “Law and the Modern Man of Property,” already has been produced, with Professor Julin as host and Richard Wellman of the Law School faculty as program guest.

The 20-program series is designed to demonstrate to the layman the constant striving to reach a point where the individual can predict the legal consequences of each act, while maintaining the law as a flexible instrument that is capable of change and growth. The series will open with a look at men of the law—judges, attorneys in their role as makers of law, the jury, witnesses, and the public.

Later programs will explain the law which takes place other than in the courtroom and will attempt to make clear the role of law as something other than simply an instrument for dispute solving.
Students having less than a 3.0 average who demonstrate need, or those above 3.0 who are not working on Law Review, are eligible for assistance on the basis that one-half the money is advanced without interest, with a moral obligation to repay when the student is able to do so, and one-half as a legal loan at 3 per cent interest. Most call for payments of $25 per month one year after graduation.

The formula is applicable up to an amount equal to tuition plus $700. This means that 3.0 students who receive gift scholarships for tuition are eligible, if need is shown, for up to $700 on a part loan, part moral obligation basis.

Special emergency requests through the year, and all assistance in excess of the maxima, are handled by the assistant dean at his discretion.

A number of special awards are made each year for which a showing of need is not required.

This new policy, removing the former work requirement, plus factors including the rapidly growing student body, the gradually increasing cost of living, a virtual elimination of assistance from the various G.I. bills, and a gradual reduction in the percentage of married students were expected to increase the demand for assistance. The demand materialized. The committee has little reason to believe that the demands upon Law School resources will be less for the coming year.

Information obtained through the American Bar Association about scholarship activities in various law schools throughout the country indicate that both funds being expended for scholarships by the schools and the number of scholarship recipients increased substantially.

The latest “performance figures” available to the committee were for the class of 1960-61. Sixty-five per cent of all students granted financial assistance through the admissions office maintained better than a 3.0 average. This included 77 percent of the gift grantees, and 50 percent of the Leckie grantees. The grade point average of all students receiving first-year scholarships reached a new high of 3.136. The median grade for the entire class was 2.317.

The committee reported also current status of scholarship and loan accounts, along with definitions of problem areas and outlines of means being taken or considered to end them.

Progress Report
Institute of Continuing Legal Education

The past two years have witnessed a strong growth in continuing legal education in the areas serviced by the Institute—founded in April, 1960, by the University of Michigan and Wayne State University Law Schools and the State Bar of Michigan.

The Institute has offered 24 major programs, totaling over 470 hours of instructions throughout Michigan, in 14 different locations, including: Detroit, St. Clair, Bayonne Falls, Delta College, Jackson, Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Escanaba, Ann Arbor, Ishpeming, Saginaw, and Kalamazoo, and Windsor, Ontario.

Response from the bar was gratifying from the very beginning, with over 5,000 paid registrants at Institute courses and seminars. They spent almost 80,000 hours in attendance.

Although the Institute is not primarily concerned with the production and distribution of books, it does produce and distribute books at its programs to enhance and supplement oral presentations. Thirteen volumes have been prepared and published by the Institute, or have been published especially for it. Four other volumes were distributed at Institute programs.

The Institute is in the process of having seven additional
volumes written or compiled exclusively for its use and is arrang-
ing to distribute four more volumes. In addition, 1,261 volumes have been sold after the courses, on an individual basis.

Courses and institutes are basically of four different varieties: technique programs, specialty courses and institutes, bridge-the-gap seminars, and refresher courses and programs.

The success of the Institute has been due to many factors: the cooperation and advice given by the deans and faculties of the sponsoring law schools; the whole-hearted cooperation and encouragement supplied by the State Bar of Michigan; the large amount of time and effort generously expended on advisory councils by various faculty members and representatives of sections of the State Bar and local bar associations; the tradition of high level continuing legal education programs previously existing in Michigan; the insistence by the Institute that the programs and written material be of such merit that a sufficiently high registration fee could be charged to make the program self-sustaining; and, finally and most importantly, the indispensable enthusiasm of an enlightened bar, conscious of its obligations to the public which it serves.

Planned activities for 1962–63 include five major programs definitely set to be offered by March 1, with an anticipated attendance of over 5,500 lawyers for the 100,000 hours of instruction.

Three other programs have been set for the period before July 1, two being state-wide in Michigan and Indiana. Plans include:

Revised Judicature Act Program—Two separate courses, each 12 hours (general procedure and special proceedings and appeals) being offered at 13 different locations.

Two-day program on the Revised Judicature Act and the new Michigan General Court Rules—To be presented at the invitation of the Supreme Court of Michigan at its Judicial Conference.

Juvenile Court: Law and Practice—Scheduled for January in Ann Arbor, will be the first comprehensive program to approach juvenile problems from the viewpoint of legal practice and procedure. Attendance by all juvenile court judges in Michigan has been made mandatory by the Supreme Court.

