1968

Report to the President for the Year, 1967-68

University of Michigan Law School

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Report to the President of the University for the Year, 1967-68
This is the first of the annual reports that I have had the privilege of submitting to you in your new capacity as President of The University of Michigan. It is a genuine pleasure to do so and to express once again the cordial greetings of our faculty as you begin what we are confident will be a long and distinguished tenure as executive head of this great University.

The year just passed in the Law School cannot easily be captured in a few paragraphs. It was a year of movement which I believe left us, on the whole, in a stronger position than before. It was a year in which some old problems were solved and in which others became better defined and hence perhaps more susceptible of solution in the future. The events of the dangerous age in which we are living had their impacts on us all, and the result was frequently unease and agitation. The uncertainties produced by changes in the selective service regulations were also a source of agitation; and I shall not forego the observation that much of this distress might have been avoided by greater wisdom and sensitivity on the part of those responsible for devising national policy on the procurement of military manpower. It was nevertheless a productive year for both students and faculty. Some indication of the scholarly potential of the faculty was revealed by the production of thirteen books under faculty authorship and a large number of impressive contributions of shorter length. Records of faculty productivity and public service are appended to this report.
PROBLEMS OF ACADEMIC POLICY

In my annual report to President Hatcher last year I sought to identify three areas of particular challenge to American legal education, and to summarize some of the responses being made to these challenges by the University of Michigan Law School. The three areas discussed in last year's report were described as "law and the new knowledge", "the quest for social justice", and "the search for international community".

Again this year I should like to return briefly to the broader problems of academic policy. I do so for I believe that a great deal of what is currently being done at this School reflects the faculty's conception of the new demands being made on legal education; hence the activities of the School are fully comprehensible only by reference to broad considerations of educational policy. That we are living in an era of precipitous change and that these changes are producing profound alterations in the structure and assumptions of higher education are propositions that require no great elaboration in these remarks. Legal education has gained no immunity from the stresses and doubts afflicting all of American higher education. In addition, it faces the peculiar problems associated with the responsibility of training young persons for membership in a vital public profession.

No single formula encompasses all of the problems that now face the law schools and which will surely become more acute in the course of the next twenty years. But I believe that a significant part of these problems can be located by putting the following question: Do lawyers know enough about the right things to insure their relevance in the new world that is rapidly unfolding? That lawyers, themselves, are asking this question represents a significant revolution in attitudes. If there is any one conception about themselves that lawyers have cherished more than any other, it is that lawyers are the great generalists of our society. No question involving man in his social aspects is too complex (it has been thought) for the lawyer to understand, resolve into its component parts, and thus assist in its wise and prompt solution. That this is not an entirely idle boast is demonstrated by the remarkable involvement and contributions of lawyers in almost every facet of our national life since the birth of the republic. I believe that the lawyer's role of
skilled generalist still possesses high social utility and may, indeed, be of greater importance in the future than in the past. Yet, paradoxically, we are learning that in many areas of business and governmental activity, the performance of the generalist's role requires a great deal more specialized knowledge than heretofore. Moreover, we are learning that merely analytical skills, although of unchallengeable importance, are not enough. We need to develop greater research skills, among other things. If we had done so earlier, the profession would not now find itself in the embarrassing position of being confronted by a nation-wide crisis in the administration of justice without the necessary knowledge and techniques to deal with it promptly and effectively.

There is of course nothing new in the comments just made. This is a period of ferment in American legal education, and diagnoses of its ills and prescriptions for its cure are in good supply. In reading recent literature on this subject, however, I have been struck by how little specific attention has been focused on the training of the law professor in the future. Yet it seems clear that insuring the presence of teachers in the law schools who, in the aggregate, command sufficiently broad areas of knowledge and who are capable of relating that knowledge to the demands of the legal order in the years ahead, is an objective of great importance and one deserving immediate attention.

A concern about the preparation of young persons for the teaching of law does not imply past failure. At present most faculty members in American law schools of quality are recruited in the first instance from among young men and women who possess an undergraduate college degree and who have completed a basic course in a good law school. They will have had perhaps two to five years' experience in private practice, as a judicial law clerk, as a member of the legal staff of a government agency, or some combination of these activities. In general, this policy of recruitment has worked well. In the course of the past ten years, for example, it has brought to the law schools a large number of unusually able and dedicated young teachers and scholars. My suspicion is that these new teachers are, on the average, by far the best equipped group to enter law teaching in any comparable period in the history of American legal education.

Although I do not anticipate dramatic changes in the patterns of
faculty recruitment in the next decade, either at this School or in other law schools of quality, the necessities of the situation will, I believe, force modifications of these practices. Perhaps the most important factor to generate change is the rapid accumulation of knowledge relevant to the practice of law both in its public and private aspects. Little in the academic backgrounds or professional experience of most law teachers has equipped them to deal with these new issues. The law faculties themselves have been the first to perceive this truth, and accordingly a remarkable effort of self-education has manifested itself in law schools throughout the country. I recently commented on this development in the following terms: "There are few other departments of the modern American university in which efforts at self-education by faculty members in areas outside the traditional definitions of their discipline are being so widely and conscientiously undertaken. This is a fact in which we are entitled to take satisfaction. But the phenomenon also constitutes one measure of our needs." ("One Aspect of the Problem of Relevance in Legal Education," 54 Va. L. Rev. 595, 599 (1968)).

