Law School Announcement: 1964-1965 With List of 1963 Graduates

University of Michigan Law School

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University of Michigan Official Publication

Law School Announcement

1964-1965

With List of 1963 Graduates
Law School Announcement

1947-1948

With List of 1948 Graduates
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Calendar, 1964–1965

SUMMER SESSION, 1964

Classification (Law School) ................... June 5–6, Friday–Saturday
Summer session begins (Law School) .................... June 8, Monday
Registration ........................................June 18–19, Thursday–Friday
Independence Day (holiday) ..................... July 4, Saturday
First 5½-week courses end ..................... July 13, Monday
Second 5½-week courses begin ............. July 14, Tuesday
Eight-week courses end (Law School) ........ August 3, Monday
Three-week courses begin ................... August 4, Tuesday
Summer session ends (Law School) ............ August 21, Friday

FALL SEMESTER, 1964

Beginning students report for
   Preliminary Week (Law School) ........... August 24, Monday
Classification .................. August 25–26, Tuesday–Wednesday
Registration .................. August 26–28, Wednesday–Friday
Fall semester classes begin (Law School) ........ August 27, Thursday
Fall semester classes begin (University) ........ August 31, Monday
Labor Day (holiday) ........... September 7, Monday
Classification for spring semester
   (Law School) .................... November 12–14, Thursday–Saturday
Thanksgiving recess begins .......... November 25, Wednesday (evening)
Classes resume .................. November 30, Monday
Examinations begin (Law School) .......... December 12, Saturday (morning)
Midyear Graduation .............. December 19, Saturday
Fall semester ends ................ December 22, Tuesday

SPRING SEMESTER, 1965

Registration .................. January 13–15, Wednesday–Friday
Spring semester classes begin (Law School) ........ January 11, Monday
Spring semester classes begin (University) ........ January 18, Monday
Spring recess begins ................. March 20, Saturday (noon)
Classes resume (Law School) ........ March 29, Monday (morning)
Classes resume (University) ........ March 29, Monday (morning)
Examinations begin (Law School) .......... May 3, Monday (morning)
Spring semester ends ................ May 22, Saturday
Commencement ..................... May 22, Saturday

This calendar is subject to change without notice.
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The Regents of the University

Term Expires
Hon. Carl Brablec, Roseville .................. Dec. 31, 1965
Hon. Irene E. Murphy, Birmingham .......... Dec. 31, 1965
Hon. Frederick C. Matthaei, Detroit ........ Dec. 31, 1967
Hon. William K. McInally, Jackson ........ Dec. 31, 1967
Hon. Eugene B. Power, Ann Arbor .... Dec. 31, 1971
Lynn M. Bartlett, Lansing, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
(ex officio, without vote)

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ERICH ALBERT WALTER, A.M., Secretary of the University and Assistant to the President

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ROY F. PROFFIT, B.S.Bus.Ad., J.D., LL.M., Assistant Dean

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* Staff listed for the academic year 1963–64.
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FRANK R. KENNEDY, A.B., LL.B., Associate Professor of Law
LEON R. GOODRICH, A.B., LL.B., Instructor in Law
MICHAEL NUSBAUM, A.B., J.D., M.C.L., Instructor in Law
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JOHN N. TURNER, LL.B., Professor in Law
ROY L. STEINHEIMER, JR., A.B., J.D., Professor of Law and Admissions Officer

HELEN L. BETTS, Recorder
LAW SCHOOL

Organization and Methods

The Law School of The University of Michigan was opened in 1859, with its faculty composed of James V. Campbell, Dean, and Charles I. Walker and Thomas M. Cooley, professors. With these men as founders and faculty, the School quickly rose to a position of leadership in legal education, and throughout its history its influence has been nation-wide. As a consequence the student body of the School includes young men and women from practically all of the states of the Union and from several foreign countries.

Instruction is offered in all phases of common and statute law of the United States and also in comparative law, international law, legal history, and the science of jurisprudence. The faculty believes that a sound education for the legal profession must impart not only a thorough knowledge of fundamental principles but also a broad understanding of the origin, development, and function of these principles—in other words, a realization of their depth, breadth, and application to life. The Law School program is directed toward this end.

Most of the instruction in the School is conducted by free discussion of legal principles, as disclosed in reported cases, statutes, and other legal materials; but as frequently as possible, within limitations of time, excursions are made into related nonlegal materials in order to observe more closely the application of law to society. At the same time special care is taken to develop in the students a knowledge of the procedural side of the law, and to that end thorough instruction is offered in judicial administration, trial and appellate practice, evidence, and administrative procedure. This instruction is supplemented by practical exercises in a fully equipped practice court. It is further aided by the voluntary programs of student-managed case clubs or moot courts. As a result the student not only acquires a general working knowledge of remedial forms and methods, but he also learns to co-ordinate the principles of substantive and procedural law in a broadly professional way.

The case system of instruction is used in the Law School, but it is generously supplemented by statutes and problems and by opportunities for individual creative work in several of the courses and on the editorial board of the Michigan Law Review. In view of the national character of the School and the fact that its graduates practice law throughout the nation, emphasis on local law is minimized, and general principles are emphasized.

The primary function of the Law School is to afford a broad training for the practice of law in an enlightened manner, but it is also deemed
important that adequate provision be made for the training of law teachers, scholars, and writers. To that end the School also offers advanced graduate instruction in all of the principal divisions of the law, including the several branches of public and private law, comparative law, legal history, and philosophy of law.

The Law Quadrangle

The Law School occupies the beautiful W. W. Cook Law Quadrangle, a gift to legal education by the late William W. Cook, Esq., of the New York Bar, a graduate of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts with the Class of 1880 and of the Law School with the Class of 1882. The Quadrangle is situated on a ten-acre tract immediately south of the central University campus. It includes several units constructed at different times. The first of these, the Lawyers Club, was completed in 1924, and the last, Hutchins Hall, was occupied in 1933. The Lawyers Club and the John P. Cook Building, named in honor of the father of the donor, contain residence accommodations for about 350 students. Meals are served in a spacious dining hall; and other facilities are afforded in a large lounge, a small writing room, and a recreation room. Guest bedrooms with modern and convenient equipment are available for visiting lawyers and guests of the School.

The largest and most impressive unit in the Quadrangle is the Legal Research Building. This contains a reading room accommodating about 500 students, together with study rooms for research work and carrels in the stacks for graduate students and other advanced specialists. The building is so constructed that the stacks may be readily increased in size without altering the architectural features of the structure.

The last unit, Hutchins Hall, contains the lecture and seminar rooms, the administrative and professional offices, a practice courtroom, a large study hall for students, and a small branch library for the faculty. Hutchins Hall also accommodates the publication offices of the Michigan Law Review and the Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

The buildings of the Quadrangle are of a late Jacobean type of Gothic architecture and were designed by the architects to achieve the maximum of convenience, adaptation to purpose, and beauty. The Quadrangle is a major factor in the success of the program of the School. Because of the close integration of the various units it is possible for students to live together in a legal atmosphere and to work in buildings that are not only used for law teaching and research but also are continually visited and used by lawyers, judges, and professors from other law schools. Members of the bench and bar who desire to take advantage of the excellent collection of books in the library and the quiet and freedom from interruption which conditions in the Quadrangle make possible are cordially invited and are increasingly making use of the facilities. The Quadrangle is a legal center serving all branches of the profession.
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In addition to his gift of the Quadrangle, Mr. Cook by his will established a substantial endowment fund, prescribing that the income should be utilized for the promotion of legal research of an advanced type and for the maintenance of faculty and library on high levels of excellence. Thus, the donor made a unique, generous, and productive gift to his University, to the legal profession, and to the causes which they serve.

Library Facilities

The Law Library, housed in the Legal Research Building, is administered by a member of the faculty who serves as director, assisted by a staff of specialists in modern library methods, linguists, and experts in foreign law and jurisprudence. The Library is one of the outstanding collections in the world. It is an important center of legal research, not only for the faculty and students of the Law School but for lawyers, judges, and scholars from other institutions in American and foreign countries.

On July 1, 1963, the Library contained 921,415 bound volumes, in addition to large numbers of pamphlets, reprints, and documents, which are not included in the statistics of accessions. The collection includes all of the published reports of the American federal and state courts and, in addition, the court reports of Great Britain, her dominions and colonies, and of the principal European and South American countries. The constitutions, codes, and statutes of most foreign countries, as well as of the American states, are kept up to date in the collection. A large section of the Library is devoted to treatises on all phases of law and legal science, and there are extensive special collections in the fields of Roman law, international law, criminology, trials, briefs and transcripts, biography, and legal bibliography. The Library contains nearly complete files of the leading legal periodicals published throughout the world.

