

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

# Law Quadrangle Notes

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## Law School Fund 1964 Total Reaches \$144,898

The first tentative figures for the 1964 Law School Fund show a total of \$144,898.13 for the campaign, representing about 3,000 individual gifts to the fund.

This represents an increase over the 1963 final figure of \$128,112.81 of \$16,361.32. Donors also increased over last year's 2,510. The final figures for the 1964 Law School Fund will appear in a special report published as the next issue of the *Law Quadrangle Notes*.

Chairman of the fund drive this year was Thomas V. Koykka. It was his second year in the post; the law fund itself is four years old. It began in 1961, when Law School friends and alumni raised \$49,663 for the campaign. The following year the total rose to \$87,493—a 76 per cent jump. The total raised in 1963 climbed an additional 46.3 per cent beyond that figure.

Mr. Koykka will be succeeded as national chairman of the Law School Fund in 1965 by Emmett E. Eagan of Detroit, who has served for two years as Wayne County co-chairman of the fund.

With Fred Buesser, he has formed a county organization with 23 group captains, each with five to ten solicitors in his group. In the first year of the fund, Wayne County contributed \$5,506 from 145 alumni to the fund. Last year, with Mr. Eagan's assistance, the figure was \$39,132.16 from 330 alumni.

Mr. Eagan, a 1934 alumnus of the Law School, is a member of the national committee for the Law School Fund. He is associated with the firm of Miller, Canfield, Paddock, and Stone of Detroit.

## Conard Co-Authors Significant Report

The results of a five-year study of the consequences of automobile accidents are reported in a new book *Automobile Accident Costs and Payments: Studies in the Economics of Injury Reparation*, co-authored by Professor Alfred F. Conard of the Law School Faculty.

He was co-director of the project, financed by the William W. Cook Endowment for Legal Research and the Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law.

"This is not a study of what the law of personal injuries is or ought to be," Professor Conard said. "There are already plenty of books and encyclopedias full of what the law is, a quite a number of books and articles on what somebody thinks it ought to be.

"One reason they disagree so much is that they have very different conceptions of what the facts are. They are like the blind men around the elephant."

The authors, including co-director James N. Morgan, professor of economics at the University, believing that reform and research should be kept separate, make no recommendations for specific changes in auto accident payments.

They report the results of a survey—by mail, telephone, and personal interview of Michigan automobile accident victims—by the U-M Survey Research Center, which compared economic losses with the economic reparation of people involved in personal injury accidents in the state.

The study did not give information on "psychic losses" since the investigators were unable to determine accurately the incidence of pain and suffering, or to evaluate it.

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## Russian Civil Code Translated by Gray

The Law School will soon publish a translation of the new Soviet Civil Code by Whitmore Gray, associate professor of law.

The new translation, in one volume, is of the civil code that went into effect in the Soviet Union in October of 1964—the first major revision of the Soviet private law since 1922. The original code was first published in English translation by the Law School in 1948. (Gsovski, *Soviet Civil Law*, 2 vols., Michigan Legal Studies)

The new code reflects changes worked out by the courts in practice in the context of legal relations in a socialistic society, Professor Gray said.

In connection with the final preparation of the manuscript, Professor Gray spent three weeks in Russia during January, conferring with legal authorities at the Universities of Moscow and Leningrad.

During the trip he also continued his work in comparative contract law through talks with lawyers, house counsel for Soviet corporations, and commercial judges.

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## ICLE Programs for Spring Include Varied Offerings

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education, now in its fifth year of service to practicing lawyers, has announced a tentative schedule of programs for the spring months.

These include parts I and II of the Michigan Civil Procedure Before Trial program, which has been scheduled for twelve Michigan cities on various dates through late April.

“Michigan Court of Appeals: Practice and Procedure” has been scheduled for Lansing, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, and then Detroit again, for evening sessions.

Programs to be offered in Ann Arbor during the spring include “Federal and Michigan Securities Regulations,” the sixteenth annual “Advocacy Institute,” “Small Business Association,” the fourth “Young Lawyers Seminar,” “Patent Law Seminar,” and “Marriage, Divorce and the Family.” Tentative dates have been set for all the programs; further information is available from the Institute, 432 Hutchins Hall.

