1967

Report to the President for the Year, 1966-67

University of Michigan Law School
Report to the President of the University for the Year, 1966-67

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL
Mr. President:

This report is submitted to you with the regretful realization that this is the last of such communications you will receive from the Dean of the Law School in your capacity as President of The University of Michigan. Because of these special circumstances, it has seemed appropriate that my comments not be restricted to a description of the activities and progress of the School during the year 1966-67. In addition, I propose briefly to review the School's development during the years of your distinguished tenure in office and to describe some of the challenges facing the Law School and legal education generally as that tenure comes to its close.

When you assumed the obligations of your high office in 1951, the University of Michigan Law School was, and for many decades had been, one of the world's leading centers for legal training and scholarship. I am pleased to say that the intervening years have seen the School continue its course of constructive development. It is my judgment that, because the foundations for the School's progress were prepared so effectively in the past, the School today has reached its highest levels of service and achievement, and that the prospects for even more distinguished attainments are highly favorable. History of this sort cannot adequately be communicated by statistics. Nevertheless, a few figures may be of interest. The number of students enrolled at the Law School in 1966-67 represented an increase of 25 per cent over the number attending in 1951. The full-time faculty has increased from a total of 25 in 1951 to 43 in 1967. The Law School Library in 1951 was one of the outstanding collections of legal materials in the United States. Nevertheless, its present collection of more than 365,000 volumes represents an increase of over 50 per cent in our library holdings. During the period of your tenure three men have held the position of Dean of the Law School, and for one year the School's affairs were in the capable hands of Acting Dean Charles W. Joiner. Not conveyed by the figures are the efforts of the faculty to improve the training of young people for careers
in the law, the burgeoning of research and writing by the faculty and staff, and the enormous expenditure of effort by the School and its alumni in a range of services to the University and to the state and nation. Nor do these statistics indicate the changing character of our student body. Never in the history of the School have our students presented such outstanding credentials for professional education. Nor, in my judgment, has the School ever served a group of young men and women who possessed a more serious commitment or a broader vision of the lawyer’s function.

These gains and achievements, however gratifying, afford no basis for complacency. Legal education is today confronted by a series of difficult and critical issues. A great deal that is vital to the legal profession and to the nation hangs on how successfully these issues are resolved. Accordingly, I shall take this occasion to express some views on the challenges confronting American legal education and to describe some of the responses that the University of Michigan Law School has made to these challenges and proposes to make in the future.

The history of legal education reveals certain periods when traditional habits of thought and action are subjected to fundamental criticism. Such periods are characterized by controversy, intellectual excitement, and innovation. One of these periods was that of the “realist revolt,” which burst upon the law school world in the years following the first world war. The realist movement (which had close intellectual affinities to contemporaneous developments in philosophy, historical research, and psychology) attacked traditional modes of thought and articulation, revolted against the formalism and conceptualism of much jurisprudential writing, and emphasized the operational and problem-solving functions of the law and the administration of justice. To be sure, the realist movement produced its excesses; and much of the work produced by its votaries proved of little continuing value. Nevertheless, American law and jurisprudence were fundamentally touched by the realist critique, and few will deny that it contributed importantly to the modern dialogue on the nature and mission of law and legal institutions. Another period of excitement and ferment occurred in the 1930’s, when the peaceful political revolution carried forward at the national level produced its profound impact on our public law. We live today in a new era of public law created in the first instance by these events.

I am persuaded that the law and legal education have entered another period comparable to those described above, but one which will demand an even more intense intellectual commitment and which, in all likelihood, will produce its full measure of excitement, ferment, and polemics. This is a highly interesting time to be associated with legal educa-
tion, as either a student or faculty member. The precise issues of the present period have perhaps not emerged as yet with the clarity of those of the past. But the modern issues are surely capable of description in general terms.

**LAW AND THE NEW KNOWLEDGE**

Perhaps the overriding obligation of the law in any age is that of relevance to the world of which it is a part. It is apparent that the seriousness of the problem of relevance is directly related to the rate of change occurring in the society. The law, of all disciplines, must be sensitive to these changes; for virtually all problems of men-in-society become in some measure problems for the legal order.

A fundamental source of social change in the modern world is an explosion of new knowledge and technology unique in its scope and intensity. This in turn has created problems of relevance for the law of unprecedented proportions. Insofar as the legal order is concerned, the problems created by the new knowledge are of two basic sorts: the problem of devising new social arrangements through which the new knowledge and technology can be effectively utilized to serve human needs, and the problem of insuring that the new knowledge will be employed to nourish rather than to destroy or weaken the fundamental human values.