Although intended primarily to serve the research needs of the Law School, the Library is open to all persons having need for legal materials. Special office facilities are provided for visiting lawyers and judges.

The University libraries, which contain approximately two and a half million volumes, are open to use by students in the Law School. Special collections devoted to constitutional law, international law, sociology, economics, history, and government are rich in works of interest to the lawyer.
Requirements for Admission

WHEN STUDENTS MAY ENTER

Beginning students may enter the Law School in the fall semester and at the beginning of the summer session. Late registration is not permitted unless the delay is excused for cause. In no event can students who present themselves more than two weeks after the opening of the semester be permitted to work for credit toward graduation during that semester.

First-year students who begin the study of law in the fall semester are expected to report for an orientation program beginning Monday morning of the week in which the semester regularly opens. This program is devoted to lectures, classes, and library work designed to introduce the beginning students to the study of law.

CANDIDATES FOR THE FIRST DEGREES IN LAW

Persons eligible for admission to the Law School as candidates for the first degrees in law must be graduates of approved colleges, including engineering colleges, whose scholastic records and other evidences of ability indicate, in the judgment of the Admissions Officer, a reasonable probability of success in the Law School. This School will grant the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) or Juris Doctor (J.D.). Requirements for these degrees are set forth below.

There is no required list of subjects which must be taken as an undergraduate, but a leaflet describing a recommended program of prelaw studies will be furnished on request. In general, it may be said that the lawyer's range of knowledge should be as broad as it is humanly possible to make it without undue dilution. At the same time a reasonable degree of concentration in such subjects as history, English composition and literature, political science, and economics will provide an important background for full appreciation of the law. Because of its importance as a working tool in many phases of law practice, it is especially recommended that prelaw students include in their college program a study of the basic principles of accounting.

PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING FOR ADMISSION

Enrollment Dates. First-year students are admitted to the Law School in June and in August. From 50 to 75 students are admitted to begin in June and from 250 to 300 more are admitted to begin in August each year. Law students who begin in June frequently do so in order to accelerate their
Requirements for Admission

WHEN STUDENTS MAY ENTER

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Filing of Applications and Selection of Students. Applications should be filed sometime during the year preceding the anticipated date of enrollment. Earlier application is discouraged. Applications for admission in June must be filed before May 1. Applications for admission in August must be filed before June 15. The policy of the Admissions Officer is to act on applications upon receipt of (1) a transcript showing all, or all but the final semester, of the applicant's college record, (2) two letters of recommendation from college instructors, and (3) the results of the Law School Admission Test (see below). In making selections the basic criterion is the judgment of the Admissions Officer as to the likelihood that the applicant will be successful in Law School. In 1963-64 the 1,085 students in attendance at the Law School came from 215 undergraduate colleges and from 63 states, territories, and foreign countries.

Law School Admission Test. Each applicant for admission must take the Law School Admission Test given by Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. This test is given four times each year at one hundred or more examination centers situated throughout the world. Application blanks and information concerning the time and place of the examinations may be obtained from the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.

Medical Examination Report. Students who are accepted for admission to the Law School are required, after notice of acceptance, to submit to the University Health Service a medical examination report by a physician of the student's choice. This report shall be submitted on a form supplied at the time the student is notified of his admission to the Law School. No student will be allowed to register in the Law School until the medical examination report has been approved by the University Health Service. Any student who attended The University of Michigan is excused from this examination. All new students and returning students who have been absent from the University for one semester or more will be required to have a chest X-ray at the Health Service during registration.

APPLICATION FEE AND ACCEPTANCE DEPOSIT

Applications for admission to the Law School must be accompanied by an application fee of $15 which will not be returned. Each applicant who is accepted for admission to the first-year class is required to pay to the University a deposit of $50 within thirty days after receiving notice of his acceptance. No extension of the thirty-day period will be granted. The deposit is applied to semester fees upon registration. Such deposit will not be refunded for any reason should the applicant fail to register, except when registration is prevented by entry into the military service of the United States.
ADMISSION OF TRANSFER STUDENTS

To be eligible for admission as a transfer student, a person (1) must have received a degree from an approved college and (2) thereafter must have completed, with superior scholarship, work in an approved law school. No transfer credit will be given for law school work which contributed to obtaining an undergraduate degree. Upon presentation of the credentials required of other applicants for admission, together with transcripts of law studies completed, such person may become a candidate for advanced standing in this School to the extent of not more than one year of the work completed in another law school. The amount of transfer credit to be granted in any instance will depend upon quality of performance and relation of courses completed to the program of this School. Only in exceptional cases will transfer credit be granted for courses completed in night law school classes. The entire third year must be spent in residence in this School.

No applicant will be admitted, either as a candidate for advanced standing or for admission to the first-year class, who, having attended another law school, is ineligible to return to that school in good standing.

Advanced Legal Studies

Advanced legal studies are offered for law teachers and prospective law teachers who wish to carry on advanced study and original research under faculty supervision; for members of the bar in foreign countries who desire to extend their knowledge of the laws of the United States and to engage in comparative legal research; and for recent graduates who wish to pursue an additional year of law training with emphasis on some field of specialization which may include advanced work in a field of graduate study other than law.

A special program is also available to those who are interested in research in legislation or who wish training which will qualify them for work with legislative service agencies.

Three degrees are granted: the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.), the degree of Master of Comparative Law (M.C.L.), and the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law (S.J.D.). Course work and seminars are emphasized for the Master of Laws degree. The degree of Master of Comparative Law is primarily for students from abroad whose basic training has been in civil law systems. The degree of Doctor of the Science of Law is primarily a research degree, the most important requirement for which is the preparation and publication of an original study.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STUDIES

Applicants may be admitted to programs of advanced studies as candidates for the degrees of Master of Laws or Master of Comparative Law, or as special students who are not candidates for any degree. The terms of
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To be eligible for admission as a transfer student, a person (1) must have received a degree from an approved college and (2) thereafter must have completed, with superior scholarship, work in an approved law school. No transfer credit will be given for law school work which contributed to obtaining an undergraduate degree. Upon presentation of the credentials required of other applicants for admission, together with transcripts of law studies completed, such person may become a candidate for advanced standing in this School to the extent of not more than one year of the work completed in another law school. The amount of transfer credit to be granted in any instance will depend upon quality of performance and relation of courses completed to the program of this School. Only in exceptional cases will transfer credit be granted for courses completed in night law school classes. The entire third year must be spent in residence in this School.

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A United States or Canadian applicant may be admitted to candidacy for the degree of Master of Laws if he (1) has graduated from an approved college or university with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or the equivalent, and (2) has completed with high rank the curriculum prescribed for the degree of Bachelor of Laws or Juris Doctor in an approved law school.

An applicant from any other English-speaking country which follows the common law system may be admitted if he holds a bachelor's, or equivalent, degree in law.

Admission to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law is granted only after the completion of two semesters in residence, on demonstration of the capacities necessary to earn this degree.

Terms of admission applicable to foreign students are stated below.

FOREIGN CANDIDATES FOR ADVANCED DEGREES

A student from a foreign country must have his entrance credentials officially approved by the University before he can secure his passport visa from the American consul in his native country. Foreign students desiring to enter the Law School on the basis of legal education in civil law schools should write for information concerning special conditions applicable to such cases. Upon approval of the credentials, the University will send to the applicant an admission letter, which will enable him to obtain the proper papers for immigration to the United States. On his arrival in this country the student must report immediately to the University for registration and enrollment. A foreign student, before being admitted to regular classwork in the Law School, is required to demonstrate proficiency in written and oral English.

Foreign students are advised to read the special health insurance requirement under Fees and Expenses on pages 43 and 44.

Admission. The same scholastic standards for admission to graduate study apply to foreign students as to those whose study has been in schools in the United States, but, because of the wide divergence in foreign educational systems, it is necessary in each case to determine whether the applicant presents the equivalent of the specific requirements which have previously been stated. In determining the equivalence the following rules will be applied to applicants whose undergraduate work has been in civil law rather than in the Anglo-American system. The applicant will be deemed to have the equivalent of the scholastic requirements for admission to graduate study already stated in this Announcement if (a) he has completed the formal education required for a license to practice law in the country in which the undergraduate law studies were pursued, (b) his scholarship in law school has been outstanding, and (c) he is capable of
carrying on graduate work in this Law School as demonstrated by such further evidence as the admitting officer may require.