Medical Proof in Litigation—To be offered in November in Indiana, at the invitation of the Indiana Bar Foundation and the Indiana State Bar Association to present the continuing legal programs for the Indiana bar. A trial program.

Fourteenth Annual Advocacy Institute—To be March 1 and 2, with the subject “Cross-Examination Strategy and Techniques.”

Fourth Young Lawyers Seminar—Set for April, 1963, an expanded and revised version of earlier programs of this type.

Cross-Examination Strategy and Techniques—A state-wide program for Indiana, a modified version of the Advocacy Institute.

Head, Neck, and Back Injuries—A statewide program in Michigan, stressing the medical problems frequently encountered in personal injury litigation.

Faculty Research

A review of the Index to Legal Periodicals will indicate that the faculty of the Law School is actively engaged in continuing research and publication in a wide range of topics. The following is a report of as yet unpublished research and research not listed in the last Index, for July of 1960.


Research published since July 1960 by faculty members and not appearing in Index to Legal Periodicals:


Kimball, Spencer, Insurance and Public Policy, A Study in the Legal Implementation of Social and Economic Public Policy, Based on Wisconsin Records 1835–1950, University of Wisconsin (continued on next page)
(continued from page 5)


Profitt, Roy F., Statutes, Rules and Cases on Criminal Procedure (with B. J. George, Jr., and Edmond F. DeVine).


Steinheimer, Roy L., Michigan Sales Law and the Uniform Commercial Code, U-M Law School; Cases on Bills and Notes (with R. Aigler), West Publishing Co.


Placement Office Report

The percentage of seniors known to be placed as a result of the Law School placement office increased by 13 percent last year. A total of 186 seniors were registered for placement.

Other figures revealed in the placement report, prepared by Professor L. K. James, included the following (comparative figures for the previous two years follow in parentheses): seniors unplaced—veterans and exempt, 24 (50–42); seniors unplaced—non-veterans, 57 (55–33); graduate students and law associates placed, 2 (0–3); juniors placed in summer jobs, 53 (29–31); former graduates seeking help, 155 (197–218); interviewers at the school, 122 (85–91); number of interviews, 1,449 (798–936); notification of job opportunities, 522 (408–342).

From the Dean—

(continued from page 1)

ing for library stack space and office space will be required by 1965–66. In all probability, added classroom space will also be required.

The Law Faculty and Its Activities

Despite monetary restrictions in 1961–62, the Law School did not lose any faculty members to other institutions. It has continued to demonstrate its dedication to teaching, to scholarship, and to the legal profession.

A. Personnel Matters

June 1962 marked the end of active teaching for Professors William Wirt Blume and Laylin K. James, after many years of distinguished service.

Professor Russell A. Smith was on leave during the first semester to complete his work with the Presidential Railway Commission. He has served as Associate Dean and Director of Research, resigned from his administrative duties at the end of the year, but will remain on the faculty to devote full time to teaching and research. Professor Spencer L. Kimball has been named as the new Director of Legal Research.

Professor Frank R. Kennedy, from the University of Iowa, Professor Sanford H. Kadish, from the University of Utah, Visiting Associate Professor Roger Cranton from the University of Chicago, and Assistant Professor Jerold Israel, formerly clerk to Associate Justice Potter Stewart of the United States Supreme Court, joined the faculty in the fall of 1961 and have added great teaching strength in their respective fields.

Professor Francis A. Allen, of the University of Chicago Law School, has accepted an invitation to join our faculty in the fall of 1962.

Professor Frank Elkouri, from the University of Oklahoma, served as Visiting Professor of Law for one semester, as did Dietrich A. Schindler, of Switzerland.

Messrs. Thomas L. Jones, James D. Wall, George Shillingford, William D. C. Poulton, and William H. Lewis served as instructors during the year for the required course in Problems and Research.

Professor L. Hart Wright was on sabbatical leave during the second semester to study in Europe and to arrange for collaborators for his research in tax administration procedures in the Common Market countries.

Assistant Professor Robert L. Knauss was granted leave during the second semester to work with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C., in connection with its investigation of the stock market.

Assistant Professor Whitmore Gray was assigned to off-campus duty in Munich, Germany, during the second semester to continue his study and research in Communist law.

B. The Student-Faculty Ratio

Because of four retirements in the past two years, the four additions to the staff last year serve only to maintain the same number of full-time teachers, despite the fact that enrollment has increased from 37 in 1959 to 958 in 1961. This has resulted in class sections numbering 80-100 students as against a desirable maximum of 60-75. The immediate need, to bring the ratio to the desired level, is for twelve new positions, plus one position for each additional increase in 20 students. Quality of instruction will be enhanced if these new positions can be added.