The problem of intelligent exploitation of knowledge is not new to the law. In some sense the rise of the corporate form of business enterprise in the Nineteenth Century may be seen as a response on the part of the business and legal communities to the release of new sources of energy brought about by the invention of the steam engine and the dynamo. Only through the marshalling of capital contributed by hundreds of thousands of investors, made possible by the reinvigoration of the corporate form, could the benefits of the new technology be made widespread throughout the society. Since the conclusion of World War II similar demands have challenged the ingenuity of lawyers and legal scholars. The University of Michigan Law School has demonstrated its sensitivity to these developments and has contributed significantly to the wise social utilization of new knowledge. Only a few of the many examples that might be summoned can be mentioned here. The achievement of the first controlled atomic reaction in the 1940's presented mankind, not only with overwhelming problems of avoiding a military holocaust, but those of the exploitation of this new source of energy for constructive human ends. The University of Michigan has contributed significantly to both objectives, and these contributions include impor-
tant work by the members of the Law School faculty. One of the early fruits of these efforts is a volume published in 1959 by Dean Emeritus E. Blythe Stason and Professors Samuel D. Estep and William J. Pierce, entitled *Atoms and the Law*. One reviewer described the book as "a text monumental in size, scope, and breadth of imagination." The work of Professor Estep on the legal problems surrounding the telecommunication satellite provides a second example. Still another area of challenge is that provided by the rise of computer technology. The resources of the Law School faculty are unusually strong in this significant and exciting field, there being at least five of our colleagues doing important work in various aspects of these problems. These include such applications as knowledge retrieval, in academic and judicial administration, research methodology, teaching aids, and many more.

Lawyers and legal scholars however, have only just begun to be aware of the obligations and opportunities that modern technology has created for them. We have moved very slowly to exploit the potentialities of the new knowledge in areas like law enforcement and judicial administration, despite the obvious utility of computer and electronic technology to the solution of critical problems in these fields. We even lack well-considered architectural specifications for court rooms, in spite of the fact that the facilities and environment of courts profoundly affect the quality of justice dispensed. I am happy to report that Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner and Assistant Dean Roy F. Proffitt, aware of these needs, are participating in a project with other lawyers and interested architects to produce such specifications. Examples need not be multiplied. Contributions to the social utilization of knowledge by lawyers will constitute one of the vital challenges to the legal profession in the half-century ahead. A plethora of problems, large and small, must be confronted. I am confident that the University of Michigan Law School will continue to provide leadership in fulfilling these important obligations.

But the knowledge explosion produces problems for the law that go beyond simply that of the exploitation of knowledge. Knowledge gained from studies, as Sir Francis Bacon noted in the course of one of his most profound observations, does not apply itself. And in the course of applying new knowledge we run the risk of sacrificing basic human values. It is peculiarly the lawyer's mission to avoid such consequences. An admirable exposition of such perils is provided by the recent testimony of Professor Arthur R. Miller on the subject of the computer and individual privacy before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the United States Senate. Another important area involves the question of the utilization of psychiatric therapy to advance
human welfare within a framework of values that give high priority to individual freedom and volition. The work of Professor B. J. George and Dr. Andrew S. Watson in criminal law and family law illustrates these concerns. There are broader problem areas arising out of a developing technological civilization. We are confronted by threats to the quality and safety of our environment by reason of industrialization and its by-products. Professor Alfred E. Conard’s collaboration in the significant study on *Automobile Accident Costs and Payments: Studies in the Economics of Reparation* (1964) illustrates one facet of these problems. The on-going work of Professor Roger C. Cramton in conjunction with the Highway Safety Research Institute reveals another. Still other problems of this order are illustrated by the work of Joseph L. Sax on the wise utilization of water and other natural resources and of Professors Terrance Sandalow and Roger Cunningham on land use and other problems of the urban environment. In short, the problems posed for our society by the burgeoning of new knowledge are not simply technical or narrowly legal in character. They pose issues of values and priorities that must be attended to if the quality of human life is to be enhanced rather than diminished by the technological revolution of our times.

It is inevitable that the social changes referred to will produce a profound impact on legal education. Indeed, this impact is already being felt. One of the consequences will surely be the drawing of legal education into closer and more intimate contacts with the intellectual life of the total University community. I anticipate a revolution in our understanding of what is of “legal” concern in the years ahead. All of this has significant implications for law school curriculum and teaching. One of the felt needs is that of providing instruction for our students in the techniques of quantitative research. The University of Michigan Law School is a pioneer in this effort. For several years Dr. Angus Campbell, distinguished Director of the University’s Institute for Social Research has offered a seminar in the Law School on research methodology. I am happy to report that a second offering in this field will be given next year under the direction of Professor Conard. Another consequence will be an increase in the number of instructors in the Law School who are trained in disciplines other than law. For several years the School has had the half-time teaching services of a psychiatrist, Dr. Andrew S. Watson. We expect to add an economist to our teaching staff in the very near future, and arrangements have been made to secure the services of instructors trained in philosophy, sociology, and perhaps other disciplines. The generous gift of $250,000 from a distinguished alumnus Mr. George M. Humphrey, will permit us to provide an enlarged program of graduate studies in the area of law and economic policy.
Arrangements have also been made with other units of the University to permit a student to pursue a combined program leading to his degree in law and a master's degree in some other field of specialization.

THE QUEST FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

A second major challenge to the relevancy of the law and legal education is posed by the insistent demands arising from all segments of our population to participate without further delay in the promise of American life. The problems thereby created are fundamental and possess far-reaching implications. They cannot, of course, be fully and successfully resolved simply by a program of law reform. Nevertheless, the protest movement has a peculiar significance for the legal order; for the adequacy of the law's response to many of the most critical problems of our minority groups is being vigorously questioned, and the ability of such groups to achieve their legitimate aspirations within the limits laid down by the legal order has likewise been doubted. The importance of maintaining the principle of legality in efforts at social amelioration seems to me clear, but I am equally certain that we cannot safely ignore the criticism of the law and legal institutions implicit in the protest movement. For it is true that the law has not adequately addressed many of the distinctive problems of our impoverished population, and consequently has sometimes failed to protect vital interests of members of these groups. We have failed also to extend adequate legal services to these persons and have thereby virtually insured resort to measures of self-help, some of them legally unsanctioned.