Regardless of the credentials of academic training and experience the law teacher brings to his task, the rapid movement of knowledge and events will demand continuing and substantial efforts of self-education on the part of the individual faculty member if his full contribution is to be made and obsolescence avoided. While this is very largely a matter of individual effort and motivation, I believe the law schools bear a substantial responsibility to encourage these efforts and to facilitate them in every feasible way. One of the most useful devices to fulfill this institutional responsibility are judicious policies relating to academic leave and released time. On February 9, 1968, our faculty adopted a statement of policy relating to academic leave which I shall quote in part; for I believe it is significant and in some small measure responsive to the problems I have outlined:

Grants of funds from the William W. Cook Foundation for Legal Research are available for (among other uses) released time to pursue designated research projects. These may include education and training of faculty members to add to their existing talents, as (for instance) to learn languages, social science research methods or any other useful matter. There should be no postponement of eligibility for new or young teachers.

In awarding grants among competing applicants, the Committee
should give weight to the special need of a young teacher for leave time in order to bring himself to the research frontier of his subject. It is the policy of the faculty, therefore, that young faculty members should normally expect, upon appropriate application, to receive a semester research leave at full pay after they have taught six semesters at this school and have received tenure. This leave may be to pursue 1) special research, or 2) special training or education. . . .

The statement is notable both because of the frank recognition of the uses of released time to advance the efforts at self-education of the faculty and the affirmation of the importance of a period of leave rather early in the teaching career. After three years, a young teacher will normally have made good progress in the development of his teaching skills and will at least have begun to define his program of research for future years. At this point he will often be in a position to evaluate the deficiencies in his background which must be remedied if his scholarly interests are to be successfully pursued. In many instances, therefore, a period of leave granted at this point in the teacher's career may be expected to pay substantial dividends in his future development as a scholar and instructor.

There are, of course, other strategies open to a law school concerned that its faculty possess the knowledge and techniques necessary to insure the continuing relevance of its instructional and research programs. Utilization of the joint appointment constitutes one example. The University of Michigan Law School has for many years understood the advantages of having on its faculty, persons trained in other disciplines who continue actively to cultivate the disciplines in which they were trained. This School was one of the first to add a psychiatrist to its regular faculty, and for several years Dr. Andrew S. Watson has enriched our intellectual life by his insights and techniques, and sometimes by his thorough-going criticisms of what we do. For some time, also, the School has enjoyed the part-time services of Professor Angus Campbell, distinguished Director of the Survey Research Center of the University's Institute for Social Research. Professor Campbell offers a seminar in quantitative research methods, available to both our graduate and undergraduate students. In the year just ended we added further strength to this area of instruction by inviting one of the country's leading investigators of police behavior and the administration of criminal justice to join our staff as a lecturer. Professor Albert J. Reiss, Jr.,
Chairman of the University's Department of Sociology, will be offering a seminar in criminal law research methodology in the Fall Term, 1968. For several years the School has been interested in adding an economist to its staff to enlarge its instruction in the law-economics area and to enhance its already close relations with the Department of Economics. It is a pleasure to say that the able young economist, Peter O. Steiner of the University of Wisconsin, accepted our invitation and will be contributing his half-time services to the School beginning in the fall of 1968.

We are employing still other approaches to the problem. One of the most interesting of these, and an expedient that I believe will be turned to with increasing frequency by law schools in the generation ahead, is that of adding to our faculty, persons who have or who are in the process of acquiring full credentials both in law and in another discipline. Associate Professor Layman E. Allen and his wide-ranging work in law, learning theory, knowledge retrieval, and other areas provides a prime example. In the year just ended invitations were extended to two young men of outstanding scholastic achievements in their law school studies and who will be pursuing work at the doctoral level while teaching part-time in the Law School as regular members of the faculty. Mr. Richard O. Lempert, a graduate of this School, will be completing his work in sociology as he undertakes his career as a law teacher. Mr. Donald H. Regan, who studied at the University of Virginia Law School and at Oxford, will be pursuing his doctoral studies in philosophy while teaching part-time in this School.

There are those in the law school world who profess to view developments of the sort that I have been describing with some disquiet. While conceding that the rise of new knowledge and the burgeoning of new social issues demand, even force, responses from the law schools, they see a danger that in the efforts to meet these challenges something of the distinctively legal contribution will be lost. I do not share these fears. The "legal approach" is a product of the lawyer's role and retains great toughness and vitality. This is true because the lawyer's role continues to possess high social utility. So long as this prevails, I do not fear either the seduction or contamination of the law schools from close contacts with other bodies of knowledge and their practitioners. In my judgment, the much more realistic fear is that legal education may become so
isolated from the main intellectual currents of the twentieth-century world that its products will be handicapped in, and ultimately incapable of, performing the traditional lawyer's functions in the new society that is emerging. The position of the law schools, it seems to me, is well expressed in the observation of a character in a popular modern novel: "If we want things to stay as they are, things will have to change."

FACULTY

At the beginning of the university year, 1967-68, there were forty-seven persons on the faculty of the Law School with academic rank of Assistant Professor or higher. This figure does not include visiting or emeritus professors, but it does encompass several who were on full-time administrative assignment. The comparable figure a year later will be fifty-one. In this year 1967-68, fifty-four persons performed teaching functions in the School on either a full-time or part-time basis. The figure for 1968-69 promises to be sixty-three. These latter figures include the group of young instructors on one-year appointments, visiting senior faculty members from American law schools and overseas, lecturers who are members of other departments of the University, and three members of the bar who offer instruction in certain specialty areas.