C. The Closed Circuit TV with the Local Courts

In January, the closed circuit television cable was completed which permits law students to observe the local circuit court through television viewers in the Law School. This arrangement, made possible largely by alumni gifts, and with the cooperation of the local bar, is an outstanding advance in the teaching of trial practice. We anticipate using it as well in developing instruction in professional responsibility.

D. The Research Program

Publications at the Law School during the year are listed in the Appendix. The list does not include books produced by the faculty and published elsewhere, among which are: Professor William W. Bishop, Jr., International Law Cases and Materials (2d ed.), Little Brown & Co., pp. xlvi, 964; Professors B. J. George, Jr., Roy F. Profitt and Edmond DeVine, Statutes, Rules and Cases on Criminal Procedure (2d ed.), Overbeck; Professor Eric Stein, Cases and Materials on the Law and Institutions of the Atlantic Community, pp. 300; a study report on The Conduct
of Rate Proceedings in the Interstate Commerce Commission, 109 pp. mimeo, by Professor Roger C. Cranton; Professor Roy L. Steinheimer, Jr. (with Ralph W. Aigler) Cases on Bills and Notes, West Publishing Co., pp. xx, 670; Professor L. Hart Wright (with W. T. Plumb), Federal Tax Liens, American Law Institute, pp. 233. Nor does it include three volumes published under the editorship of Professor S. C. Oppenheim in the Trade Regulation Series published by Little, Brown & Co., and a substantial number of major articles published in periodicals.

The full report of research activity shows an excellent contribution to legal scholarship and a wide range of research interests being pursued by the law faculty.

E. The Work in International and Comparative Law

One of the most notable changes in legal education in the past decade has been the increased emphasis upon international and comparative law. There is a critical shortage nationally of Americans capable of working with foreign legal systems and trained in comparative method. As a nation we are at a disadvantage with the nations of Europe and elsewhere because of this shortage. Nations such as France, Germany, England, and Russia have long recognized the need for expert advice in foreign affairs and have established national centers to develop and coordinate comparative instruction, training and research. The Law School, aided by two grants from the Ford Foundation, has maintained an aggressive program which has increased our curriculum offerings and engaged the active research time of a substantial number of faculty members. At least eight members of the staff will spend significant time in study and research abroad during the next two years. A high percentage of our student body takes some work in the general area. Special note should be taken of the fact that Professor William B. Harvey will go on leave next year to accept a position as director of the newly established law school in Ghana.

Despite these activities at Michigan and elsewhere, there is still need for an American institute at which graduate American lawyers can acquire expertise in comparative method and which would serve to stimulate and coordinate studies at the various law schools of the country. Michigan is an ideal location for such an institute, and we are presently engaged in efforts to secure from outside sources the necessary funds for building, endowment, and operational activities.

F. Service to the Legal Profession

The report last year detailed the activities of the law faculty in professional organizations. These have continued unabated in state and national bar associations, governmental committees, teachers organizations, and specialized professional groups. Special mention should be made of the work of Associate Dean Charles Joiner as co-director of research for the Constitutional Convention during the year. This important time-consuming task was carried out admirably without substantial dilution of his service to the Law School and with hours of labor far in excess of any normal workload.

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education, co-sponsored by the Wayne State University Law School, the State Bar of Michigan, and the University of Michigan Law School, has expanded its operations during the year to provide a service of truly great proportions. Reaching every part of the state, the program has brought timely and high quality instruction to members of the bar, and has produced publications of high value to the practicing bar. Plans for next year under the supervision of Donald Shapiro, Director, indicate continued growth.

The third Special Summer Session for Lawyers, under the direction of Professor J. R. Julin, was held from June 18 to June 29, 1962. Registration increased over preceding years, and courses were offered in Estate Planning, Oil and Gas Law, Wills and Trusts, Commercial Law: Secured Financing, Commercial Law: Transactions Involving the Sale of Goods, and Procedure. Special lectures were given by Professor Eric Stein and Visiting Professor Oscar Schachter, while a special symposium on the counselling function of the lawyer was presented by Professors John W. Reed, Andrew Watson, and the Reverend Doctor Hoover Rupert.

Alumni Relations

This year marked the inauguration of the Law School Fund—a program of annual giving by Law School alumni. With the approval of the Development Council, the program is carried out in conjunction with the Alumni Fund. The response by the law alumni was heartening, and it seems clear that they are willing to provide funds for what may be termed "the extras of excellence." Modest funds for student financial aid, for a visiting professorship, and for the research library were provided by the first year's campaign. We anticipate gradual growth of the number of participants and the level of support as needs are made known to the alumni.

Faculty News Notes

Ralph W. Aigler—"Stare Decisis and Legal Education" appears in 4 Arizona Law Review; and he addressed the Toledo Bar Association.

Hobart Coffey—Has published Law Books: Classes and Use for the use of Case Club judges in the first year orientation program.