These problems cannot be ignored by legal education and legal scholarship, if for no other reason than that our students will not permit them to be ignored. Student interest is manifested in a variety of ways, including greatly increased interest in legal-aid activities and in the projects of the Civil Rights Research Council. I am gratified that a group of faculty members, perceiving the need, are uniting to give a course next year in the Legal Problems of the Poor. In my opinion such a course should focus on the distinctive needs of the poor with the view of contributing to the reformulation of a body of law more responsive and relevant to the problems of this population. Professor Robert J. Harris is engaged in a major study of fair housing legislation, which will be completed in the near future.

Much work is being done at the School, both in and out of the classroom, in related areas. Professor Yale Kamisar is perhaps the country's most influential spokesman in behalf of recent constitutional developments in the field of criminal procedure. Professor George has
contributed his important critique of these developments, and several other faculty members have provided significant commentary.

It is clear that we have entered into an era of profound social, as well as technological, changes. It is the responsibility of the law schools to attend to these changes, to provide wise guidance for their evolution, and to prepare our students to contribute constructively to the resolution of the myriad problems that have emerged and will continue to emerge in the decades ahead.

THE SEARCH FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

No survey of the challenges confronting legal education today and in the future can ignore the problems arising from the relations of nations in the modern world. These problems are of the most fundamental nature, involving as they do questions of our material well-being and our very survival. Again, the issues present considerations going beyond matters of legal concern, however broadly defined. But many of the problems have important legal dimensions, and our ultimate objective surely is that of establishing an international community based on the rule of law.

The University of Michigan Law School has been one of the moving forces in promoting scholarship and instruction in these areas. Any consideration of the Michigan program must give acknowledgement to the contributions of the late Professor Hessel Yntema, a towering figure in the field of comparative law, whose monumental Concordance of Latin American Commercial Law will be published later this year.

What is perhaps most impressive about the program that has developed here is the number of the faculty who have been attracted to these problems in their teaching and writing. International and comparative studies have not been made the isolated preserve of a few faculty specialists. Instead, the influence of the international and comparative approach has pervaded a large segment of our curriculum and has involved a large number of our faculty whose primary orientation is toward fields of domestic law. Only a few of the areas receiving attention can be canvassed in this report. Professor William W. Biship, Jr., one of the country’s outstanding students of international law continues to make his invaluable contributions as a teacher and writer in this field.

Professor Eric Stein, who with Professor Bishop is co-director of our program of international and comparative legal studies, is devoting primary attention to problems of international organization. He was director of the project that resulted in the remarkable two-volume
compendium entitled *American Enterprise in the European Common Markets: A Legal Profile* (1960, 1961), which called attention to the development of the American corporation from a local to a national and multi-national enterprise, and accurately envisaged the Common Market, not only as performing an historical political role, but as productive of an important impact on American enterprise abroad. He is co-author of a study published in the academic year, entitled *Diplomats, Scientists and Politicians: The United States and the Nuclear Test Ban Negotiations*. Professor Conard is advancing his work in European business organizations; and an important study of conflict resolution procedures in our federal tax system and the countries of the Common Market will be published under the direction of Professor L. Hart Wright in the near future. Professor Robert L. Knauss spent the winter term in Western Europe pursuing his study of the impact of securities regulation on capital formation. Professor Paul G. Kauper continues his important contributions to the study of comparative constitutional law. Professor Spencer Kimball has recently published studies of insurance regulation abroad and Professor George is advancing his pioneering work in Japanese legal problems. Professor Whitmore Gray is focusing on problems of communist law and the comparative law of contract. Professor Richard V. Wellman has been engaged in work for the United States Department of State in connection with international unification of some aspects of the law of wills. Professor Miller is abroad this summer engaged in studies of computer technology and international aspects of copyright law. Professor John H. Jackson is engaged in research on problems of international trade with particular attention devoted to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Professor Pooley is spending two months in Ghana pursuing his work in the law of developing nations.

The scholarly activities briefly summarized above have direct impact on the instructional program of the School. A gratifying student response can be reported. A vigorous student International Law Society included in its activities this year the co-sponsorship of a conference on the legal problems of the Atlantic Community. I am able to report that under the effective direction of Mrs. Mary Gomes an increasing number of our graduating seniors are being provided fellowships for study abroad. Next year at least ten students will be provided with financial assistance for this purpose.

It is clear that a law school committed to serving the present age and to preparing its students for the world of the next half-century, must give intensive and continuing attention to the problems arising from the
international community. The achievements of the University of Michigan Law School in these areas give promise that it will respond effectively to these challenges in the years to come.

Attention to the new challenges facing legal education, however, should not cause us to ignore the traditional functions of the law schools, which will continue to be of vital importance in the future as in the past. One of the strengths of the University of Michigan Law School is that it has never lost sight of the fact that it is a professional school and that its efforts must necessarily be largely devoted to providing its students with the best possible preparation for professional practice. So also, a large share of legal scholarship will, as in the past, be devoted to providing criticism and guidance to the courts and other law-making agencies. This critical function is of the utmost importance to the rational reform and development of the law, and there is no member of the Law School faculty who is not engaged in law-reform activities of this sort. Increasingly, the contributions of the law professor to the reformulation of the law are being made as efforts for legislative revision. The activities of Professor Pierce and of the Legislative Research Center which he heads, provide one example. Professor Richard V. Wellman is deeply engaged in legislative reform of probate practice. Professor Kimball has been retained by the state of Wisconsin to draft a new insurance code for that jurisdiction, and work on the project is already well advanced. The drafting of a proposed new Criminal Code for Michigan, recently completed, reflects the work of Professor George and Professor Jerold H. Israel as reporters, and Assistant Dean Proffitt as secretary. Professor Paul D. Carrington has engaged in an important study of the jurisdiction and organization of the United States Courts of Appeals. A large variety of other projects for legislative revision are being advanced by other faculty members.