Programs scheduled outside Ann Arbor include the tenth annual Judicial Conference at Boyne Mountain on May 4–7; the fifth Annual Probate Seminar at Boyne Mountain and Boyne Highlands on May 27–29, with a repeat session in Detroit on June 18–19; and the fifth annual Tax Seminar at Port Huron on June 10, 11, and 12.

## Eight Law Classes Schedule Reunions

Law School alumni from eight classes are scheduled for reunions on April 29–May 1, during the University’s one hundred twenty-first commencement program.

The program that has been planned for the classes of 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1950, 1955, and 1960 will begin with an all-class dinner on Thursday evening, April 29. An alumnae luncheon is scheduled for Friday noon, followed by individual law class reunions, parties, dinners, and other events, to be held in various spots around Ann Arbor. A band concert and all-class dance are scheduled for the evening.

The annual Lawyers Club breakfast for law alumni will be Saturday morning, May 1, followed by the 10:30 a.m. commencement ceremonies and an all-alumni luncheon at 1 p.m. Induction into the Emeritus Club of the graduates of the Class of 1915 is set for that afternoon.

The following are key personnel who have been asked to assist in planning the reunions: 1915, Charles W. Ferguson, Wayne, West Virginia; 1920, C. C. Andrews, 3250 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26; 1925, Frank J. Ortman, 1617 Dime Building, Detroit 26; 1930, Robert C. C. Heaney, 900 Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids 2; 1935, Ellsworth W. Allison, 1109 Sunningdale Drive, Grosse Pointe Woods 30; 1940, H. James Gram, 1380 First National Building, Detroit; 1950, Charles M. Bayer, 3266 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26; 1955, David M. Preston, 560 Chesterfield, Birmingham, Michigan; and 1960, Kent E. Whittaker, 5000 Van Ness Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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## Conard—

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In 1958, base year of the survey, total economic losses were estimated at \$178 million. Total reparation from damage claims, insurance, social security and all other sources was estimated at \$94 million, or just over half the losses.

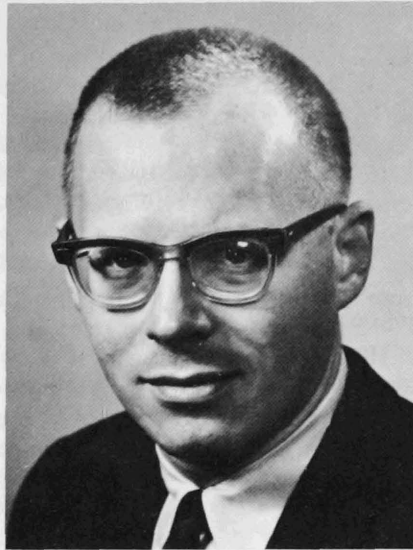
This does not mean, of course, that most injury victims get back only half their losses. In a further comparison of big and small losers, it was discovered that nearly one-third of those with losses under \$1,000 got more than 150 per cent of their dollar losses from insurance, other sources, and tort claims. Nearly two-thirds got back more than 75 per cent of their losses. The difference between large and small losers, the researchers believe, stems from the insurance limits. The Michigan Financial Responsibility Law, for example, is satisfied with liability insurance of \$10,000 for a single person.

In a comparison of the situation in Europe and America, Professor Conard points out that liability insurance limits for drivers in Europe are generally much higher. England, for example, has no limit. The insurance company must pay whatever the motorist becomes liable for. Reports from Germany, France, and Sweden are also in the study.

The study is published by The University of Michigan Press. The other three co-authors, no longer with the University, are: Robert W. Pratt Jr., a General Electric Company economist in New York, and attorneys Charles E. Voltz and Robert L. Bombaught of San Francisco and Chicago, respectively.



PROFESSOR BROWDER



PROFESSOR JULIN



PROFESSOR CUNNINGHAM

*These three faculty members, and Assistant Professor of Law Thomas E. Kauper and Visiting Professor Elmer M. Million teach the freshman course in Property, one of the basic, introductory courses in the Law School curriculum. This story continues a series of surveys of the freshmen courses at the School, the men who teach them, and the views, goals, and objectives of the faculty members involved in introducing first-year students to legal studies.*

## Freshman Property Course Introduces Legal Skills, Vocabulary, and Materials

The freshman course in Property is taught at the Law School by five faculty members: Professor Joseph R. Julin, Visiting Professor Elmer M. Million, Assistant Professor Thomas E. Kauper, Professor Roger A. Cunningham, and Professor Olin L. Browder Jr.