Curriculum for Students from Civil Law Countries. The research of the graduate student with a civil law background will ordinarily be a comparative study which includes Anglo-American and civil law materials. His elections of courses and seminars will be for the purpose of (a) giving him an understanding of our legal system, (b) furnishing a background for his legal research, or (c) providing training which will be useful to him in law practice, legal research, or law teaching in his own country. Normally these elections will include some basic Anglo-American law courses and will be made subject to the approval of the Committee on Graduate Study. Some special courses are offered to assist in achieving these goals.

Degrees for Students from Civil Law Countries. A student from a civil law or other non-English-speaking country is generally admitted to candidacy for the degree of Master of Comparative Law (M.C.L.). He may be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) only if he gives evidence of knowledge of the United States legal system sufficient to permit him to conduct advanced studies with facility comparable to that of an American student; he will normally require more than two semesters in residence to meet the requirements for this degree. A student meeting this standard may be admitted to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law (S.J.D.) on showing by work actually done, a capacity for creative research and writing such as to indicate ability to prepare the thesis required for the degree. For a foreign student, at least four semesters in residence are normally required in order to achieve such candidacy.

A graduate degree does not necessarily indicate that the student is qualified for the general practice of the Anglo-American system of law, but rather that he is proficient in his field of specialization, and that, in the case of the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law, he has a general understanding of law as a social science.

Requirements for Graduation

DEGREES

THE THREE-YEAR CURRICULUM (LL.B.)

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon students who have met the entrance requirements for candidates for the degree, as stated above, and have satisfactorily completed the program of law study prescribed by the regulations of the School. This includes six semesters or the equivalent in full-time residence, and the satisfactory completion of eighty-two hours of work. The period of attendance may be proportionately reduced for students who enter with advanced standing. In no case,
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THE THREE-YEAR CURRICULUM (J.D.)

The degree of Juris Doctor is conferred upon students who have (1) met the course and academic requirements prescribed for the Bachelor of Laws degree (see foregoing), and (2) maintained an average grade of B or better in all work carried after entering the Law School.

MASTER OF COMPARATIVE LAW (M.C.L.)

The degree of Master of Comparative Law is conferred upon students who, having been admitted to candidacy, have completed with an average grade of C+ at least two semesters of residence and a minimum of twenty hours of credit in courses and seminars approved by the Graduate and Research Committee. The requirements will include the completion of an independent research project.

MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)

The degree Master of Laws is conferred upon students who, having been admitted to candidacy, have completed two semesters of residence and a minimum of twenty-four semester hours of credit with an average grade of C+. The program of study may consist (a) of regular courses and seminars in the Law School, or (b) partly of such courses and seminars and partly (but not exceeding 50 per cent) of courses in the Graduate School of The University of Michigan, or (c) partly of regular courses and seminars and partly of individual research. The program of each student must be approved by the Graduate and Research Committee. Normally, the program will be expected to include a course or seminar in comparative law and a course or seminar in the jurisprudential field.

DOCTOR OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW (S.J.D.)

The degree Doctor of the Science of Law is conferred upon students who, having been admitted to candidacy, have:

1. Completed two semesters of residence with an average grade of B or better in a program of work approved by the Graduate and Research Committee; all candidates are required to elect a minimum of six credit hours of such courses and seminars as shall be prescribed by the Graduate
and Research Committee. Normally, the program will be expected to include a course or seminar in comparative law and a course or seminar in the jurisprudential field.

2. Demonstrated their capacity for independent research in law by the preparation and publication of an original study upon a subject chosen after consultation with the member or members of the faculty in charge and approved by the Graduate and Research Committee.

3. Satisfactorily passed an oral examination by a special committee of the faculty appointed for the purpose, such examination to cover both the program of advanced studies and the original research submitted.

The original study required for the degree may be submitted and the oral examination held at any time within five years after the completion of the required resident graduate study. Publication of the thesis ordinarily should be made after the oral examination.

Admission to the Bar

Each state has its own requirements for admission to the bar. In many states there are requirements for the filing of certain certificates, or the taking of preliminary examinations, before beginning the study of the law. Before entering the Law School each student should obtain from the State Board of Law Examiners, or from the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the state in which he intends to practice, precise information concerning the requirements in that state. It is important that this be done before or immediately after entering the Law School, for failure or delay may result in delaying admission to the bar for a year or more.

The Law Curriculum

The following is a statement of the courses normally offered in the School. It is expected that these courses will be offered as indicated in the year 1964–65. Such modifications as are found necessary will be shown on the schedules printed at the opening of each semester. Schedules will also show the class hours and the books to be used in the various courses. Not more than fifteen hours may be elected for credit in any semester by full-time students without approval of the Assistant Dean, and not fewer than twelve hours may be elected without special permission. Any program of fewer than twelve hours will constitute proportionately less residence credit toward the law degree.
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REQUIRED COURSES

FIRST YEAR

Contracts (505, 506). Fall semester, 505, 4 hours; spring semester, 506, 4 hours.
Harvey, Pearce, Harris, and Gray.

An integration of substantive and remedial aspects of contracts, including damages and specific performance; the formation of contracts; the requirement of mutuality at law and in equity; third party beneficiaries and assignment; the parol evidence rule; part performance and breach, including both legal and equitable doctrines aimed to ensure performance and to relieve after partial breach. Dawson and Harvey, Cases on Contracts and Contract Remedies; Mueller, Contract in Context.

Criminal Law (510, 511, 512). Fall semester, 511, 2 hours; spring semester, 512, 2 hours; summer session, 510, 3 hours. George, DeVine, Kadish, and Proffitt.

The principles of the rule of law as a limitation on crime prevention through the mechanisms of the criminal law; theories of punishment and reform; problems of the imposition and execution of sentences. The substantive criminal law, including: (1) general principles applicable to all crimes, e.g., mistake, causation, legal insanity, intoxication, and rules of justification and excuse; (2) accountability for the acts of others; (3) attempt and conspiracy; and (4) the specific homicidal and theft crimes. A survey of the control of police practices through legal restraints, e.g., rules of arrest, search, interrogation, wire tapping and eavesdropping and entrapment. Paulsen and Kadish, Criminal Law and Its Processes (1962); Donnelly, Goldstein, and Schwartz, Criminal Law (1962).

Introduction to the Legal System (535). Fall semester, 2 hours; summer session, 2 hours. Cooperrider, Kimball, and White.

An introduction, largely historical, to the nature and operation of our legal system. Kimball, Historical Introduction to the Legal System.

Jurisdiction and Judgments (540). Spring semester, 3 hours. Cooperrider, Hawkins, Joiner, and Cramton.

The basic concepts of jurisdiction of courts over the subject matter and person, including the special problems of federal jurisdiction together with the control and effect of judgments. Blume and Joiner, Jurisdiction and Judgments, Cases and Statutes.

Property (560, 561). Fall semester, 560, 4 hours; spring semester, 561, 4 hours.
A. F. Smith, Browder, Julin, Cunningham, and T. Kauter.

Selected problems in the law of personal property; comprehensive treatment of the law of real property, including easements, landlord and tenant, conveying inter vivos, private and public control of land use, easements and profits, and fixtures. Aigler, Smith, and Tefft, Cases on Property; Cribbet, Fritz, and Johnson, Cases on Property.

Torts (575, 576, 577). Fall semester, 575, 3 hours; spring semester, 576, 2 hours; summer session, 577, 4 hours. Plant, Cooperrider, and Hawkins.

Trespass actions, privileged acts, negligence, causation, strict liability, deceit, defamation, malicious prosecution, and other torts. Plant, Cases on Torts; Gregory and Kalven, Cases and Materials on Torts.
SECOND YEAR

Constitutional Law (605). Fall semester, 4 hours. P. KAUPER, ESTEP, and ISRAEL.
General principles of constitutional law under the Constitution of the United States. The judicial function in constitutional cases; the federal system; powers delegated to the federal government; the powers of the states; the privileges and immunities of citizenship; due process of law and fundamental rights; procedural rights of the accused; protection of property rights; the contracts clause; freedom of expression; freedom of religion and separation of church and state; equal protection of the laws. Kauper, Cases on Constitutional Law (2d ed., 1960).