It will be seen that movement toward increase in the size of the faculty continues, as it has during most of the post-war period. I believe that this trend will persist for some time to come. Not all of the consequences of increased faculty size, of course, are salutary. It is creating serious pressures on office space that once was so abundant in the Law Quadrangle. It is not as easy now for the individual faculty member to know all of his colleagues intimately; and the problem of maintaining easy communication within the faculty demands thought and management not required in earlier times. Yet I believe that the enlargement of the faculty is evidence of the health and vigor of the School, and is necessary if the School's distinction and leadership are to be maintained. Programs such as small-group instruction in the first year, the development of enlarged and more diversified research undertakings, experiments like that involving released time and academic leave discussed in the previous section of this report, and much more, require the enlarge-
ment of our teaching and research staff. The problems that attend this development are not trivial, and require wisdom and ingenuity in their solution. But the movement toward diversity and complexity is intrinsic to the times, and an institution seeking to serve the times will inevitably take on some of the characteristics of the age in which it finds itself.

In 1967-68 the School lost four senior faculty members to high administrative positions in other institutions. Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner became Dean of the Wayne State University Law School. Professor Spencer L. Kimball accepted the deanship at the University of Wisconsin Law School, and Professor Roy L. Steinheimer, Jr., is to be the new Dean at the Washington and Lee University Law School. Professor B. J. George resigned to fill the position of Associate Director of the Practicing Law Institute in New York. It is a remarkable fact that in four years’ time, five American law schools turned to the faculty of The University of Michigan for their new deans. It should, no doubt, be a matter of pride that the Michigan faculty has proved such a popular source of leadership in American legal education. No other school has, to my knowledge, made a remotely comparable contribution of this sort during the same period. Frankly, however, I hope for a moratorium on such expressions of esteem, and for a more equitable distribution of these tributes among the faculties of other leading law schools.

It is a high compliment to the group who accepted invitations to join the Law School faculty in 1967-68 to say that, despite the loss of our valued senior colleagues mentioned above, we ended the university year pleased with the over-all development of the faculty and optimistic about the future of the School. We began the year by adding to our faculty an experienced law teacher and scholar who happens also to be the President of the University. The appointment was not simply pro forma. It was processed with all of the customary formalities; and the appointee immediately assumed an active, if necessarily limited, teaching role in the School.

In the year just past we learned of the impending return of Marvin L. Niehuss to active teaching after a generation of outstanding contributions to the administration of the University, most recently as Executive Vice-President. This is in no sense a “new” appointment, for Mr. Niehuss has retained his status as a member of the Law faculty throughout this long period. We look forward to his resuming closer relations with the School.
Those accepting invitations to membership in our teaching faculty include the following: Dean John W. Reed of the University of Colorado Law School is returning as Professor of Law to the faculty on which he earlier served for many years. He will also assume the responsibilities of Director of the Institute for Continuing Legal Education, a position vacated when Mr. E. Donald Shapiro accepted the directorship of the Practicing Law Institute in New York. Mr. Richard B. Sobol, an honor graduate from Columbia Law School in 1961 and most recently Chief Staff Counsel for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, will join us as an Associate Professor. Mr. John G. Kester, formerly President of the Harvard Law Review and later an attorney in the Office of the General Counsel of the Army, will serve as an Assistant Professor, as will Mr. Charles Donahue, Jr., who recently served in the Office of the General Counsel of the Air Force and as Assistant General Counsel for the President's Commission on Postal Organization. I have already mentioned the appointments of Professor Peter O. Steiner and of Assistant Professors Richard O. Lempert and Donald H. Regan.

The year 1967-68 saw a reallocation of administrative duties in the Law School and the creation of new administrative positions. In recognition of over ten years of dedicated and highly efficient performance of his duties as Assistant Dean, Roy F. Proffitt was named Associate Dean. Professor Joseph R. Julian was also appointed Associate Dean, and will continue his teaching duties on a half-time basis. Mr. Kenneth L. Yourd was advanced to the position of Assistant Dean. Matthew P. McCauley was also appointed Assistant Dean and will serve as Admissions Officer for the School.

The life of the School has been enriched over the years by the presence of visiting faculty members. In 1967-68 three visitors taught in the Winter Term. Professor Quincy Wright, a distinguished political scientist and emeritus member of the University of Virginia faculty, offered a seminar for students of the Law School and of the Political Science Department. Professor Ryuichi Hirano of Tokyo University taught in the field of comparative criminal law. Julio A. Olavarria, Professor of Commercial Law at the University of Chile, collaborated with Professor Conard in a seminar on comparative company law and offered instruction in legal problems of Spanish-speaking nations. Visitors in the summer of 1967 included Professor David P. Currie of the University of Chicago, Professor
Leroy S. Merrifield of George Washington University, Professor Sanford N. Katz of the University of Florida, and Professor Thomas Buergenthal of the State University of New York at Buffalo. I regret to report the loss of Professor Frank E. Cooper, whose death on February 16, 1968, ended eighteen years of devoted service as a member of the faculty of this School. I must also report the deaths of three distinguished Emeritus Professors: Laylin K. James, Burke Shartel, and John B. Waite. All four of these men made significant contributions to the School, and their continuing influence will be strongly felt in future years.