They represent an academic background from six law schools; military service that ranges from a former Staff Sergeant in the Field Artillery to a National Guard Corporal who spent the war years as part of a federalized force on home defense duty; and teaching experience that runs from the several months of freshman instructor Thomas Kauper who joined the faculty last fall to Professor Million who first taught at Southern Methodist University in 1937-39.

Each of the five teachers were asked, for this issue of the *Law Quadrangle Notes*, to talk about the instruction in Property at Michigan in terms of their concept of the course as it fits into the general curriculum of the school and the education of the individual freshman law student and in terms of the special demands, problems, and rewards of teaching an introductory course in the Law School.

To obtain a clearer picture of the individuals, each was asked for a description of his professional training and activities. Briefly, they replied as follows:

Professor Julin, a member of the faculty since 1959, was previously in practice in Chicago. His undergraduate training began at Deep Springs College in California but was interrupted by army service. In 1946 he returned to

George Washington University and then went on to earn B.S.L. and LL.B. degrees from Northwestern University School of Law. He is editor of the newsletter of the ABA Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law, chairman of the executive committee of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education, a council member of the Probate and Trust Law Section of the State Bar of Michigan; a member of the Board of Governors and Secretary-treasurer of the Lawyers Club, and is the faculty member in charge of the Problems and Research Program.

Professor Kauper holds A.B. and J.D. degrees from The University of Michigan. He is a member of the Order of the Coif and was editor-in-chief of the *Law Review* while at the Law School. In 1960 he became law clerk to Associate Justice Potter Stewart, Supreme Court of the United States, and from 1962 to 1964 he was associated with Sidley, Austin, Burgess and Smith of Chicago.

Professor Cunningham, who holds S.B. and LL.B. degrees from Harvard University, has been on the faculty since 1959. He has previously been an associate professor of law at Rutgers University, assistant professor of law at George Washington University Law School, and a teaching fellow at Harvard University Law School. He practiced law with Nutter, McClennen and Fish in Boston in 1948-49.

Professor Browder has been with the Law School since 1953, having taught also at the University of Oklahoma.

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## Property—

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He received the S.J.D. degree from Michigan in 1941, completing a formal education that had led to A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Illinois. He is director of Graduate studies at the Law School. His publications include *American Law of Property* (Little Brown & Co), of which he was co-author and *Family Property Settlements* (litho-print) which he co-edited.

Professor Million, who is on the faculty of New York University Law School, has taught at George Washington University, West Virginia University, and the University of Idaho, in addition to his first post at SMU. He has been a visiting professor at the University of Oklahoma and at the University of Southern California. Professor Million holds an A.B. degree from Southwestern State Teachers College of Oklahoma, an LL.B. degree from the University of Oklahoma, and a J.S.D. degree from Yale University, where he was a Sterling Fellow during 1936-37.

Each of these men was asked to describe his concept of the introductory course in property as it fits into the legal education of a first-year student.

It is, said Professor Julin, "an extensive introduction to the making of law, common law and statutory, in context of the legal rules relating to individual and various entities, and that which is the subject of ownership. One might say we deal with "People and Things," if one includes within the description of things, land.

Others described the course in terms of objectives.

Professor Cunningham, who noted that the Property course is co-equal with other first year courses, cited three objectives: It should provide an introduction to the legal vocabulary, the legal materials, and the legal skills that characterize the Anglo-American legal system, with particular reference to the vocabulary and the materials which are peculiar to the law of property. It should provide an introduction to the legal concepts which comprise some of the more important areas of the Anglo-American law of Property, and to the way in which these concepts have originated, changed, and matured over the historical pasts. It should give the student a fairly accurate picture of the present shape of the law in some of the more important areas of Property law, along with some insight into the present and (probably) future problem areas of the law.

Professor Browder echoed these objectives, stressing the introduction to basic concepts and a survey of the law of ownership and commercial transactions in land along with training in legal analysis and skills in handling legal materials.

The common thread running through these comments is summed up by the youngest member of the group. "The course obviously must do more than simply impart information on the substantive subject and must, in my view, bear a major part of the responsibility for the initial development in first-year students of the precision of thought and speech required both for the balance of their studies and in practice. In addition, the Property course, perhaps more than any other, is the vehicle for developing an appreciation of the historical pattern of our common law and a respect for

legal traditions," said Professor Kauper.