Pleading and Joinder (660). Spring semester, 3 hours. REED and ISRAEL.
Pleading and joinder of claims and parties. Blume and Reed, Cases and Statutes on Pleading and Joinder; Blume, American Civil Procedure; Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (pamphlet).

Problems and Research I (670). 1 hour. GOODRICH, PAYSON, ROTHSTEIN, and TURNER.
Students individually work out one or more problems involving legal drafting and research. The second-year class is divided into a number of small groups, each of which meets with an instructor for discussion of the problems and critiques of the students' work. Mimeographed materials.

Problems and Research II (675). 1 hour. GOODRICH, NUSSBAUM, PAYSON, ROTHSTEIN, and TURNER.
Each student individually does a major job of research and writing involving legal problems arising from a hypothetical factual situation. Students meet in a small group with an instructor for assistance in this work. The problems fall within, and cut across, various areas of the law.

Trusts and Estates I (685). Fall semester, 3 hours. BROWDER, WELLMAN, PALMER, and T. KAUPER.
First of two courses dealing with noncommercial disposition of property. Involves a study of (a) the law of wills, with emphasis on execution and revocation, and the problems arising from changes after execution; (b) the creation of trusts, as well as some of the significant problems of administration of trusts; and (c) the use of the constructive trust remedy in connection with gift transactions. Palmer and Wellman, Cases on Trusts and Succession.

THIRD YEAR

Evidence (731). Fall semester, 3 hours. REED and POLASKY.
Responsibility for proof, determination of admissibility and weight, judicial notice, examination and competence of witnesses, privileged communications, relevancy, opinion and scientific evidence, writings, and the hearsay rule. McCormick, Cases on Evidence (3d ed.).

ADDITIONAL GROUP REQUIREMENT

Each student must elect at least one course or seminar from the following list:
American Legal History, Civil Law, Comparative Constitutional Law, Comparative Criminal Procedure, Comparative Law, English Legal History, European
SECOND YEAR

Constitutional Law (605). Fall semester, 4 hours. P. KAUPER, ESTEF, and ISRAEL.

General principles of constitutional law under the Constitution of the United States. The judicial function in constitutional cases; the federal system; powers delegated to the federal government; the powers of the states; the privileges and immunities of citizenship; due process of law and fundamental rights; procedural rights of the accused; protection of property rights; the contracts clause; freedom of expression; freedom of religion and separation of church and state; equal protection of the laws. Kauper, Cases on Constitutional Law (2d ed., 1960).

Pleading and Joiner (660). Spring semester, 3 hours. REED and ISRAEL.

Pleading and joinder of claims and parties. Blume and Reed, Cases and Statutes on Pleading and Joiner; Blume, American Civil Procedure; Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (pamphlet).

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Students individually work out one or more problems involving legal drafting and research. The second-year class is divided into a number of small groups, each of which meets with an instructor for discussion of the problems and critiques of the students' work. Mimeographed materials.

Problems and Research II (675). 1 hour. GOODRICH, NUSSBAUM, PAYSON, ROTSTEIN, and TURNER.

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THIRD YEAR

Evidence (781). Fall semester, 3 hours. REED and POLASKY.

Responsibility for proof, determination of admissibility and weight, judicial notice, examination and competence of witnesses, privileged communications, relevancy, opinion and scientific evidence, writings, and the hearsay rule. McCormick, Cases on Evidence (8d ed.).

ADDITIONAL GROUP REQUIREMENT

Each student must elect at least one course or seminar from the following list:


SEMINAR REQUIREMENT

Each student is required to elect at least one seminar as a condition of graduation.

ELECTIVES

In addition to the above-prescribed courses each candidate for a degree will elect from the following courses, or from the seminars hereinafter described, enough hours to complete the requirements for a degree. The courses marked with an asterisk are open only to senior and graduate students unless special permission is first obtained from the instructors in charge. The following courses will normally be offered each year:

Accounting for Law Students (701). Fall semester, 1 hour. POLASKY.

A survey of elementary techniques and basic theoretical concepts of accounting for law students with little or no accounting background. Introduction to accounting statements and statement analysis, the accounting cycle, fixed asset accounting and depreciation methods, types of inventories, reserves, introduction to cost accounting and cost justification in the context of legal problems, effect of price level changes and variation between normal and tax accounting procedures, partnership accounts, corporate stock and surplus accounts, treasury stock, dividends, use of comparative statements for financial analysis and valuation of business interests, introduction to estate and trust accounting. Finney and Miller, Principles of Accounting; Polasky, Accounting for Lawyers (mimeographed).

Administrative Tribunals (703). Each semester, 2 hours. COOPER and CRAMTON.

Powers of administrative tribunals and other agencies, both state and federal; constitutional and statutory limitations on their powers; procedure before such agencies both in rule-making and in adjudication; the extent and manner of judicial review of their orders. Stason and Cooper, Cases on Administrative Tribunals (3d ed.); Jaffe and Nathanson, Cases and Materials on Administrative Law (2d ed., 1961).

Admiralty (705). Spring semester, 2 hours. BISHOP.

A study of admiralty jurisdiction and of selected topics in the maritime law, including maritime liens, injuries to seamen and other maritime workers, the carriage of goods, charter parties, salvage, general average, collision, limitation of liability, and the relations of the maritime to the local law. In some years preparation of a series of written reports forms part of the course work. Sprague and Healy, Cases on Admiralty; or Morrison and Stumberg, Cases and Materials on Admiralty.

Banking (707). 2 hours. STEINHEIMER.

Study of bank-depositor relationships, bank collection process, and bankers' rights of lien and set-off. Article 4 (Bank Deposits and Collections) of the Uniform Commercial Code.
Bills and Notes (709). Each semester, 3 hours. PLANT and STEINHEIMER.


**Business Associations (711).** Fall semester, 3 hours. CONARD and KNAUSS.


*Conflict of Laws (715).* Each semester, 3 hours. BISHOP, KADISH, and STEIN.

Prosecution of foreign claims, including: recognition and enforcement of judgments of another state or foreign country; standards of jurisdiction (particularly in fields where relief other than money damages is sought, including divorce and other family-law matters); administration of decedents’, insolvent, and trust estates in several jurisdictions, including consideration of the rules governing foreign personal representatives, receivers, and trustees; and the question how far account should be taken of the law of another state or country.

The last includes consideration of (a) the concepts of “procedure,” “penal causes of action, and public policy, limiting reference to foreign law; (b) methods of analyzing conflict of laws rules, including characterization and renvoi; (c) constitutional problems involved, and particularly the application of the “full faith and credit” clause; (d) the rules of choice of law in particular types of cases; and (e) the analogous questions with respect to application of state law in federal courts. Cheatham, Goodrich, Griswold, and Reese, *Conflict of Laws Cases and Materials* (4th ed., 1957), and Supplement.

*Corporate Practice (719).* Prerequisite: Business Associations and Corporations. 2 hours. PLANT.

Advanced course in business and legal problems of corporate organization, capitalization, financing, and intercorporate relations, with special study of the legal documents involved. Selected materials.

**Corporations (721).** Prerequisite: Business Associations. Spring semester, 3 hours. CONARD and KNAUSS.


*Creditors’ Rights (723).* Each semester, 3 hours. KENNEDY.

Individual procedures (judgment, execution, attachment, garnishment, creditor’s bill) and collective procedures (general assignments, creditors’ agreements, receivership, bankruptcy). Moore, *Debtors’ and Creditors’ Rights: Cases and Materials; Bankruptcy Act* (1960 Collier Pamphlet ed.).

**Criminal Procedure (725).** Fall or spring semester, 3 hours. GEORGE and PROFFITT.

Various problems relating to jurisdiction, venue, complaints, warrants, arrest, preliminary examination, bail, formal charges, pretrial procedures, trial, judgment, sentence, punishment, appeal, extraordinary writs, double jeopardy, and the return of wanted persons will be examined. George, Proffitt, and DeVine, *Statutes and Cases on Criminal Procedure* (mimeographed 2d ed.).
Bills and Notes (709). Each semester, 3 hours. Plant and Steinheimer.


Business Associations (711). Fall semester, 3 hours. Conard and Knaus.


*Conflict of Laws (715). Each semester, 3 hours. Bishop, Kadish, and Stein.