Alfred F. Conard—Prepared a chapter in La Societa per Azioni alla Meta del Secolo—Studi in memoria di Angelo Staia, Padova, 1962, entitled "The Liabilities of Corporate Directors and Officers in the United States;" delivered a report at the Hamburg Congress of Comparative Law; and addressed the Columbia Law School Conference in September.

Frank E. Cooper—His annual review of the decisions of the Michigan Supreme Court in the field of administrative law is in the current Wayne Law Review; he has completed an article on reform of state administrative procedure for the American Bar Association Journal; and he spoke before the Unemployment Compensation Forum in Detroit.

Edmond F. DeVine—Lectured on "Evidence in Criminal Cases—Confessions and Admissions" to National Police Academy graduates, under the sponsorship of the F.B.I., on Sept. 12.

Carl Hawkins—Has completed reading proof on vol. 1 of Honigman and Hawkins, Michigan Court Rules Annotated, Rev. Ed., and has completed the manuscript for vol. 2; has been appointed vice chairman of the Michigan Committee on Uniform Jury Instructions, and has lectured on the Revised Judicature Act for the Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

Charles W. Joiner—His Civil Justice and the Jury has been published by Prentice-Hall; attended alumni meetings at Chicago, Los Angeles, and Phoenix; delivered two lectures on the Michigan Procedure Act in Detroit; and has attended meetings of the American Bar Association, Michigan Judicial Conference, Michigan State Bar, and meetings on the Comparative Study of Administration of Justice, and the Federal Tax Procedure Project.

Joseph R. Julin— Reported as chairman of current significant decisions on real property law to the real property probate and trust law section of the American Bar Association and was re-appointed co-editor, with Alan N. Polasky, of the section newsletter.

Sanford R. Kadish—Criminal Law and Its Processes, co-authored with Monrad Paulsen, has been published by Little, Brown and Co.

Paul G. Kauper—Spent a part of the summer studying at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public and International Law at Heidelberg, Germany, on problems of church-state relations in West Germany under the post-war constitution; and delivered an address at a conference on education at Lansing.

(continued on next page)
Faculty News Notes—
(continued from page 7)

Frank R. Kennedy—Spoke on “The Impact of the Uniform Commercial Code on Bankruptcy,” before the annual conference of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy in Chicago in October; was appointed a member of the American Law Institute’s committee on the coordination of the uniform commercial code with relevant federal statutes; and delivered a report as chairman of the drafting committee of the National Bankruptcy Conference at its annual meeting.

Spencer L. Kimball—An article, “The Extension of Insurance Subrogation,” with Don A. Davis as co-author, appears in 60 Michigan Law Review 841–72, 1962; “The Goals of Insurance Law: Means Versus Ends,” is in The Journal of Insurance, Vol. XXIX; and The Annals of The Society of Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters includes “Insurance and the Evolution of Public Policy” in the summer 1962 issue. Professor Kimball was in Europe in June to continue research in European insurance regulation, with special emphasis on Germany, where he will spend the year 1963–64 as visiting professor at the University of Hamburg. He also addressed the southeastern regional conference institute of the Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters in Athens, Ga., and the annual meeting of the National Independent Statistical Service in Chicago, and taught insurance law in the summer session at Stanford University Law School. He has been appointed director of research and chairman of the graduate and research committee.

S. Chesterfield Oppenheim—arranged for lectures on competition in the European Common Market by Dr. Orved Deringer, M.P.; and presided as chairman of the section on anti-trust law at the American Bar Association meeting. The final report of the Board of Advice of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, of which he was a member, has been released.


Jack Richard Pearce—Attended the Texas State Bar Association meeting and met with Law School alumni there.

Alan N. Polasky—“The Condemnation of Leasehold Interests” is in 48 Virginia Law Review 477–537, April, 1962; spoke at the 18th annual tax institute at the University of Miami, Fla., and at the Estate Planning Council there; lectured at the Kellogg Foundation at the U-M Dental School and at the Boyne Mountain Seminar on Probate Problems.

William J. Pierce—Spoke before the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators at its national conference in Chicago in October; is again a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and is chairman of its subcommittee on scope and program; and spoke at the Midland Bar Association.

John W. Reed—Served on the faculty of the Law Session of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies at Salzburg, Austria. He also served as moderator and speaker on a panel at two sessions of the Special Summer Session for Lawyers at the Law School.

Burke Shartel—The second edition of Readings in Legal Method has just appeared.

Allan F. Smith—Spoke to alumni at the American Bar Association meeting and addressed the Jackson County Bar Association.

Roy Steinheimer—Was visiting professor during the summer session at George Washington University Law School.

L. Hart Wright—Two volumes, Domestic Corporate Tax Affairs and International Tax Affairs, have been published by the Internal Revenue Service for official use only.