These remarks may be sufficient to communicate something of the challenge, complexity, and mission of modern legal education. The University of Michigan Law School is committed to fulfilling this mission. To secure this objective will require high levels of support from the distinguished University of which it is a part and from the alumni and friends of the Law School. I am confident that this support will be provided and that the objective will be achieved.
The Faculty

The faculty consists of forty-three full-time members, two half-time members, and four lecturers who regularly serve on a part-time basis. In addition to a new Dean, the School added five members to its faculty at the beginning of the academic year: Professors Jackson and Sandalow, Associate Professors Layman E. Allen and Sax, and Assistant Professor Siegel. These additions have contributed significantly to the program of the School. Visiting Professors included John J. Flynn of the University of Utah who taught courses in Creditors’ Rights and Unfair Trade Practices in the Fall Term, 1966, and David C. Bayne, S.J., of St. Louis University who offered a course in Corporations and a seminar in Obligation and Law in the winter term, 1967. Visiting faculty in the summer of 1966 included Ernest L. Folk of the University of North Carolina, Jeffrey O’Connell of the University of Illinois, and John W. Strong of the University of Kansas. Visiting faculty from overseas included Dr. Horst Neibler of Munich, Germany, who offered a seminar in Comparative Criminal Law in the summer of 1966, Professor Wolfgang Fikentscher of Tübingen University who collaborated with Professor Conard in a seminar on European Business Organization, and Professor César Sepúlveda, a distinguished practitioner and former Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Mexico, who offered a seminar in Latin American legal problems and supervised student research in the winter term, 1967. Lists of faculty publications and activities are appended to this report.

Student Body

Recent years have shown a sharp increase in the number of applications for admission to the University of Michigan Law School and a marked improvement in the credentials of those admitted to the student body. By all objective criteria—undergraduate academic record and performance on the Law School Aptitude Test—the first-year class admitted in 1966 was the most highly qualified entering group in the history of the School. Enrollment in the summer terms of 1966 was 249. Registrations at the beginning of the fall term, 1966, numbered 1102. Of this total, 39 were graduate students 24 of whom came to the School from foreign countries and 15 from the United States and Canada. The students enrolled in 1966-67 received their undergraduate
education in 194 institutions in the United States and foreign countries. Fifty-nine states, territories, and countries were represented in the student body.

The year just passed was marked by a significant innovation in the School's admissions policy. The faculty is concerned by the under-representation of Negroes and members of other minority ethnic groups in the legal profession. Accordingly, we have embarked upon a program for the recruitment and financial support of such students. Seven students were admitted under this program, and the effort will be continued in the years ahead.

**Student Financial Assistance**

The availability of adequate financial resources to provide needed assistance to qualified students is a matter of great importance both to the School and to the profession. It is a tradition of the profession that its doors are open to capable young people of limited means, and it is important to the School that its student body be composed of able students of varying social and economic backgrounds. The need for resources is enhanced by increases in tuition and other expenses of professional education. In the year just passed $426,880 was made available to students from funds administered by the Law School. This figure includes scholarship grants, moral obligation awards, and loans. Some 649 students received aid from these sources. In addition, another $65,651 was awarded to 98 students from other sources about which we have accurate information. Probably something over $100,000 was received by our students from such sources as the G. I. Bill, state-guaranteed loan funds, and others. Despite the magnitude of these sums, needs for additional support of our program remain urgent and pressing.

**The Law Library**

One of the major resources of the School is its magnificent library. It has long served as a major national center for legal research. Many of its collections of foreign materials are unexcelled on the North American continent. As of June 30, 1967, there were 365,989 volumes in its collection. As of the same date there had been 15,655 accessions to the collection from the beginning of the fiscal year. Not only is the size of the collection increasing but the services afforded the faculty and students...
have multiplied in response to the new demands of our research and instructional programs. The Library's collection and operations are today hard pressed by space limitations. It is imperative that additional space and facilities be provided in the near future.

Placement

Demand for the services of the graduates of the University of Michigan Law School has never been at a higher level. This year 236 interviewers visited the School as compared to 161 two years ago. In the same period the number of interviews conducted at the Law School increased from 2,360 to 3,722. All indications point to an even higher level of activity next year.

Educational Programs for the Bar and General Public

The University of Michigan Law School has long played an active role in providing educational programs in the law for the bar and the general public. The Institute for Continuing Legal Education, of which the Law School is one of the sponsoring organizations and whose activities are largely housed in the Law School buildings, this year presented 46 programs in Michigan and throughout the country. Attendance at these programs numbered 9,813. Particularly notable was the Institute's program on "Escobedo—The Second Round" presented in Ann Arbor, Chicago, New York, and Boulder, Colorado.