Prosecution of foreign claims, including: recognition and enforcement of judgments of another state or foreign country; standards of jurisdiction (particularly in fields where relief other than money damages is sought, including divorce and other family-law matters); administration of decedents' insolvent, and trust estates in several jurisdictions, including consideration of the rules governing foreign personal representatives, receivers, and trustees; and the question how far account should be taken of the law of another state or country. The last includes consideration of (a) the concepts of "procedure," penal causes of action, and public policy, limiting reference to foreign law; (b) methods of analyzing conflict of laws rules, including characterization and renvoi; (c) constitutional problems involved, and particularly the application of the "full faith and credit" clause; (d) the rules of choice of law in particular types of cases; and (e) the analogous questions with respect to state law in federal courts. Chisham, Goodrich, Griswold, and Reese, Conflict of Laws Cases and Materials (4th ed., 1957), and Supplement.

*Corporate Practice (719). Prerequisite: Business Associations and Corporations.

2 hours. Plant.

Advanced course in business and legal problems of corporate organization, capitalization, financing, and intercorporate relations, with special study of the legal documents involved. Selected materials.

Corporations (721). Prerequisite: Business Associations. Spring semester, 3 hours. Conard and Knaus.


*Creditors' Rights (723). Each semester, 3 hours. Kennedy.

Individual procedures (judgment, execution, attachment, garnishment, creditor's bill) and collective procedures (general assignments, creditors' agreements, receivership, bankruptcy). Moore, Debtor's and Creditors' Rights: Cases and Materials; Bankruptcy Act (1960 Collier Pamphlet ed.).

Criminal Procedure (725). Fall or spring semester, 3 hours. George and Proffitt.

Various problems relating to jurisdiction, venue, complaints, warrants, arrest, preliminary examination, bail, formal charges, pretrial procedures, trial, judgment, sentence, punishment, appeal, extraordinary writs, double jeopardy, and the return of wanted persons will be examined. George, Proffitt, and DeVine, Statutes and Cases on Criminal Procedure (mimeographed 2d ed.).

Estate Planning (727). Prerequisite: Trusts and Estates I and either Taxation I or Taxation IA. Fall semester, 2 hours. Polasky.

A consideration of planning for the disposition and administration of interests in property, including: succession taxes, jointly held property, community property, proceeds of insurance contracts and employee benefits, administrative provisions of wills and trusts, powers of appointment, the "marital deduction," problems of valuation of business interests, business purchase agreements, midterm trusts, and dispositions for charitable purposes. Trusts and Estates II and Estate and Gift Tax will be helpful but are not prerequisites. Assigned readings and problems; an estate planning exercise will be required.

Family Law (733). Spring semester, 2 hours. George.

The promise to marry, marriage and annulment, divorce, property, conveyances, and contracts of married women, marital support, rights of consortium, parental custody and support, legitimacy, and adoption. Jacobs and Goehel, Cases on Domestic Relations (4th ed.).

Federal Antitrust Laws (735). Each semester, 3 hours. Oppenheim.


A study of the legal principles applicable to the insurance enterprise, in the light of their institutional and social setting. Mimeoographed materials.

International Law (745). Each semester, 3 hours. Bishop and Stein.

An introduction to international law as applied between independent nations and in American courts. Includes selected problems dealing with the sources, development, authority, and application of international law; the making, interpretation, enforcement, and termination of treaties; states; recognition; territory; nationality; jurisdiction and immunities; the United Nations and other international organizations; state responsibility and international claims for wrongs to citizens abroad; and certain aspects of war, including war crimes trials. Bishop, Cases and Materials in International Law (2d ed., 1960).

Introduction to the Civil Law (745). Fall semester, 2 hours. Gray.

A survey of European legal history, followed by an introduction to modern civil codifications and legal method. All foreign materials used are translated. Schlesinger, Comparative Law (2d ed.).

Labor Law (747). Each semester, 3 hours. R. A. Smith.

Limited principally to employer-union-employee relations. The labor relations acts; collective action; the legal aspects of the labor agreement; internal union relations. Smith and Merrifield, Cases and Materials on Labor Relations Law (rev. ed., 1960).
Labor Law II (749). Prerequisite: Labor Law I. Spring semester, 2 hours. R. A. Smith.

The collective bargaining obligation as established by law; the negotiation and content of the collective bargaining agreement; arbitration and other methods of labor dispute settlement. Smith and Merrifield, *Materials on the Labor Agreement*.

Law and Institutions of the Atlantic Area (751). 3 hours. Stein.

A systematic study of legal problems of European integration and of the Atlantic institutions within the framework of broader economic and political international organizations and with emphasis on American interests, governmental and private. After an introductory examination of the legal devices through which power is conferred on international and supranational institutions and of the new law-making and judicial patterns, the study concentrates on six functional areas: (1) trade, payments, and commercial policy; (2) protection of competition (including the antitrust rules of the Common Market); (3) establishment of companies, supply of services, and movement of capital; (4) economic and social policy co-ordination; (5) civil rights with particular emphasis upon the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights; (6) military and political policy co-ordination. Stein and Hay, *Cases and Materials on the Law and Institutions of the Atlantic Area*, with a separate volume of Documents (preliminary ed., The Overbeck Company, 1963).

Law and Psychiatry (752). 2 hours. Watson.


Legal Method (755). Spring semester, 3 hours. George.

An analytical study of methods and subject matter of legal work, including functions and characteristics of legal language; operation and nature of legal acts; nature and interpretation of statute law; function of adjudication, especially its relation to the doctrine of precedent; processes of legal thinking and proof; important types of legal conceptions; and methods of organizing and defining legal conceptions. Shartel and George, *Readings in Legal Method* (2d ed., 1962).

Legal Philosophy (757). Spring semester, 3 hours. Harvey.

The basic objectives of the course will be to acquaint the students with certain bodies of organized thought about law; to explore some of the relations of law to other bodies of learning dealing with the social process; to gain perspective on the nature, functions, and limitations of law as a means of social ordering; and to relate the positive law to standards for evaluation.

Legislation (761). Spring semester, 3 hours. Pierce.

Sources of statute law; legislative procedure, together with limitations thereon; interpretation of statutory language and mechanics of drafting. Read, MacDonald, and Fordham, *Cases and Other Materials on Legislation*.


Legislative control over municipal corporations; general considerations respecting municipal powers; the municipal police power and the promotion of the general welfare; land use regulation (municipal planning, subdivision control, and zoning); the use of municipal funds and other property, including questions with respect to the control of streets and highways; contractual liability; municipal indebtedness (including warrants, bonds, debt limitations, and judgments); taxation and special assessments; tort liability. Stason and Kauper, *Cases on Municipal Corporations*. 
Labor Law II (749). Prerequisite: Labor Law I. Spring semester, 2 hours. R. A. Smith.

The collective bargaining obligation as established by law; the negotiation and content of the collective bargaining agreement; arbitration and other methods of labor dispute settlement. Smith and Merrifield, Materials on the Labor Agreement.

Law and Institutions of the Atlantic Area (751). 3 hours. Stein.

A systematic study of legal problems of European integration and of the Atlantic institutions within the framework of broader economic and political international organizations and with emphasis on American interests, governmental and private. After an introductory examination of the legal devices through which power is conferred on international and supranational institutions and of the new law-making and judicial patterns, the study concentrates on six functional areas: (1) trade, payments, and commercial policy; (2) protection of competition (including the antitrust rules of the Common Market); (3) establishment of companies, supply of services, and movement of capital; (4) economic and social policy co-ordination; (5) civil rights with particular emphasis upon the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights; (6) military and political policy co-ordination. Stein and Hay, Cases and Materials on the Law and Institutions of the Atlantic Area, with a separate volume of Documents (preliminary ed., The Overbeck Company, 1965).

Law and Psychiatry (752). 2 hours. Watson.


Legal Method (755). Spring semester, 3 hours. George.

An analytical study of methods and subject matter of legal work, including functions and characteristics of legal language; operation and nature of legal acts; nature and interpretation of statute law; function of adjudication, especially its relation to the doctrine of precedent; processes of legal thinking and proof; important types of legal conceptions; and methods of organizing and defining legal conceptions. Shartel and George, Readings in Legal Method (2d ed., 1962).

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The basic objectives of the course will be to acquaint the students with certain bodies of organized thought about law; to explore some of the relations of law to other bodies of learning dealing with the social process; to gain perspective on the nature, functions, and limitations of law as a means of social ordering; and to relate the positive law to standards for evaluation.