STUDENT BODY

As has been true of entering classes at the Law School in recent years, the first-year class in the university year, 1967-68, was selected from an exceptionally large group of highly qualified candidates for admission. On the basis of academic performance in undergraduate colleges and on the Law School Aptitude Test, the 1,059 students who registered in August, 1967, constituted the student body best equipped for law studies in the entire history of the University of Michigan Law School. Among these 1,059 students were 41 women. Twenty-four of the 1,059 were pursuing graduate studies, a number somewhat lower than the previous year. As usual the student body reveals great geographical diversity. The students came to the School from fifty-nine states, territories, and countries. One hundred ninety-six undergraduate colleges and universities were represented in the student body.

For the past two years we have been in search of a staff member who could devote something approaching full time to our student recruitment and admissions program. Our objectives include not only that of maintaining and increasing the academic quality of our entering students, but of insuring a healthy intellectual, cultural, geographic, and ethnic diversity in our student body. We believe also that this School, as well as other leading law schools, has an obligation to minimize some of the curious and even astonishing misconceptions about law studies and the legal profession possessed by some college undergraduates of great talent and high potential for public service as lawyers. Mr. Matthew P. McCauley, a recent graduate of the School, accepted our invitation to undertake these important responsibilities as Assistant Dean.
Although this is not the occasion for a full discussion of the matter, I must report that the Lawyers Club is beset by serious problems and that these problems raise the question of its future as a residential accommodation for law students. There can be little question about the important contributions the Club has made to the academic program and the intellectual life of the School. It was demonstrating the value of the “residential college” concept long before that phrase became fashionable in university circles. The Lawyers Club was opened for occupancy some forty years ago. It is in need of basic rehabilitation and repair if it is to be maintained as a residential facility, and the costs of rehabilitation will approach one million dollars. The donor who contributed this handsome facility to the University made no financial provision for its physical maintenance. The Club, caught in the inflationary spiral, is unable to generate income from current operations sufficient to meet these needs. The magnitude of the problem is such that without substantial assistance from the University, the future of the Club as a residence hall for students is in serious jeopardy.

One of the greatest assets of the University of Michigan Law School is its magnificent collection of books. Its holdings as of June 30, 1968, consisted of 380,000 volumes. Accessions since the beginning of the fiscal year numbered 14,500. But the distinction of the Library is based on more than the fact that it contains one of the largest collections of legal materials in the United States. Many of its specialized collections are unique in the western hemisphere. In addition, the Library is responding to unprecedented demands for services in support of the accelerated pace of research and new programs of instruction that are now characteristic of the School. The increase in the size of the collection and the complexity of its operations are creating acute space problems. I am happy to report, however, that developments in the year just past give promise of a speedy solution to the difficult and long-standing problem of providing adequate lighting for the Library’s main reading room.
PLACEMENT

The unprecedented affluence of the country and the effects of the military obligations of law students and recent graduates on the supply of young lawyers, continues to maintain demand for the services of our graduates at record levels. This is true despite a steady increase in the number of students enrolled in law schools throughout the country. In 1967-68, 301 seniors registered in our placement office, the largest number in recent years. The number of interviewers visiting the School reached the record level of 242.

Of the 257 students from whom we received reports of placement by May, 1968, the largest group by far, 149, were employed by private law firms. Substantial numbers reported other forms of employment and activities, however: 25 accepted employment with government agencies, state and federal; 12 with corporations; 15 as judicial law clerks; 26 were planning some form of post-graduate study or research; 5 will be teaching.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Few problems involving the administration of the School demand closer attention than that of meeting the needs of deserving students for the financial assistance required to undertake and complete their legal education. The problem is one of high importance at any time, as may be demonstrated by observing the large percentage of our most distinguished alumni who could not have attended this School but for financial assistance provided by it in the past. But the problem is much more critical today because of general inflationary factors and the rise in tuition rates necessitated by the financial exigencies of the University. Our tuition levels now approach those of the most distinguished private institutions, and yet our resources for this purpose are less per student than many of these schools. It is apparent that we must enlarge our funds for this purpose without delay. This is another area in which we are required to run very fast to stand still, but in which we cannot afford to stand still.

In 1967-68, 424 students received a total of $483,825 in financial assistance from Law School funds. It should be noted that $204,845 of this assistance was granted in the form of loans, and $130,580 as “moral obligation” awards. The figure of $483,825 is
some $57,000 in excess of that in 1966-67, and some $167,000 in excess of that in 1963-64. We are, of course, aware that our students receive assistance from sources other than Law School funds. Although in the nature of things it is impossible to obtain complete information on this matter, we do know that our students received at least $275,315 from outside sources last year. When this figure is added to the awards made from Law School funds, a total of $759,140 is reached. This figure, while large, is far from being responsive to the need.

PRIVATE GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

No Dean of the University of Michigan Law School can be other than impressed by the importance of private financial contributions to the School. Although the large bulk of the School's finances are supplied by the legislative appropriation, I know of no money possessing higher marginal utility than the private gifts contributed to the School by its friends and alumni. As I have stated in the past, the moneys privately contributed represent the difference between a School of moderate competence and one possessing genuine distinction; and this is likely to be even more true in the future than in the past. Moreover, the private gifts provide us a small element of stability of inestimable value in the vagaries of university financing that are afflicting all institutions of higher education, both public and private.