The Law School in cooperation with the University's television service prepared a series of half-hour programs entitled "Who Will Watch the Watchers?" Professor Joseph R. Julin and Professor Israel, together with a number of guests, discussed problems of the police and criminal procedure. To date the series has been shown on nine commercial stations, and it is estimated that it will eventually be seen on some fifty stations. The series entitled "The Quest for Certainty" produced in 1962-63, dealing with a variety of legal topics in twenty half-hour programs, has been shown ninety-eight times on sixty-five commercial stations across the country. The Armed Forces Television Network has recently ordered six copies of this series for showing at military establishments throughout the world. The 1965 series of ten half-hour programs entitled "A Feeling for Justice" has been shown on 35 commercial stations in the United States.
In addition to these organized activities, the individual members of the faculty on scores of occasions have appeared on programs of bar associations, learned societies, and other groups.

**Private Gifts and Contributions**

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of private giving to the life of the University of Michigan Law School. The buildings we occupy were provided by a magnificent private gift. Virtually our entire research program, a substantial fraction of our financial assistance to students, an important share of our secretarial services, and many other aspects of our operations are financed from private sources. It is literally true that the distinction of the School depends on such support and that its future development will require increasing levels of giving from our alumni and friends.

I am happy to report that the year just past revealed encouraging private financial support for the School. The Law School Fund under the dedicated direction of Mr. Emmett E. Eagan of Detroit collected $171,934.16 for the year ending January 1, 1967. A total of 2,986
friends and alumni of the School joined in making these contributions. From January 1 to May 31, 1967 an additional $46,762.42 has been received. The Law School Fund has been in existence for six years and has grown from a total of $49,663.61 in its first year to the figure for 1967 indicated above. These contributions have been of immeasurable benefit to the School.

The Law School has benefited importantly from the $55-Million Campaign launched by the University to mark its Sesquicentennial Year. Some 139 donors have pledged a total of $88,768.50 in unrestricted gifts to the Law School thus far in the campaign. Of that amount, $41,420.14 has been received. In addition, special notice should be given to the pledge of $250,000 of Mr. George M. Humphrey to establish a graduate program in law and economic policy. One hundred thousand dollars of the amount has been received and the balance will be paid over the next two years. The Benedum Foundation has pledged $150,000 for our program in foreign and comparative legal studies. Fifty thousand dollars of this amount has been received. Twenty donors have also pledged $23,045 for the same program, of which amount $17,230 had been received. A considerable number of other substantial gifts have come to the School. Mr. Jason L. Honigman, a good friend and alumnus of the School, has pledged $45,000 over a three-year period to launch a second student law journal. The journal, under the faculty direction of Professor Frank Cooper, will concentrate on the area of practical law reform and will enable a larger number of our students to receive law journal experience. A fund of $14,500 was received by the friends and associates of the distinguished Detroit lawyer, Mr. Raymond K. Dykema, to endow the Raymond K. Dykema Scholarship in the School.

The total of contributions from the Law School Fund and other sources this year amounts to $519,525.79. I estimate that pledges in the amount of $350,990 are outstanding.

July 1, 1967

Respectfully submitted,

Francis A. Allen
Dean
Faculty Publications, 1966-67

DEAN FRANCIS A. ALLEN


"Civil Disobedience and the Legal Order" (Parts I and II) 36 Cin. L. Rev. 1-38 (1966); (Part III) Id. at 175.


ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LAYMAN E. ALLEN


"Games and Programmed Instruction" in Allen and Caldwell, eds. Reflections on the Communications Sciences and Law: The Jurimetrics Conference. (Reprinted in 5 Programed Instruction 9 (1966).)


PROFESSOR WILLIAM W. BISHOP, JR.

General Course of Public International Law. (The Hague Academy of International Law, 1966).


DR. VERA BOLGAR


PROFESSOR PAUL D. CARRINGTON


LECTURER ROBERT A. CHOATE

PROFESSOR ALFRED F. CONARD
“Economics of Injury Reparation: Are There Alternatives to Tort Liability?” in Curran and Chayet, eds., Trauma and the Automobile. (1966).
European Business Organization (with statutory supplement, including translation of the new Germany Company Law, 1966 Revision).

PROFESSOR FRANK COOPER

PROFESSOR ROGER C. CRAMTON

PROFESSOR B. J. GEORGE

PROFESSOR WHITMORE GRAY
PROFESSOR CARL S. HAWKINS

PROFESSOR JEROLD H. ISRAEL

PROFESSOR JOHN H. JACKSON

ASSOCIATE DEAN CHARLES W. JOINER

PROFESSOR JOSEPH R. JULIN

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DOUGLAS A. KAHN

PROFESSOR YALE KAMISAR
Modern Criminal Procedure: Cases, Comments and Questions, 2d Ed. (with Professor Livingston Hall) (West Publishing Co., 1966).
PROFESSOR PAUL G. KAUPER
*The Supreme Court: Hybrid Organ of State.* (To be published as separate monograph and as an article in the Southwestern Law Review, 1967).

PROFESSOR FRANK R. KENNEDY

PROFESSOR SPENCER L. KIMBALL

PROFESSOR ROBERT L. KNAUSS
PROFESSOR ARTHUR R. MILLER
“Statement on Computers and Copyrights” (with Professor Benjamin Kaplan), Congressional Record, April 10, 1967.