Legislation (761). Spring semester, 3 hours. Pierce.

Sources of statute law; legislative procedure, together with limitations thereon; interpretation of statutory language and mechanics of drafting. Read, MacDonald, and Fordham, Cases and Other Materials on Legislation.


Legislative control over municipal corporations; general considerations respecting municipal powers; the municipal police power and the promotion of the general welfare; land use regulation (municipal planning, subdivision control, and zoning); the use of municipal funds and other property, including questions with respect to the control of streets and highways; contractual liability; municipal indebtedness (including warrants, bonds, debt limitations, and judgments); taxation and special assessments; tort liability. Saxon and Kauper, Cases on Municipal Corporations.

Oil and Gas (765). Spring semester, 2 hours. Julin.

A study of the basic private law aspects and certain public law matters. Emphasis is placed on the oil and gas lease, and on state legislation dealing with production and conservation.


An introduction to substantive patent law and the related fields of copyright and trademark registration designed (1) to provide background knowledge for those interested primarily in the general law practice and (2) to provide a foundation for future specialization in patents, trademarks, and copyrights. A technical educational background is helpful but not essential for this course, which includes a consideration of the legal principles applicable to inventions and discoveries, the nature of the patent right, its acquisition and enforcement, property and contract interests therein, and basic requirements for trademark registration including the relationship of copyright protection to patents and trademarks. Smith, Patent Law—Case Book and Supplement (1964).

Race Relations Law (770). 2 hours. Harris.

With reference to race relations the class will consider: some psychological, sociological, and historical materials; the goals and limits of law as an instrument of social control; some basic legal concepts, such as "discrimination"; some legislative proposals of current interest. Attention will be given to the legal problems created by irregular efforts to retain or destroy segregation. Allport, The Nature of Prejudice; Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law; Rose, The Negro in America; and mimeographed materials.

Regulated Industries (771). Fall semester, 3 hours. Cramton.

A survey of some pervasive problems of government regulation of industry, with illustrations drawn primarily from the transportation and communication industries. The constitutionality and objectives of economic regulation; the determination of maximum rates in the public utility industries; the regulation of radio and television; entry and certification of motor carriers; rate discrimination; and aspects of public policy in these areas of regulation. Mimeographed materials.

Restitution (773). Each semester, 3 hours. Palmer, Cooper, and Gray.

Restitution at law and in equity as an alternative remedy for tort: remedies in contracts induced by fraud or mistake, and in contracts under duress. Obligations of defense, the impossibility of performance, the statute of frauds, or plaintiff's breach; rescission for defendant's breach and duress. Dawson and Palmer, Cases on Restitution.

Sales (775). Each semester, 2 hours. Steinheimer.

The rights and obligations created by contracts of sale of personal property. Rights of seller and buyer inter se and in relation to third persons such as purchasers in good faith from a seller remaining in possession, sub-buyers, attaching creditors, etc. Devices used to secure payment of purchase price. Bogert, Britton, and Hawland, Cases on Sales and Security (4th ed., 1962).

*Security (777). Each semester, 3 hours. Estep, George, Kennedy, and Cunningham.

Mortgage of land, with emphasis on the straight mortgage (most of the peculiar problems of corporate mortgage are left to the courses in business associations); security in chattels and intangibles; suretyship; quasi suretyship and transfer of mortgaged land. Durfee, Cases on Securities, Vols. 1 and 2; Hanna, Cases on Security (3d ed.); Osborne, Cases on Property Security (3d ed.); With Suretyship Supplement (pamphlet).


**Taxation I (781).** Each semester, 3 hours. Polasky and Reed.

Income taxation relating to individuals, estates, and trusts. Covers items included in gross income, permissible deductions, accounting problems, capital gains and losses, taxable persons including taxability of estates and trusts. This course or Taxation IA is a prerequisite to Taxation II and to Estate Planning. Assigned materials.

**Taxation IA (782).** Fall semester, 4 hours. Kahn, White, and Wright.

This course is identical to Taxation I except that an additional 15 classroom hours are devoted to the federal estate and gift taxes. This course or Taxation I is a prerequisite to Taxation II.

**Taxation II (784). Prerequisite: Taxation I or IA.** Each semester, 2 hours. Kahn and Wright.

A study of the special provisions of the Internal Revenue Code bearing on partnerships and corporations. The course traces the tax effects of the major events which take place in the life span of these two types of enterprise, beginning with formation, moving on to distributions, sales of interests, reorganizations, and concluding with liquidations, partial and complete. Assigned materials.

**Taxation (Estate and Gift) (786).** 2 hours. Wright.

This course, normally offered only in the summer session, focuses attention on the tax costs associated with gifts made during life as well as testamentary transfers. The prime objective is to develop understanding of the method by which these costs are determined. Assigned materials.

**Trials, Appeals, and Practice Court (788).** Fall semester, 3 hours. Joiner.

The purpose and nature of this work are explained on pages 33 and 34. Joiner, *Trials and Appeals*.

**Trusts and Estates II (790).** Each semester, 3 hours. Browder, Jolin, and Wellman.

The second of two courses on the noncommercial disposition of property. It involves the law of estates, with especial attention to the problem of vesting, and including powers of appointment; problems involved in the drafting and construction of dispositive instruments; the rules of policy restricting the disposition of property, including the Rule against Perpetuities. Browder and Wellman, *Family Property Settlements* (lithoprinted, Edwards Letter Shop, 1961); Leach and Logan, *Future Interests and Estate Planning* (1961).

**Unfair Trade Practices (792).** Fall or spring semester, 3 hours. Pearce.


A brief survey of Russian legal history, followed by an introduction to Soviet legal concepts and the administration of justice in a socialist state, with some comparative treatment of similar topics in other communist countries. Hazard and Shapiro, The Soviet Legal System; Romashkin, Fundamentals of Soviet Law, and mimeographed materials.

Taxation I (781). Each semester, 3 hours. Polasky and Reed.

Income taxation relating to individuals, estates, and trusts. Covers items included in gross income, permissible deductions, accounting problems, capital gains and losses, taxable persons including taxability of estates and trusts. This course or Taxation IA is a prerequisite to Taxation II and to Estate Planning. Assigned materials.

Taxation IA (782). Fall semester, 4 hours. Kahn, White, and Wright.

This course is identical to Taxation I except that an additional 15 classroom hours are devoted to the federal estate and gift taxes. This course or Taxation I is a prerequisite to Taxation II.

Taxation II (784). Prerequisite: Taxation I or IA. Each semester, 2 hours. Kahn and Wright.

A study of the special provisions of the Internal Revenue Code bearing on partnerships and corporations. The course traces the tax effects of the major events which take place in the life span of these two types of enterprise, beginning with formation, moving on to distributions, sales of interests, reorganizations, and concluding with liquidations, partial and complete. Assigned materials.

Taxation (Estate and Gift) (786). 2 hours. Wright.

This course, normally offered only in the summer session, focuses attention on the tax costs associated with gifts made during life as well as testamentary transfers. The prime objective is to develop understanding of the method by which these costs are determined. Assigned materials.

Unfair Trade Practices (792). Fall or spring semester, 3 hours. Ferebee.

Specific unfair trade practices at common law and under state and federal statutes. Includes trademarks and trade names, appropriation of ideas and plans created by another, copyright and design patent protection, misleading advertising, disparagement, Federal Trade Commission regulation, state fair trade acts and statutes prohibiting sales below cost, and price discrimination under Robinson-Patman Act. Oppenheim, Unfair Trade Practices—Cases, Comments and Materials (1950), with 1960 supplement.

Workmen's Compensation (794). Fall or spring semester, 2 hours. Plant.

Compensation for industrial injuries and illness under workmen's compensation statutes. The course covers employees' remedies prior to and apart from workmen's compensation, the compensation principle, the elements of the employer-employee relationship, the meaning of the expression "arising out of and in the course of" the employment, causation, benefits, administration, the third party suit, and conflict of laws.

SEMINARS AND SPECIAL COURSES

The following seminars and special courses will be offered from time to time as the demand warrants. Notices containing appropriate announcements will be posted on the bulletin board. Courses which will satisfy the group requirement are indicated by an asterisk.

Accounting (790). Each semester, 2 hours. Dixon.

A survey course for those not planning further work in accounting. The course is offered by the Department of Economics in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts and the School of Business Administration. It is designated Economics 271 and Accounting 500.