Professor Million stressed, first, the "intrinsic" importance of instruction in Property since it is one of the three major areas of old-line substantive civil domestic law. He went on to discuss the course as a foundation for more advanced topics.

These include "such commercial law courses as sales, such security courses as realty mortgages and chattel security, and all the advanced Property courses, including Future Interests, Vendor and Purchaser, Community Property, Mineral Law, Land Utilization, Conveyancing seminars."

It also, he noted, "helps discipline the student not only in the technique of the case method but also in developing his critical capacity—the ability to remain willing to be persuaded while simultaneously being able to doubt and to test every 'fact,' assumption, argument, authoritative pronouncement, and 'exhaustive' catalog of possibilities."

These are the goals and objectives. There are also some problems in meeting them. Most common is what Professor Cunningham called "the relative ignorance and unsophistication of the first-year law students when first presented with legal problems and legal materials. The longer one teaches a course, the greater the tendency to assume too much in the way of prior knowledge, logical skills, etc."

To this, Professor Kauper added, "Because the students are first-year students it is necessary to proceed more slowly and painstakingly than would be done with second- and third-year students, at least in the earlier stages. Also, because first-year students seem somewhat more prone to think of the law as a series of separate subjects bearing the labels of our courses, a special point must be made to relate their studies in Property to their other studies."

But in this somewhat more difficult teaching task there are rewards. "The students have no understanding of legal method or institutions. It is in the very development for the first time of these skills and this understanding that a first year teacher obtains a special reward. In addition, I think that all teachers of first-year students would agree that such students are more enthusiastic, more eager to learn, and more responsive, than second- and third-year students," Professor Kauper said.

"The special rewards of teaching a first-year course lie in the chance to deal with minds which are still enthusiastic to learn about 'law' and still untainted with the rather cynical attitude which sometimes characterizes upper class law students," said Professor Cunningham.

The enthusiasm and receptiveness of the freshman students was noted by all the Property faculty. But Professor Million brought up another consideration.

"The impossible and the marginal students are most likely to be encountered in the first-year courses. The former can be done a great service by being led to discover their situation before they have invested two more years. The latter may frequently be salvaged before this is too late."

Helping the "impossible" student realize his situation "does not produce lawyers, but it raises the level of the profession by keeping back some of the unfit and raises the academic achievement of law graduates by permitting their upper class courses to be taught at a higher level," he pointed out.

## *Third Annual Report: The Committee of Visitors*

Following is the report of the secretary of the Committee of Visitors which held its third meeting at the Law School in October. The observations and conclusions of the 44-member committee are outlined in this report. The names of the visitors will be found in the November *Law Quadrangle Notes*. Reporting is the secretary, Thomas V. Koykka:

Changing times and changing needs have brought changes to legal education, as the Committee of Law School Visitors learned in three days of meetings at the Law School on October 29-31, 1964. In attendance were 44 alumni, judges and lawyers, from 12 states reaching from New York to California.

The sessions met under the chairmanship of Ray L. Potter of Detroit, president of the Lawyers Club. Thomas V. Koykka, of Cleveland, secretary, kept the minutes.

The meetings included luncheon with the faculty, addressed by President Harlan Hatcher, visits to classes, dinner at the Barton Hills Country Club, several sessions for interchange of views with the faculty, and closed with a reception at the home of Dean Allan F. Smith. Faculty personnel charged with responsibility for reporting on specific areas of concern, included Dean Smith, Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner, Assistant Dean Roy F. Proffitt, Professor Joseph R. Julin (who discussed new teaching techniques making use of moving pictures), Professor Eric Stein and Professor William W. Bishop (who discussed the work in international legal studies carried on at the Law School), and Professor Luke K. Cooperrider (who dealt with problems of the curriculum). David M. Ebel, editor-in-chief of the *Law Review*, and Terrence Croft, chief judge of the Case Clubs, reported on these important student activities.