I am happy to report that our program of annual giving is continuing its course of healthy development. Under the devoted and
effective direction of its National Chairman, Mr. Benjamin M. Quigg, Jr., of Philadelphia, the Law School received gifts from 3,458 contributors amounting to a record total of $210,774.55 in the calendar year, 1967. If the new January 31 termination date for the campaign is taken into account, the thirteen-month total reached $225,470.80. In its seven-year history the annual totals of the Law School Fund have increased over 400 per cent. It would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of this impressive support of the School.

Although the University-wide $55 Million Program has ended, the Law School benefitted from this campaign, and continues to do so as annual pledge payments are received from contributors. In addition, the School was the beneficiary of a number of gifts not falling within the categories mentioned above, and of which note should be made. In many cases these gifts took the form of funds to memorialize deceased faculty or alumni of the School. Although it will not be possible to list all of these gifts in this report, they have been received with genuine appreciation by the School.

I shall make specific mention of only two of the larger gifts. Due to the generosity of Thomas Sunderland, Esq., of Boston, property of the value of $55,375 was received to contribute to the establishment of the Edson R. Sunderland Professorship of Law. The Professorship has been created, and it was my pleasure to appoint one of our distinguished senior faculty members, Professor Russell A. Smith, as the first incumbent. It is our hope that many other of our alumni who knew and admired Professor Sunderland, surely one of the outstanding figures in the history of the School, will wish to add their contributions in order to convert the Professorship into a fully endowed chair as speedily as possible. The School was also fortunate to be the beneficiary of a gift of $173,570.15 from the estate of an alumnus, Mr. Henry K. Huber. The income of the fund is to be used for student financial assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

July 1, 1968

Francis A. Allen
Dean
Faculty Publications, 1967-68

DEAN FRANCIS A. ALLEN

"The Supreme Court Discovers the Juvenile Court" in *New Directions*: 67. (Citizen's Committee on the Juvenile Court, Chicago, 1967). pp. 8-12.


ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LAYMAN E. ALLEN


PROFESSOR WILLIAM W. BISHOP, JR.


DR. VERA BOLGAR


PROFESSOR OLIN L. BROWDER, JR.

*Perpetuity Handbook*, 3d ed. (Committee on Rules Against Perpetuities, Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law, American Bar Assoc., 1967).

PROFESSOR PAUL D. CARRINGTON

LECTURER ROBERT A. CHOATE

PROFESSOR ALFRED F. CONARD
"New Hope for Consensus in the Automobile Injury Impasse" in Dollars, Delay and the Automobile Victim (1968) pp. 397-412.
"The Economic Treatment of Automobile Injuries", reprinted in Dollars, Delay and the Automobile Victim (1968) 413-468.

PROFESSOR ROGER C. CRAMTON
"Legal Curbs on Drivers", Analogy (Spring 1968) pp. 23-25.

PROFESSOR ROGER A. CUNNINGHAM

PROFESSOR SAMUEL D. ESTEP

PROFESSOR WHITMORE GRAY

PROFESSOR ROBERT J. HARRIS
"The Obstacles to Fair Housing" (with E. Feingold) 74 Am. Federationist 5-8 (June, 1967)
"Open Occupancy", Detroit Lawyer 177-79 (December, 1967).

PROFESSOR CARL S. HAWKINS
"Practice Commentary on Revised Judicature Act" in Michigan Compiled Laws


**PROFESSOR JEROLD H. ISRAEL**


**PROFESSOR JOHN H. JACKSON**


**ASSOCIATE DEAN CHARLES W. JOINER**


**PROFESSOR JOSEPH R. JULIN**

*Report of the Committee on New Developments in Real Estate Practice.* (Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law, American Bar Association, 1967).

**ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DOUGLAS A. KAHN**


**PROFESSOR YALE KAMISAR**


**PROFESSOR PAUL G. KAUPER**


ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR THOMAS E. KAUPER


PROFESSOR FRANK R. KENNEDY


Report of the Drafting Committee of the National Bankruptcy Conference (1967).

Memoranda for the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules: "Dismissals" (1967); "Effect of Appeal on Date of First Meeting of Creditors" (1968); "Reconsideration and Review of Administrative Orders; Applicability of FRCP 60 in Bankruptcy" (1968); "Duty of Trustee to Give Notice of Bankruptcy to Third Persons" (1968); "Compensation of Trustees, Receivers, Officers, and Employers" (1968); "Drafts for the Shelf: Fourth Packet (1967), Fifth Packet (1968), Sixth Packet" (1968).

PROFESSOR SPENCER L. KIMBALL


PROFESSOR ROBERT L. KNAUSS


PROFESSOR ARTHUR R. MILLER


PROFESSOR GEORGE E. PALMER


PROFESSOR WILLIAM J. PIERCE


PROFESSOR MARCUS L. PLANT


PROFESSOR ALAN N. POLASKY


"Business Financing—Corporate Tax Aspects", Chapter 2 in Creative Business

"Estate Planning for the Migrant Executive", (Second Annual Institute on Estate Planning.) (Newkirk and University of Miami, 1968).