Advanced Procedural Problems—Seminar (800). Prerequisite: Jurisdiction and Judgments and Pleading and Joinder, and the courses in Evidence and Administrative Tribunals must either have been taken or be taken concurrently. 2 hours. Polasky.

A comparison of the adjudicatory process in various types of tribunals (state and federal courts, and various types of administrative tribunals) by the problem method. Existing and proposed patterns of federal tax litigation (Tax Court, Federal District Court, Court of Claims, Circuit Courts of Appeal): procedural and jurisdictional patterns, mechanics of settlement. A research paper will be required.

Church and State—Seminar (803). 2 hours. P. Kauper.

A study of the problems relating to religious liberty and church-state relations, with emphasis on their constitutional aspects as they arise under the federal and state constitutions. Attention is also given at the outset to the historical and comparative aspects of these problems and to the distinctive features of American religious pluralism. Religious liberty and its limitations, religious instruction in public schools, governmental support of schools and other enterprises operated by religious bodies, the status of religious corporations, and the intervention of civil courts in ecclesiastical matters are included among the specific problems studied in this seminar. Preparation of one or more research papers or reports is required. Selected materials are assigned in advance of class discussion.

Civil Liberties—Seminar (805). 2 hours. Israel.

The concentration this year will be on problems concerning free speech and national security. This will include consideration of governmental proscriptions of speech deemed subversive (e.g., the Smith Act), and the denial of occupational opportunities or government services to persons considered subversive or poten-
Commercial Transactions—Seminar (809). 2 hours. Steinheimer.

Selected problems in the area of commercial transactions with emphasis on impacts of the Uniform Commercial Code.

Community Property Planning—Seminar (810). Prerequisite: either Taxation I or Taxation IA. 2 hours. Polasky.

A basic consideration of Community Property Law and Estate Planning for the student who plans to practice in a community property jurisdiction (e.g., California, Arizona, Texas, or Washington). It includes most of the matters described under Estate Planning Seminar, and Trusts and Estates I. A research paper or completion of an estate plan will be required. Rice, *Family Tax Planning*.


A study of basic questions common to the constitutions of various countries and a critical consideration of the varying approaches to these problems. Attention is centered on problems of the rule of law, judicial review, federalism, treaty-making power, the electoral system, civil rights, and church-state relations. Selected materials are assigned in preparation for class discussion. Each student prepares a research paper.

*Comparative Criminal Procedure—Seminar (813). 2 hours. George.

A comparison of American, German, and Japanese law of criminal procedure. Each student is required to prepare and present a report on one major subtopic. All foreign materials used are translated into English.

*Comparative Law—Seminar (815). Spring semester, 2 hours. Gray.

A survey of Roman and modern European obligations law (contract, tort, and unjust enrichment), followed by an intensive study of selected topics in modern French and German law. Reading knowledge of a foreign language not required but helpful. Mimeographed materials.

Constitutional Law Survey (819) (special course for foreign students). 2 hours. P. Kauper and Israel.

This survey of American constitutional law, as developed by the decisional process, is designed particularly for foreign graduate students. Emphasis is placed on judicial review, distribution of power within the federal government, the spheres of authority of the Congress and the President, and the protection of fundamental rights. Kauper, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (2d ed., 1960).

Conveyancing and Drafting (717). 2 hours. A. F. Smith.

Examination of abstracts of title; curing defective titles; drafting deeds, leases, mortgages, and other instruments of title.


An evaluation of creditors' remedies available in and outside of bankruptcy; the impact of the Uniform Commercial Code and other recent legislation on creditors' rights; and selected problems in bankruptcy administration.
Commercial Transactions—Seminar (809). 2 hours. STEINHEIMER.
Selected problems in the area of commercial transactions with emphasis on impacts of the Uniform Commercial Code.

Community Property Planning—Seminar (810). Prerequisite: either Taxation I or Taxation I A. 2 hours. POLASKY.
A basic consideration of Community Property Law and Estate Planning for the student who plans to practice in a community property jurisdiction (e.g., California, Arizona, Texas, or Washington). It includes most of the matters described under Estate Planning Seminar, and Trusts and Estates I. A research paper or completion of an estate plan will be required. Rice, Family Tax Planning.

*Comparative Constitutional Law—Seminar (811). 2 hours. P. KAUPER.
A study of basic questions common to the constitutions of various countries and a critical consideration of the varying approaches to these problems. Attention is centered on problems of the rule of law, judicial review, federalism, treaty-making power, the electoral system, civil rights, and church-state relations. Selected materials are assigned in preparation for class discussion. Each student prepares a research paper.

*Comparative Criminal Procedure—Seminar (813). 2 hours. GEORGE.
A comparison of American, German, and Japanese law of criminal procedure. Each student is required to prepare and present a report on one major subtopic. All foreign materials used are translated into English.

*Comparative Law—Seminar (815). Spring semester, 2 hours. GRAY.
A survey of Roman and modern European obligations law (contract, tort, and unjust enrichment), followed by an intensive study of selected topics in modern French and German law. Reading knowledge of a foreign language not required but helpful. Mimeographed materials.

Constitutional Law Survey (819) (special course for foreign students). 2 hours. P. KAUPER and ISRAEL.
This survey of American constitutional law, as developed by the decisional process, is designed particularly for foreign graduate students. Emphasis is placed on judicial review, distribution of power within the federal government, the spheres of authority of the Congress and the President, and the protection of fundamental rights. Kauper, Cases on Constitutional Law (2d ed., 1960).

Conveyancing and Drafting (717). 2 hours. A. F. SMITH.
Examination of abstracts of title; curing defective titles; drafting deeds, leases, mortgages, and other instruments of title.

Creditors’ Rights—Seminar (821). 2 hours. KENNEDY.
An evaluation of creditors’ remedies available in and outside of bankruptcy; the impact of the Uniform Commercial Code and other recent legislation on creditors’ rights; and selected problems in bankruptcy administration.

Creditors’ Rights—Seminar (821). 2 hours. KENNEDY.
An evaluation of creditors’ remedies available in and outside of bankruptcy; the impact of the Uniform Commercial Code and other recent legislation on creditors’ rights; and selected problems in bankruptcy administration.

*English Legal History—Seminar (823). 2 hours. KIMBALL.
A study, centering on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, of the way in which English law facilitated the industrial revolution and the development of the world market; with individual research on selected topics.

Estate Planning—Seminar (825). Prerequisite: Trusts and Estates I and either Taxation I or Taxation I A. Spring semester, 2 hours. POLASKY.
A consideration of planning for the disposition and administration of interests in property, including: succession taxes, jointly held property, community property, insurance contracts and employee benefits, dispositive and administrative provisions of wills and trusts, powers of appointment, the "marital deduction," problems and dispositions for charitable purposes. Trusts and Estates II and Estate and Gift Tax will be helpful but are not prerequisites. Assigned readings and problems; an estate planning exercise will be required.

European Business Organization (827). 2 hours. CONARD and others.
A study of the distinctive features of establishing, financing, and managing a business enterprise within the European Economic Community. The seminar involves a comparative analysis of the basic concepts of business organization in the EEC countries (particularly France and Germany), including agency, partnership, corporations, exchange controls, and the "right of establishment." The principal materials are translated European laws, decisions, and commentaries. A research project is required of each student, in connection with which work with foreign language materials is encouraged. The seminar is generally conducted with the collaboration of a visiting European professor.

Federal Antitrust—Trade Regulation—Seminar (831). 2 hours. OPPENHEIM.
Group and individual study of selected contemporary problems under federal antitrust and trade regulation laws. Individual oral reports on topics assigned for round-table discussion. Research paper required for credit.

Federal Jurisdiction—Seminar (833). 2 hours. HAWKINS.
A study of the criteria for abstention, relinquishment, or exercise of federal jurisdiction in areas of concurrent jurisdiction where federal and state interest clash most directly. Individual students will make a general survey of recent Supreme Court decisions in the area and then concentrate on individual research into separate but related aspects of the problem, resulting in an interim oral report and a final research paper by each student.

Fiduciary Administration Problems—Seminar (835). Prerequisite: Trusts and Estates I. 2 hours. WELLMAN.
Attention will be directed to such subjects as (1) the major patterns in probate procedure among the several states with comparison of the procedures of the Model Probate Code; (2) some problems of multi-state administration of estates; (3) powers and duties of fiduciaries; (4) problems relating to co-fiduciaries; (5) ascertainment of principal and income, with emphasis on recent legislation; (6) liability of fiduciaries and exculpatory clauses, and other related areas.