The Visitors were pleased to note that:

**Teaching** continues to be the principal function of the Law School. The required basic courses continue to be Contracts, Torts, Property, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, Evidence, Constitutional Law, Wills and Trusts. To these standard subjects all alumni living have been exposed. The content of the current courses, however, reflects change. For example, the study of Contracts now embraces such subjects as Damages, Restitution, and Specific Performance, each of which has in times past constituted a separate subject of study. Accounting is now a prerequisite for courses in Taxation and Corporations. Apart from this standard core of required studies, most students elect Corporations, Taxation, Conflicts, Business Associations. International Law, almost unknown to the curriculum some years ago, now represents so important an area of study that 85% of the students who pass through the Law School will have elected one or more courses in some phase of international legal studies. These courses are devoted, not so much to the law of nations, but largely to a study of comparative solutions worked out by

varying systems of law for the common problems of man. In addition, course offerings are made in all of the specialties ranging from Admiralty to Workmen's Compensation, supplemented by seminars and special courses in 43 areas of the law.

No student can cover the entire curriculum. However, 75% of those in the Law School will have elected by graduation day more than the minimum number of hours prescribed by degree requirements. In addition, many audit courses, without credit, in areas of the law with which they wish acquaintance.

**Moving pictures**, the Law School believes, offer a promising method of bringing to the student an acquaintance with selected areas of the law which are important, but to which the student, except in the rare case where he has elected to specialize in the area, will be unable to devote attention. Examples are: Oil and Gas Law, Workmen's Compensation, Community Property. These are subjects of which a well-rounded lawyer should have an understanding, but which the pressure of other demands is apt to squeeze out of the program of the individual student.

The faculty has under consideration the preparation, on film, of courses in these areas. The aim is to cover the subject in reasonable depth. Work the Law School already has done in preparing a series of 20 programs for television—for which the Law School has been given an American Bar Association award—satisfies the faculty that the moving picture can be an immensely valuable teaching tool. It offers relief for the twin problems of a crowded curriculum and the efficient use of faculty time. The Visitors expressed support of the project.

**Research** carried on at the Law School as a part of its teaching function, the Visitors found, has been impressive. Publications of the past year include nearly two dozen books, chapters in encyclopedic collections, and about 50 articles published in the learned journals. The range of study is reflected in the subjects explored (from atomic energy law and space communication satellites to business organizations and estate planning) and its reach by translations into other languages (as, for example, the translation of studies by Professor Alfred F. Conard into Spanish and Turkish and of studies by Professor Spencer L. Kimball into Norwegian) as well as by articles written by Professor B. James George in Japanese and published in Japanese scholarly journals.

**Continuing legal education**, conducted jointly by the Law School, the Wayne State University Law School and the Michigan Bar, has carried the Law School's teaching function to the practitioner. A gauge of the importance attached to this work by the practicing Bar may be found in numbers: During the past four years 18,793 lawyers have devoted a staggering 297,382 hours to the institutes offered during this period. Last year alone, 6,809 lawyers were in attendance.

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## Committee—

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**The Law Review** also shows the impact of change. As practitioners will have observed, the *Review* now appears in new dress and new type face, adopted after considerable study upon the advice of typographic and design specialists. The content of the *Review* also shows change, with diminishing emphasis on the case note and expanding emphasis on the longer comment. It is believed this will increase the usefulness of the *Law Review* to the profession.

The staff of the *Review* earnestly desires to be alerted by practitioners to cases of interest and importance that are making their way through the courts, and wishes, where possible, to be supplied with briefs submitted in such cases.

**Case Club** work is becoming an increasingly important adjunct to the Law School's teaching function. This activity is supervised by students. Participation is voluntary. It carries no academic credit. Its importance, however, is recognized by students, as, the Visitors were pleased to note, is indicated by the fact that this year 370 out of 390 in the first year class are participating in the Case Club program. From this number will come the 32 selected for the Campbell Competition, and the four finalists who will compete for that honor.

To facilitate work of the Case Clubs for first year students, it will be helpful if practitioners will supply records or abstracts of litigated cases they think might be suitable for use by Case Club counsel. Since these will be used by first-year students, records dealing with first-year subjects of study, such as Torts, Contracts, Property, Criminal Law, will be particularly useful.

**Admission standards** have produced a well-qualified student body of 1,075 students from 45 states and the District of Columbia and from 19 foreign countries. They hold

degrees from 215 colleges. The first-year class this year numbers 396 and comes from 33 states and the District of Columbia and from 104 undergraduate schools.