"Discretionary Powers of Trustees—Drafting Considerations" (Southwestern Legal Foundation Inst. on Wills and Probate, Dallas, 1968).

PROFESSOR TERENCE SANDALOW


"Local Government Land Use Control", 24 Bench and Bar of Minn. 12-23 (No. 5, 1967).

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOSEPH L. SAX


ASSISTANT PROFESSOR STANLEY SIEGEL


PROFESSOR RUSSELL A. SMITH


Report to Governor George Romney of the Advisory Committee on Public Employee Relations. (Supplemental Report, 1967).

Findings and Recommendations on Unresolved Economic and Other Issues, City of Detroit and Detroit Police Officers Association (1968)


ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR THEODORE J. ST. ANTOINE


PROFESSOR ERIC STEIN

"Hacia La Supremacia Del Tratado-Constitución Por Mandato Judicial En La Comunidad Económica Europea" in Relaciones entre el Derecho Comunitario y el Derecho Nacional. (Institute Interamericano De Estudios Jurídicos Internacionales, 1967) pp. 269-306.

"Decision-Making in the European Communities" (Conference on Decision-Making in International Institutions, University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business, 1968) pp. 1-66.

PROFESSOR ROY L. STEINHEIMER, JR.


DR. ANDREW S. WATSON


PROFESSOR RICHARD V. WELLMAN


"Probate Law for the Future", 14 St. Louis Bar J. (No. 1, Fall 1967).