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. PALMER

PROFESSOR MARCUS L. PLANT
“Occupiers Liability” (To be published by the Institute for Continuing Legal Education).
“Good Samaritan Laws,” 2 Trial 34 (October-November, 1966).

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR BEVERLEY J. POOLEY

PROFESSOR TERRANCE SANDALOW

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOSEPH L. SAX
“Will Court Action Solve Slum Housing?” Detroit News Sunday Magazine (June 18, 1967).

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR STANLEY SIEGEL

PROFESSOR RUSSELL A. SMITH
"Report of the Advisory Committee on Public Employee Relations to Governor George Romney." (February, 1967).

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR THEODORE J. ST. ANTOINE

PROFESSOR ERIC STEIN
"Legal Remedies of Enterprises in the European Economic Community" (with Professor Peter Hay) in *The American Journal of Comparative Law Reader* (1966).
*Law and Institutions in the Atlantic Area* (with Professor P. Hay) Vol. 1 and 2. (Bobbs-Merrill, 1967).

PROFESSOR ROY L. STEINHEIMER

DR. ANDREWS WATSON

PROFESSOR RICHARD V. WELLMAN

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JAMES J. WHITE

PROFESSOR L. HART WRIGHT
Faculty Activities, 1966-67

*Dean Allen* delivered the Robert S. Marx Lectures at the University of Cincinnati College of Law on the topic “Civil Disobedience and the Legal Order.” He addressed groups in Ann Arbor, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Toledo, Columbus, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Phoenix, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. *Associate Professor Layman E. Allen* served as Editor of the *Jurimetrics Journal*, as Chairman of the Electronic Data Retrieval Committee of the American Bar Association, as a member of the Jurimetrics Committee of the Association of American Law Schools and was a panel participant on the National Symposium on Science and Criminal Justice. *Professor William W. Bishop, Jr.* served as Editor of the *American Journal of International Law* and Vice-President of the American Society of International Law. He was a member of several committees of the Institut de Droit International, and was appointed a member of the Department of State Advisory Committee on the Foreign Relations of the United States. *Dr. Vera Bolgar* was one of the reporters at the VIIth International Congress of Comparative Law held at Uppsala, Sweden in August, 1966. *Professor Olin L. Browder, Jr.* served as Chairman of the Committee on the Rule Against Perpetuities, Real Property, Probate and Trust Law Section of the American Bar Association, and as a consultant to the Michigan Law Revision Commission, drafted a proposed new Michigan statute on powers of appointment. *Mrs. Elizabeth Brown* has participated actively in the comparative study of conflict resolution processes in the tax area. She was appointed commissioner and secretary of the Ann Arbor Building Authority. *Professor Paul D. Carrington* was a member of the Civil Rights Committee of the American Bar Association, Director of the Washtenaw County Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, and a member of the Committee on State Legislation Affecting Academic Freedom of the American Association of University Professors. *Lecturer Robert A. Choate* addressed the Engineering Society of Detroit, the American Law Student Association Sixth Circuit Conference, the University of Michigan Engineering School, and a joint meeting of Eta Kappa Nu and the International Electrical Engineering and Electronics Association. *Professor Alfred F. Conard* was a member of the Executive Committee and Committee on Research of the Association of American Law Schools, the Council for Education in Professional Responsibility, the Committees on Simplification of Security Transfers, Unincorporated Associations, and International Business of the American Bar Association. He served as Vice-Chairman and member of
the Faculty Advisory Committee on the Presidency of the University and Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws of the University Senate. He is Chief Editor of the volume on "Business and Private Organization" of the International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law and was National Reporter for the United States at the International Congress of Comparative Law, Uppsala, Sweden. . . . Professor Frank Cooper was Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Law Committee of the Michigan State Bar, and addressed the luncheon sponsored by the National Labor Relations Board to celebrate the casting of 25 million votes in an NLRA election. He addressed the annual meeting of the Michigan Manufacturers Association. . . . Professor Luke K. Cooper was Chairman of the University Board in Control of Student Publications, a member of the Executive Board of the Ann Arbor Citizens Council, and addressed the Michigan Intercollegiate Press Association. . . . Professor Roger C. Cramton was a member of the Committee on Administrative Law of the Michigan State Bar and of the Executive Committee of the Highway Safety Research Institute. He spoke before the Seventh Annual Probate Seminar and the Missouri Bar Association. . . . Professor Roger Cunningham has been engaged in a study of legal problems in the use of "scenic easements" along the nation's highways, sponsored by the American Association of State Highway Officials and the United States Bureau of Public Roads. As an outgrowth of this project he recorded a discussion for radio broadcast on the topic of conservation of scenic values adjacent to highways. . . . Professor Samuel D. Estep is a member of the Michigan Memorial Phoenix Project Executive Committee, the Committee on International Control of Atomic Energy of the American Bar Association, and of the University of Michigan Press Editorial Committee. . . . Professor B. J. George, Jr. is Editor of the American Journal of Comparative Law, was named Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Criminal Law Administration of the Michigan Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Criminal Administration, and served as Reporter for the Criminal Code Revision Committee. He served as Production Supervisor for a 16-segment training film series, "The Adversaries" for the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, filmed by the University Television Center. He has addressed a large number of groups including those in New York, Lansing, Washington, D.C., Detroit, Chicago, Omaha, Des Moines, Traverse City, Houston, Las Vegas, and Miami. He conducted a seminar session on abortion laws at the University Center for Population Studies and testified on abortion legislation before the Judiciary Committee of the Illinois General Assembly. . . . Professor Whitmore Gray was a member of the Committee on the preparation of a volume of readings on Contracts of the Association of American Law