**Student Aid** remains a critical need. New loan funds made available to the Law School this year include:

Henry E. Bodman Fund created by gift of \$1,000 by Joseph Freedman of Detroit in honor of Mr. Bodman (a student in the Law School in 1896-1897), senior partner in Bodman, Longley, Bogle, Armstrong & Dahling, of Detroit;

Henry M. Butzel (LL.B. 1892) Memorial Fund, created by gift of \$5,000 by the firm of Butzel, Levin, Winston & Quint, of Detroit;

Maurice Weigle (LL.B. 1900) Loan Fund, created by gift of \$1,000 by Mrs. Weigle of Chicago;

Eugene C. Worden (LL.B. 1930 as of 1899) Memorial Fund, created by gift of \$1,260 by New York City friends.

New scholarship and prize funds have been made available to the Law School this year by:

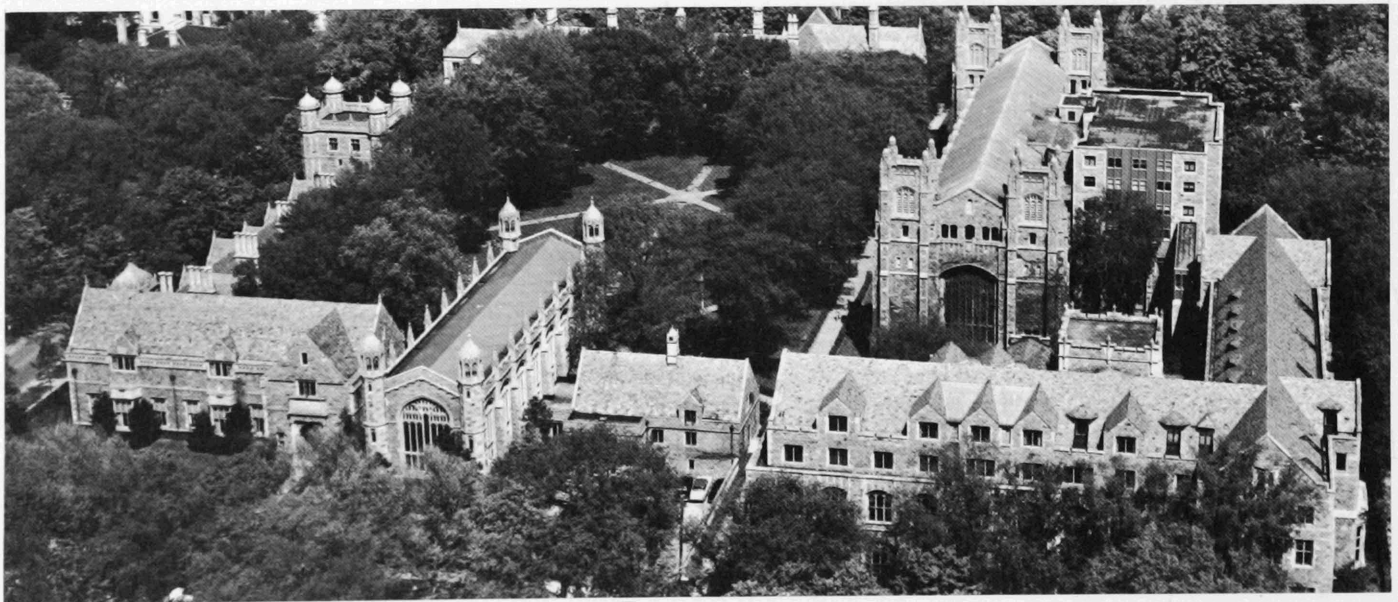
Bequest of \$5,000 by Benjamin B. Morris (LL.B. 1901);

Bequest of \$10,000 by Mrs. Marion Lehr Simpson (A.B. 1924) of Three Rivers, Michigan;

Gift of \$4,000 in the name of the American Bankers Association, by Detroit friends and colleagues, to create the Joseph H. Wolfe (LL.M. 1949) Memorial Fund.

During the past year the total expended in grants and loans to students was \$305,397.50. Much of this is laid out in loans (some supported by legal obligation notes and some by moral obligation only, on both of which the record of repayment has always been outstandingly good). This money when ultimately repaid, will be available to aid future generations of students. The need continues great.