PROFESSOR L. HART WRIGHT


Faculty Activities, 1967-68

Dean Allen served for a short period as a member of a Presidential Task Force in Washington. He received the Northwestern University Alumni Merit Award and the Aurora (Illinois) Achievement Award. He addressed groups in Ann Arbor, Detroit, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Memphis, New Orleans, Monterey (California), Kansas City, and Washington, D.C. . . . Associate Professor Layman E. Allen was a member and retiring Chairman of the Electronic Data Retrieval Committee of the American Bar Association, and of the Executive Committee of the Mental Health Research Institute. . . . Professor William W. Bishop, Jr. continued as Editor-in-Chief of the American Journal of International Law. He was a member of the Executive Council and Board of Review and Development of the American Society of International Law. He was also a member of the Committees on International and Comparative Law of the State Bar of Michigan, and on Prevention of Pollution of the Sea, Institut de Droit International. . . . Dr. Vera Bolgar was a member of the American Foreign Law Association and of the Association Internationale de Législation Comparée. . . . Professor Olin L. Browder, Jr., was Chairman of the Committee on Rules Against Perpetuities, Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law, American Bar Association. . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Brown continued her service as Secretary for the Ann Arbor Building Authority. . . . Professor Paul D. Carrington was a member of the Committee on State Legislation of the American Association of University Professors, of the Board of Directors of the Washtenaw County American Civil Liberties Union, and of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities, American Bar Association. He lectured at the ICLE Conference on Hospital Liability and at a meeting of the State Tax Assessors. . . . Lecturer Robert A. Choate was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Michigan Patent Law Association. He addressed the Engineering Society of Detroit and the Knights of the Round Table. . . . Professor Alfred F. Conard was Chairman of the Committee on Research of the Association of American Law Schools and of the University Senate Committee on Staff Excellence. He is a member and trustee of the Law and
Society Association, and a member of the Council on Education for Professional Responsibility (ABA-AALS), and of the Council of the Section of Banking and Business Law, American Bar Association. He lectured at the University of Illinois, Rutgers University, at an ICLE Conference in Washington, D.C., and before the Central Michigan Casualty Underwriters at Lansing. . . . Professor Frank E. Cooper, before his untimely death, served as Faculty Editor of Prospectus: A Journal of Law Reform. . . . Professor Luke K. Cooperrider continued his service as Chairman of the University Board in Control of Student Publications. He was also Chairman of the Ann Arbor Citizens Council. . . . Professor Roger C. Cramton was a member of the Executive Committee of the Highway Safety Research Institute. He was Chairman of the University Subcommittee on the Faculty Center and a member of the Campus Planning and Development Center. He was Chairman of the Law School Committee on Personnel, and served as Associate Editor of the Journal of Conflict Resolution. . . . Professor Roger A. Cunningham completed an extensive research report on “Scenic Easements” which will be published by the Highway Research Board, National Research Council. He continued to serve as member of the Committee on Condemnation and Land Use Control of the Highway Research Board. He delivered a speech at Michigan State University and two addresses at a Symposium of the New Jersey Institute for Continuing Legal Education. . . . Professor Samuel D. Estep served as a member of a Task Force for the Council of Economic Advisers and prepared a confidential report for that organization. He was a member of the committees of the Michigan State Bar and of the American Bar Association on Nuclear Energy. . . . Professor Whitmore Gray was Chairman of the Contracts Roundtable of the Association of American Law Schools and of the AALS Committee on Foreign Exchanges of Teachers and Students. He was a member of the AALS Committee on Contract Readings, of the Orientation in American Law Committee, the University Advisory Committee on International Visitors, the Executive Committee of the Center for Chinese Studies, and of the Board of Governors of the International Center. . . . Professor Robert J. Harris was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Washtenaw County Legal Aid Society, consultant to the New Detroit Committee, and served as Co-Director of the Reginald Heber
Smith Fellowship Training Program for recent law graduates working with the law of the poor. He spoke before the Berrien County Bar Association and before audiences in Livonia and Ann Arbor. . . . Professor Carl S. Hawkins was Chairman of the Committee on Civil Procedure of the State Bar of Michigan, and Reporter and Vice Chairman of the Michigan Supreme Court Committee on Standard Jury Instructions. He lectured at an ICLE Conference in Ann Arbor and at the Michigan Trial Lawyers Association Annual Meeting at Flint. . . . Professor Jerold H. Israel was Co-Reporter for the Michigan Bar Committee for Revision of the Criminal Code, Vice Chairman of the Michigan Bar Committee for the Implementation of the President’s Crime Commission Report, and a member of the Governor's Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Criminal Administration. He made numerous public addresses including those in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Ann Arbor, and Bellaire. . . . Professor John H. Jackson served as Chairman of the Law School Graduate and Research Committee. . . . Associate Dean Charles W. Joiner was Chairman of the Public Information Committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. His memberships include the Board of Commissioners of the Michigan State Bar, the Committee on Specialization of the American Bar Association, the Advisory Committee on Civil Rules of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Joint Committee on Court Reorganization of the State Bar of Michigan. He delivered several addresses including two in Hawaii, in Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, and Dearborn. . . . Professor Joseph R. Julin was Chairman of the Committee on New Developments in Real Estate Practice of the American Bar Association, Coordinator of Continuing Legal Education of the ABA Section of Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law, a member of the Faculty of the National Trust School, and a member of the Ann Arbor School Board. He is the weekly commentator on “Law in the News” for the University of Michigan Broadcasting Service and the National Educational Radio Network. He continued his active participation in educational television. Among his numerous public speeches were those at Birmingham (Michigan), Chicago, and Ann Arbor. . . . Associate Professor Douglas A. Kahn was Chairman of the Subcommittee on Estate Tax General of the ABA Section of Taxation. He participated in a seminar in Estate Planning which was presented in several
Michigan cities and spoke before the Probate Section of the State Bar of Michigan. . . . Professor Yale Kamisar was Consultant to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. He was a member of the Committee on Criminal Law Problems in Civil Disorders of the ABA Criminal Law Section, and was also a member of the Advisory Committee of the American Law Institute's Model Code of Pre-Arraignment Procedure Project. He made numerous public addresses including two in Hawaii in connection with the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, and delivered lectures in Detroit, at New York University, Brown University, Oberlin College, in New York and Ann Arbor. . . . Professor Paul G. Kauper was Chairman of the Michigan State Bar Committee on Constitutional Law and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Order of the Coif. He delivered two addresses at Texas Lutheran College in Seguin, Texas, and spoke before the Michigan Alumni Club of Chicago. He served as Visiting Professor at the University of Washington Law School in the summer of 1967. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the University Institute of Public Administration. . . . Associate Professor Thomas E. Kauper was a member of the Antitrust and Administrative Law Sections of the American Bar Association and of the Antitrust Section of the Illinois State Bar Association. . . . Professor Frank R. Kennedy was Reporter for the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules of the Judicial Conference of the United States. He was Chairman of the Senate Advisory Committee on University Affairs, of the Committee on Organizational Relations of the American Association of University Professors, and of the Drafting Committee of the National Bankruptcy Conference. He is a member of the National Council of the American Association of University Professors, of the Executive Committee of the National Bankruptcy Conference, the Committee on Coordination of the Uniform Commercial Code and the Bankruptcy Act of the National Bankruptcy Conference, and the Uniform Commercial Code Committee of the Section of Corporation, Banking, and Business Law of the American Bar Association. He addressed groups in New York, Detroit, and Denver. . . . Professor Spencer L. Kimball was Staff Director of the Insurance Laws Revision Project for the State of Wisconsin. He served as Chairman of the Grievances and Appeals Sectional Meeting of the American Association for Higher Education, and as
President of the American Chapter of the International Association of Insurance Law. He delivered numerous public speeches including those in Milwaukee, Stockholm, London, and Detroit. He was Consultant to the President’s National Advisory Panel on Insurance in Riot-Affected Areas and to the Government of the Bahamas on a proposed insurance code. . . . Professor Robert L. Knauss was Rapporteur for the Panel on Capital Formation, American Society of International Law. He was a member of the Special Subcommittee of the American Bar Association on Amendments to Regulations of the Federal Security Acts, and of the ABA Section of Corporation, Banking, and Business Law, the Committee on Federal Regulation of Securities, and the Subcommittee on General Accounting Problems. He was a member of SACUA and Chairman of the University Student Relations Committee. He was Chairman of the Law School Admissions Policy Committee. He delivered public addresses in Washington, D.C. and in Ann Arbor. . . . Professor Arthur R. Miller was Special Reporter on Taking Evidence Abroad, for the United States Department of State’s Advisory Committee on Private International Law. He was Chairman of the Association of American Law Schools Committee on Law Schools Teaching Methods, and Co-Chairman of the Panel on External Affairs of the Interuniversity Communications Council, of the AALS Project on Computer Aided Instruction, and of the Task Force on Legal and Related Matters of the Interuniversity Communications Council. He was a member of the Subcommittee on Computers and Copyrights of the Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright of the National Educational Association, and of the Working Group on Copyright Revision of the Copyright Office. His numerous public appearances included speeches at the University of Chicago and the University of Minnesota. He was Scholar-in-Residence and participated in a symposium at Salem College. He testified before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights. . . . Professor George E. Palmer was a member of the Board of Directors of the Washtenaw Association for Retarded Children and of the State Residential Care Committee of the Michigan Association for Retarded Children. . . . Professor William J. Pierce was President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and Executive Secretary of the Michigan Law Revision Commission. He was staff member of the New Detroit Committee and a member of the President’s Consumer Advisory Council, the American
Bar Association House of Delegates, and the Board of Governors of the Council of State Governors. He delivered the Harris Lecture at the Indiana University Law School in Indianapolis, and made numerous other public addresses including those in New Orleans, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Missoula (Montana), New York, and Seattle.