Schools, a member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Center, is Chairman of the AALS Roundtable on Contracts, and is a member of the International and Comparative Law Committee of the Michigan State Bar and of the Soviet Law Subcommittee of the American Bar Association. He attended and read a paper at the International Comparative Law Congress in Uppsala, Sweden, and participated in sessions of the National Seminar on Communist China and the International Conference on Communist Chinese Law. ... Professor Robert J. Harris consulted with an agency of the State of Wisconsin on the problems of Negro housing. He addressed the members of the Michigan ACLU on problems of residential segregation. ... Professor Carl S. Hawkins served as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Procedure of the State Bar of Michigan and Vice-Chairman and Reporter of the Michigan Supreme Court Committee on Standard Jury Instructions. He addressed groups in Boyne Mountain, Peoria, Edwardsville (Illinois), Chicago, and Detroit. ... Professor Jerold H. Israel served as Co-Reporter for the Michigan Criminal Code Revision Committee and addressed the Berrien County Bar Association in Benton Harbor, Michigan. ... Professor John H. Jackson participated in a symposium on the legal problems of the Atlantic Community and delivered a paper at the annual meeting of the American Society for International Law. He acted as a mediator for the American Association of University Professors and was appointed to the Editorial Advisory Board of the Journal of World Trade. ... Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner served as Chairman of the University Sesquicentennial Committee, Chairman of the Drafting Committee on Uniform Certification Act and of the Committees on Public Information and the Uniformity of Judicial Decisions of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He was elected a member of the Council of the Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities of the American Bar Association and was appointed Membership Chairman of the Section. He acted as a member of the Standing Committee on Ethics of the ABA. He is a member of the Civil Rules Advisory Committee of the United States Supreme Court and of the Evidence Rules Committee. He continued to serve as a Commissioner of the Michigan State Bar and as a member of the Michigan Criminal Code Revision Committee. He served as a member of the Joint Committee on Minor Court Reorganization and as a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation. He was selected Chairman of the Michigan Fellows. He addressed a number of groups including those in Montreal, Washington, D.C., New York, Philadelphia, Lansing, St. Louis, and Kansas City. ... Professor Joseph R. Julin is a member of the Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law of the American Bar Association and is Chairman of the Committee
on New Developments in Real Estate Practice. He is a member of the Section of Probate and Trust Law of the Michigan State Bar. He is a member of the Ann Arbor Board of Education. He is a weekly commentator on “Law in the News” distributed nationally by the University of Michigan Broadcasting Service and has continued his activities with the University’s television service. He addressed the Washtenaw Estate Planning Council for Laymen and served as a member of the faculty of the National Trust School. . . . Associate Professor Douglas A. Kahn has continued his activities as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Estate Tax of the Estate and Gift Tax Committee of the American Bar Association Tax Section. He has addressed groups in New York, Washington, D.C., Boyne Mountain, and Detroit. . . . Professor Yale Kamisar addressed the Conference of Chief Justices in Montreal, the sixteenth annual conference for the Fourth United States Judicial Circuit, and the law faculty and law review of the University of Wisconsin. He addressed other groups in Montreal, Ann Arbor, New York, and Boulder (Colorado). He testified before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, and served as Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Rights of the Accused of the American Bar Association Section on Criminal Law. . . . Professor Paul G. Kauper delivered the Robert M. Storey Lecture at Southern Methodist University Law School on the topic “The Supreme Court: Hybrid Organ of State”. He read a paper at the Constitutional Law Roundtable at the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, was guest Professor at the University of Alabama Law School, took part in a symposium at Wittenberg University on the constitutional rights of accused persons. He served as National President of the Order of the Coif, was a member of the National Committee for Amish Religious Freedom and of the Condemnation Procedure Committee of the Michigan State Bar. He was Consultant to the Study on Religious Liberty conducted by the Lutheran Church of America and a member of the Committee of the Lutheran Council USA for “A Study of the Church in a Changing Social Order”. . . . Associate Professor Thomas E. Kauper served as a consultant with the Michigan Department of Commerce in connection with legislation on price discrimination. . . . Professor Frank R. Kennedy continued his services as Reporter for the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules and is a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the National Bankruptcy Conference. He is Chairman of the Senate Advisory Committee on University Affairs, and is a member of the National Council of the American Association of University Professors. He addressed groups in Austin (Texas), New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York, and Phoenix. . . . Professor Spencer L. Kimball is
Staff Director of the Wisconsin Legislative Council’s Insurance Laws Revision Committee and member of the New York Special Committee on Insurance Holding Companies. He is a member of Committee A of the Association of University Professors and Chairman of a subcommittee of Committee A. He serves on the Insurance Committee of the Michigan State Bar and on the Coif Triennial Award Committee of the Order of the Coif. . . . Professor Robert L. Knauss served as Chairman of a Joint Faculty-Student University Committee on the role of students in University affairs and was a member of the Special Ad Hoc Committee on the Response of the University to the Subpoena of the House Un-American Activities Committee. He organized and acted as rapporteur for the Conference on Capital Formation sponsored by the American Society of International Law. He participated in the Business Associations Round Table of the Association of American Law Schools and in the Conference on Codification of Federal Securities Law sponsored by the American Bar Association. He is a member of the ABA Committee on Federal Regulation of Securities and Subcommittee on General Accounting Problems. . . . Professor Arthur R. Miller testified before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the