*The William W. Cook Law Quadrangle, the gift of a Law School alumnus, is one of the most beautiful buildings on the University of Michigan campus. This aerial view shows the Quad in its entirety. Black and white prints of this picture, suitable for framing, are available for \$1.50 from Information Services, 3528 Administration Building, Ann Arbor. Make checks payable to: The University of Michigan. Order picture 5.*



## Faculty News Notes

### Professional Activities

Olin L. Browder, Jr.—Spoke to law students at Sheffield and Bristol Universities in England while on sabbatical leave during the fall term.

Alfred F. Conard—Was "Distinguished Lecturer" at Western Reserve University Law School on "Dollars for Injuries" in November and left in early January for six months study of European Business Organization with headquarters at the Center Interuniversitaire de Droit Compare' at Brussels.

Luke K. Cooperrider—Was chairman of the Torts Round Table Council at the AALS meeting in December, and spoke to recent Law School graduates at Cleveland.

Samuel D. Estep—Has been appointed to the nominating committee of the Order of the Coif to select officers for the next year, and has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the Extraterrestrial Research Center.

B. J. George, Jr.—Held a workshop in the arrest and detention of juvenile offenders in Shiawassee County in December for law enforcement officers and school administrators, in cooperation with Professor Andrew Watson.

William B. Harvey—Has been elected a Fellow of the African Studies Association; has been invited by Dr. Edward Hambro of Norway to serve as rapporteur of the Committee on International Courts of the World Rule of Law Center, and was elected vice-president and a member of the board of the African Law Association in America.

Jerold Israel—Delivered several lectures on Michigan Civil Procedure before Trial for the Institute of Continuing Legal Education; has been appointed co-reporter of the Michigan Bar Committee to Revise the Criminal Code; and participated in a roundtable discussion on "The Future of *Baker v. Carr*" at the American Association of Law Schools convention in Chicago.

Charles W. Joiner—Spoke for the Institute of Continuing Legal Education on Michigan Civil Procedure Before Trial at several locations and addressed a gathering of municipal court judges in Dearborn, outlining premises on which a minor court system for the state must be based; and participated in the New York Citizens Conference on Courts on the subject "Delay in Court—Possible Solutions," in New York City. Professor Joiner has been reappointed to ABA committees on Professional Ethics, Uniform Evidence Rules for Federal Courts and Effective Administration of Justice.

Joseph R. Julin—Was host for four half-hour radio programs of the University of Michigan Broadcasting Service on: "Law and Politics," with Michigan Supreme Court Justice Theodore Souris; "The Jury with Justice," with Justice Souris; "Law and Psychiatry," with Professor Andrew Watson; and "Law and Medicine," with Professor Marcus Plant.

Paul G. Kauper—Has been elected president of the Order of the Coif.

Spencer L. Kimball—Has been appointed Special Deputy Insurance Commissioner of Michigan.

Edward Kionka—Has accepted a post as State Director of Continuing Legal Education for the State of Illinois.

William J. Pierce—Served on a panel for discussion of

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### Publications

Alfred F. Conard—"The Economic Treatment of Automobile Injuries," 63 *Michigan Law Review* 2.

Roger A. Cunningham—"Land-Use Control—The State and Local Programs," 50 *Iowa Law Review*, 367-457 (part of a land-use symposium).

Samuel D. Estep—"International Lawmakers in a Technological World: Space Communications and Nuclear Energy," 33 *George Washington Law Review* 162-180 (1964).

B. J. George, Jr.—"The United States in the Ryukyus: The Insular Cases Revived," 39 *New York University Law Review* 785-814 (1964); and "Nichibei no Miketsu Kokin o Kataru" ("Round Table on Detention Pending Conviction in Japan and The United States"), *Tsumi to Batsu* (Crime and Punishment) Vol. 2, No. 1, 22-29 (October 1964), with Ogawa, Ohira, and Sato.

William B. Harvey—"African Law and Basic Institutions—A Search for Perspective," *Kansas Law Review*.

Charles W. Joiner—"Important Principles for a Minor Court System in Michigan." (Mimeo)

Paul G. Kauper—*Religion and the Constitution*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge; and "Some Comments on the Reapportionment Cases," 63 *Michigan Law Review* 243 (December 1964).