... Professor Marcus L. Plant was President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and Secretary of the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives (Big Ten). He was Chairman of the Program Committee for the 1967 Convention of the Association of American Law Schools. He delivered speeches to joint meetings of the medical societies and bar associations of Eaton County and Kent County, Michigan.

... Professor Alan N. Polasky was Chairman of the Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law of the American Bar Association. He was a member of the Faculty of the National Trust School, served as a Consultant to the American Law Institute’s Federal Estate and Gift Tax Project, and was a member of several committees of the ABA Section of Taxation. He made numerous public appearances before professional audiences. He delivered twenty-one hours of lectures on Estate Planning for audiences of the Institute for Continuing Legal Education in various locations in Michigan. Other addresses were given in Dallas, Omaha, Chicago, Lincoln (Nebraska), Louisville, Boston, Miami, Tampa, Los Angeles and St. Louis.

... Associate Professor J. Pooley was elected a Fellow of the African Studies Association. He is Chairman of the Association of American Law Libraries Subcommittee on Relations with Library Schools, a member of the Publications Committee of the Federal Judicial Center, and of the AALS Library of Congress Liaison Committee.

... Assistant Dean Roy F. Proffitt travelled around the world during a six-month sabbatical period and conducted a study of methods of administration of legal education in many nations. He spoke in England before the Birmingham University Faculty of Law, and at the Centre Interuniversitaire de Droit Compare in Brussels.

... Professor Terrance Sandalow was Assistant Reporter for the ALI Model Land Development Code Project. He was a board member of the Washtenaw County Legal Aid Association, and a Consultant for the New Detroit Committee. He served as Chairman of the Law School Committee on Curriculum. He addressed the Roundtable on Local Government of the Association of American Law Schools.

... Associate Professor Joseph L. Sax was a member of the board
of the Washtenaw Legal Aid Association and of the Board of Directors of the Washtenaw County American Civil Liberties Union. He also served as Counsel for the Civil Liberties Board of the University Faculty Senate. ... Assistant Professor Stanley Siegel was appointed Reporter for the Revision of the Michigan Corporation Code, by the Michigan Law Revision Commission. ... Professor Russell A. Smith was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the University of Michigan-Wayne State University Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. He was also Chairman of the Subcommittee to Revise the Code of Ethics for Arbitrators, National Academy of Arbitrators, and continued his membership on the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel. He delivered public addresses at Michigan State University, Detroit, and Ann Arbor. ... Associate Professor Theodore J. St. Antoine was Co-Chairman of the ABA Committee on Practice and Procedure under the National Labor Relations Act. He delivered public addresses in Dallas and Cleveland. ... Professor Eric Stein received the 1967 University of Michigan Press Book Award as co-author of the book by a Michigan faculty author to add greatest distinction to the Press list in 1965-66. He acted as Consultant on European Problems for the United States Department of State. He was elected titular member of the Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies at its Conference in Lima, Peru, and was re-elected a member of the Advisory Committee on the Institute for European Studies, Free University of Brussels, Belgium. He participated in the meeting of the Legal Advisers of International Organizations at Bellagio, Italy, and attended the Joint Meeting of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law and Europa Instituut at Leyden, Holland. He is a member of the ABA section of International and Comparative Law and the ABA Committee on International Control of Atomic Energy. He delivered a lecture at the University of Chicago. ... Professor Roy L. Steinheimer, Jr., lectured before professional audiences on the Uniform Commercial Code in Miami, Columbia (South Carolina), Kansas City, Escanaba, Lansing, and Grand Rapids. ... Dr. Andrew S. Watson delivered the series of three Robert S. Marx Lectures on the subject of “The Quest for Professional Competence: Psychological Aspects of Legal Education,” at the University of Cincinnati Law School. ... Professor Richard V. Wellman was Chairman of Reporters of the Uniform
Probate Code Drafts for the National Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He was Rapporteur for the United States Department of State Study of the International Will Proposals of Unidroit. He is serving also as Reporter for the Michigan Probate Revision Project of the State Bar of Michigan. He has addressed numerous gatherings on probate law revision. Speeches were given at Honolulu, Ann Arbor, Gaylord (Michigan), St. Louis, Detroit, New York, Traverse City, Adrian, Muskegon, Boyne Mountain and at Mobile, Alabama.

Associate Professor James J. White was Co-Director of the Reginald Heber Smith Training Program for young lawyers concerned with poverty law. He addressed groups in Iowa and Virginia.

Professor L. Hart Wright served as Chairman of the SACUA Committee on Communications Media. He was a member of a two-man task force appointed by the Internal Revenue Service to study problems relating to the development and work of its technical personnel.