United States Senate and on two occasions testified before the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyright of the United States Senate. He is Co-Chairman of the Task Force on Law and Related Matters of the Inter-university Communications Council, Member of the Special Subcommittee on Computers of the Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Revision, Consultant to the Committee on Computers and Data Retrieval of the Michigan State Bar, and Research Associate of the Mental Health Research Institute. He prepared a memorandum on the Uniform Interstate and International Procedure Act for the Michigan Law Revision Committee, and appeared on the nationally televised Mike Douglas Show to discuss computers and individual privacy. He addressed groups in Boulder (Colorado), Detroit, and New York, and conducted a seminar at the National Library of Medicine in Washington, D.C. . . . Professor George E. Palmer is a member of the Board of Directors of the Washtenaw Association for Retarded Children and a member of the State Residential Care Committee of the Michigan Association for Retarded Children. . . . Professor William J. Pierce is President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Law Revision Commission, Vice-Chairman of the Governor’s Task Force on Water Resources, Pollution and Control, and was Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Council for the Juvenile Division of the Washtenaw County Probate Court. He is a member of the Michigan Advisory Committee on INTERCOM, the
president's Committee on Civil Rights Under Law, and alternate member of the Permanent Editorial Board for the Uniform Commercial Code. He was a consultant for the Temporary State Commission on the New York Constitutional Convention. He testified before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions of the United States Senate. He is a member of the research committee of the Council on State Governments and spoke before the Institute of the States at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He has addressed many groups including those at the State University at Buffalo, Monroe Community College, and at Arden House. . . . Professor Marcus L. Plant is President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Faculty Representative to and Secretary of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, and member and Secretary of the Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics. He is a member of the Joint Committee on Cooperation Between the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Association of American Law Schools, the Medico-Legal Committee of the Michigan State Bar, and serves as Associate Editor of the Michigan State Bar Journal. He served as a member of the Ann Arbor Charter Revision Committee. . . . Professor Alan N. Polasky is a member of the American Judicature Society, the American Institute of C.P.A.'s, and the American Accounting Society. . . . Associate Professor Beverley J. Pooley is a member of the Foreign Law Recruitment, and Executive Liaison Committees of the American Association of Law Librarians and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Relations with Library Schools. He spent two months in Ghana and is serving as an adviser to the Ghana Constitutional Commission. . . . Assistant Dean Roy F. Proffitt served as Secretary of the Special Committee of the Michigan State Bar for Revision of the Criminal Code. He is a member of the University President's Committee on the Role of Students in Decision-Making. . . . Professor Terrance Sandalow is Assistant Reporter for the American Law Institute's Project on Public Control of Land Use and Development. He addressed the Institute on Minnesota Municipal Law and Procedure, and is a member of the Committee on Urban Transportation Law of the Highway Research Board. . . . Associate Professor Joseph L. Sax is a member of the Board of the Washtenaw County American Civil Liberties Union. He participated in a radio broadcast on slum housing problems. . . . Professor Russell A. Smith was Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Public Employee Relations appointed by Governor Romney. He addressed the Labor Law Section of the Wisconsin Bar Association and addressed groups in Madison (Wisconsin), Mackinac Island, Lansing, and Detroit. . . . Associate Professor Theodore J. St. Antoine is a member of the Public Review Panel, appointed to review salary scales of hearing
officers of three Michigan State labor agencies. He addressed groups at Mackinac Island and in San Francisco. . . . Professor Eric Stein was elected Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Atlantic Studies of the Atlantic Institute. He is a member of the Committee on International Control of Atomic Energy of the American Bar Association Section of International and Comparative Law, of the Board of Review and Development of the American Society of International Law, of the Board of Editors of the American Journal of International Law and the Common Market Review, and of the Advisory Committee of the Institute for European Studies, Free University of Brussels. He was appointed a member of the Advisory Panel on European Affairs of the United States Department of State. He addressed groups and participated in conferences at Notre Dame, Berkeley (California), Washington, D.C., East Lansing, and Ann Arbor. . . . Professor Roy L. Steinheimer served as Law School representative on the University Steering Committee for the Development of Academic Opportunities. He lectured on the Uniform Commercial Code before groups throughout the country. . . . Dr. Andrew S. Watson has been on leave throughout the academic year conducting research in Great Britain. . . . Professor Richard V. Wellman is responsible for the re-draft of the Proposed Uniform Probate Code for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He has lectured on probate reform before a large number of groups including those in Lansing, Detroit, Columbus (Ohio), Oakland County, and Boyne Mountain. He has directed the Alumni Survey, which this year focused on the University of Michigan Law School Class of 1952. . . . Associate Professor James J. White served as a member of the Board of the Washtenaw Legal Aid Association, of the Legal Services Program Subcommittee of the Wayne County Economic Opportunity Committee, and of the Board of Directors of the Wayne County Suburban Legal Services, Inc. He addressed groups in Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, and Des Moines. . . . Professor L. Hart Wright is Director of the Michigan Tax Project sponsored by the Tax Section of the Michigan State Bar in cooperation with the Regional Commissioner of the Michigan Department of Revenue. He testified before the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the United States Senate and before the Taxation Committee of the Michigan House of Representatives. He addressed groups in Washington, D.C., New York, and Detroit.