Frank R. Kennedy—"The Impact of the Uniform Commercial Code on Insolvency: Article 9," *Uniform Commercial Code Handbook*, Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law, American Bar Association, 1964.

Spencer L. Kimball—"The Regulation of Nonadmitted Insurance by the American States: A Problem in Federalism," *Festgabe Innami: Der moderne Kapitalismus und Versicherung* 291-314, Tokyo, 1964; "Allgemeine Versicherungsbedingungen unter Staatsaufsicht in Deutschland und in den Vereinigten Staaten," *Versicherungsrecht*, Vol. 37 985-990, 1964; "Versicherungsaufsicht in föderativen Staatensystemen—insbesondere im Hinblick auf Allgemeine Versicherungsbedingungen," *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft* 233-253, 1964; and "Legislative and Judicial Control of the Terms of Insurance Contracts: A Comparative Study of American and European Practice," 39 *Indiana Law Journal* 675-731, 1964, with Werner Pfennigstorf.

Elmer M. Million—Contributed numerous legal biographies and some small articles on legal topics to *Encyclopedia International*, 1st ed., 1964. 20 Volumes, New York: Grolier.

Allan F. Smith—"The Role of the Modern Law School," 38 *Florida Bar Journal* 980 (1964).

Eric Stein—"Toward Supremacy of Treaty—Constitution by Judicial Fiat: on the Margin of the Costa Case," 63 *Michigan Law Review* 491-518 (January 1965).

Roy L. Steinheimer—"Amendments Affecting Perfection of Security Interests under the Uniform Commercial Code," 43 *Michigan State Bar Journal* 52 (November 1964).

Richard Wellman—"The Joint and Survivor Bank Account in Michigan—Progress Through Confusion," 63 *Michigan Law Review* (February 1965).

## Professional Activities—

(continued from page 7)

Taxation of Interstate Business at the Assemble of States in Chicago on December 2 and was a speaker-panelist for a similar meeting held by the Council of State Governments in New York on January 15, discussing "Provisions of the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act."

Marcus L. Plant—Addressed the Washtenaw County Medical Society in December on "Recent Trends in Professional Liability."

Roy F. Proffitt—Has been appointed by Michigan Chief Justice Kavanagh to serve as a member of the Michigan Bail and Criminal Justice Committee; and was named by President Harlan Hatcher chairman of the President's Commission on Off-Campus Housing—a group of faculty, townspeople, and students to study problems and needs of student housing.

Allan F. Smith—Was chairman of the program committee for the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in Chicago and spoke to Law School alumni in Washington, D.C., and New York City in January.

Eric Stein—Participated in a panel discussion on Arms Control at the Bendix Systems Division in Ann Arbor in October; moderated a one-day seminar on "Current Developments in Anti-trust Law in the Common Market" at Inglis House for corporate house counsel and practicing attorneys; participated in a planning group of the American Society of International Law preparing a conference of legal advisers of international organizations to be held in Italy in the sum-

mer of 1965; and attended a meeting of the Board of Editors of the American Journal of International Law in Washington, D.C., in November.

Roy L. Steinheimer—Spoke on the Uniform Commercial Code to the Michigan Bankers Association in Detroit.

Philip Thorpe—Has accepted a teaching post at the University of North Carolina for next fall.

Richard Wellman—Attended a meeting of the Special Committee on Uniform Probate Code of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws held in conjunction with the ABA winter meeting in New Orleans.

L. Hart Wright—Was a speaker at the Southwestern Ohio Tax Institute at Dayton in January.

Andrew S. Watson—Lectured during November on "Psychiatric Expert Testimony" at the State University of Iowa Department of Psychiatry, on "The Low Status of the Criminal Bar: Contributions of the Law Schools" at a University of Texas symposium on criminal law at Austin, and on "Alternative to Referral to Juvenile Court" at a Shiawassee County law enforcement conference at Corning, Michigan; is chairman of the Task Force on Mental Health Statutes of the Michigan Department of Mental Health and a consultant for the Shiawassee County Community Mental Health Project, a member of the Group for Advancement of Psychiatry, Law and Psychiatry Committee, and is a member of the program committee for the 1966 meeting of the American Ortho-Psychiatric Association on "Law and Mental Health;" and serves as a consultant for the Washtenaw County Juvenile Court and the county's Welfare Department.

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