Financial Reorganization of Corporations (836). Prerequisite: Business Associations and Corporations. Fall semester, 2 hours. CONARD.
Basic problems which arise in merger or consolidation, and in reorganization under the supervision of federal courts, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Dodd and Bilyou, Cases on Corporate Reorganization, and mimeographed materials.
Government Regulation of Aviation—Seminar (837). 2 hours. Cramton.
An examination of selected problems in the regulation of air carriers by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Evolution of the national route pattern; choice of an air carrier for a particular route; the general passenger fare investigation; and Board supervision of equipment purchases, schedules, rates, and financing. A research paper is required. Mimeographed materials.

An examination of selected problems in the regulation of broadcasting by the Federal Communications Commission. Development and structure of the broadcasting industry; statutory powers and procedures of the Federal Communications Commission; allocation of the radio spectrum; substantive aspects of broadcast licensing; diversification of ownership of broadcast facilities; network affiliation and practices; and regulation of program content. A research paper is required. Mimeographed materials.

Income Tax Problems—Seminar (841). 2 hours. Wright.
This seminar is devoted to a study of the current problems or frontiers of federal taxation, and, therefore, changes complexion in some measure from semester to semester. Students are required to prepare a research paper.

An institutional approach to insurance law, with the legal principles discussed in a context of the social and economic environment, including the relevant facts about the nature of the business. An economist-actuary will participate in the seminar at all stages. Mimeographed materials.

An intensive study of current problems in selected fields of international law such as treaties, state responsibility and international claims, territorial waters, and jurisdiction over high seas, space law, relationship to national law, etc. Each student prepares a research paper. The seminar presupposes such acquaintance with international law as would result from satisfactory completion of a first course in the field, either here or elsewhere.

A study of selected legal problems arising in the current activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. This includes a study of the impact of these organizations on international law, the working of the institutions, jurisdictional problems, and others. (Open only to students who have had a Law School course in international law, or its equivalent, and to students taking international law simultaneously.) Mimeographed materials.

The study of international law problems relating to criminal law and criminal procedure, including jurisdiction over crime, extradition, international law standards of criminal procedure, war crimes trials, crimes against international law, and crimes by military servicemen abroad. A research paper is required.

Labor Law—Seminar (851). 2 hours. R. A. Smith.
Selected problems in labor law and labor relations. The content, varying from time to time, will include various aspects of labor relations legislation, collective bargaining, and labor arbitration.
Government Regulation of Aviation—Seminar (837). 2 hours. CRAMTON.

An examination of selected problems in the regulation of air carriers by the Federal Communications Commission. Development and structure of the broadcasting industry; statutory powers and procedures of the Federal Communications Commission; allocation of the radio spectrum; substantive aspects of broadcast licensing; diversification of ownership of broadcast facilities; network affiliation and practices; and regulation of program content. A research paper is required. Mimeographed materials.

Government Regulation of Broadcasting—Seminar (839). 2 hours. CRAMTON.

An examination of selected problems in the regulation of broadcasting by the Federal Communications Commission. Development and structure of the broadcasting industry; statutory powers and procedures of the Federal Communications Commission; allocation of the radio spectrum; substantive aspects of broadcast licensing; diversification of ownership of broadcast facilities; network affiliation and practices; and regulation of program content. A research paper is required. Mimeographed materials.

Income Tax Problems—Seminar (841). 2 hours. WRIGHT.

This seminar is devoted to a study of the current problems or frontiers of federal taxation, and, therefore, changes complexion in some measure from semester to semester. Students are required to prepare a research paper. Mimeographed materials.

Insurance Law—Seminar (843). 2 hours. KIMBALL.

An institutional approach to insurance law, with the legal principles discussed in a context of the social and economic environment, including the relevant facts about the nature of the business. An economist-actuary will participate in the seminar at all stages. Mimeographed materials.

International Law—Seminar (845). 2 hours. BISHOP.

An intensive study of current problems in selected fields of international law such as treaties, state responsibility and international claims, territorial waters, and jurisdiction over high seas, space law, relationship to national law, etc. Each student prepares a research paper. The seminar presupposes such acquaintance with international law as would result from satisfactory completion of a first course in the field, either here or elsewhere.

International Organization (United Nations and Specialized Agencies)—Seminar (847). 2 hours. STEIN.

A study of selected legal problems arising in the current activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. This includes a study of the impact of these organizations on international law, the working of the institutions, jurisdictional problems, and others. (Open only to students who have had a Law School course in international law, or its equivalent, and to students taking international law simultaneously.) Mimeographed materials.

International Problems of Criminal Law—Seminar (849). 2 hours. BISHOP and GEORGE.

The study of international law problems relating to criminal law and criminal procedure, including jurisdiction over crime, extradition, international law standards of criminal procedure, war crimes trials, crimes against international law, and crimes by military servicemen abroad. A research paper is required.

Labor Law—Seminar (851). 2 hours. R. A. SMITH.

Selected problems in labor law and labor relations. The content, varying from time to time, will include various aspects of labor relations legislation, collective bargaining, and labor arbitration.

Land Utilization—Seminar (853). 2 hours. CUNNINGHAM.

Legal aspects of the planned development of land uses through public controls such as zoning and subdivision regulation, through private arrangements involving the use of restrictive covenants and other devices, and through the co-operative activities of public and private enterprise as exemplified in urban redevelopment legislation. Emphasis will be placed on public control of urban land use.

Law and Society—Seminar (861). 2 hours. HARRIS, KADISH, and KIMBALL.

The reading and discussion of important books in the continuing conversation of significant legal thinkers about the basic questions facing Western society, as those questions relate to the law. Books to be assigned.

Legal Education—Seminar (863). 1 hour. REED.

An examination of: the history of American legal education; the assumptions and purposes of legal education; the prelaw curriculum; the law curriculum; teaching and examination methods; the psychology of learning; coursebooks and other teaching materials; graduate and specialized training in law; clinical training; and the mutual obligations of the schools and the bar. Written commentaries upon seminar discussions will be required from time to time, but there will be no major research paper.

Legal Philosophy—Seminar (865). 3 hours. HARVEY.

The basic objectives of the course will be to acquaint the students with certain bodies of organized thought about law; to explore some of the relations of law to other bodies of learning dealing with the social process; to gain perspective on the nature, functions, and limitations of law as a means of social ordering; and to relate the positive law to standards for evaluation.

Legal Writing (759). 2 hours. COOPER.

A study of the principal problems encountered by the lawyer in the field of written communication, e.g., achieving clarity in opinions, hard precision in contracts, persuasiveness in briefs. Particular attention is focused on the problem of devising a "theory of the case," and then drafting for an appellate brief a statement of such theory which will present to the court a succinct and subtly persuasive precis of the case. Students submit each week a short drafting assignment (usually 100 to 500 words in length). These assignments involve the differing rhetorical techniques utilized in such documents as: letters to adversary counsel, opinions to clients, pleadings, statement of theory of case, statement of facts, argument of law, contracts, wills, and statutes. COOPER, Writings in Law Practice.

Legislative Problems—Seminar (867). 2 hours. PIERCE.

The role of law-making in the legal system and the development of statute law, with emphasis on current problems of federal and state policy. Statutory arrangements, legislative histories, and legislative service agencies are examined and analyzed. Seminar members investigate legislative problems, formulate policy, and draft statutes incorporating that policy. Dickerson, Legislative Drafting.

Medicolegal Problems—Seminar (869). 2 hours. PLANT.

This seminar is concerned with all legal aspects of the physician's professional practice and with legal problems confronting the medical profession as a whole. It includes a general survey of the physician-patient relationship, of liability for medical malpractice, of the physician's public duties and responsibilities, and of the problems of a physician acting as a witness in court. Each student selects a topic from a list of suggested topics or one that he has conceived himself. He
is expected to report in detail during the course on his subject, the research in
which he is engaging, and the nature of the conclusions which he has reached,
tentatively or finally. A paper involving original research is required.

Research (900).
Third-year students and graduate students are permitted to enroll for a limited
amount of independent research. Undergraduate students will normally be limited
to one or two hours credit for independent research. The credit to be given, as
well as the scope and subject matter of the project, will be determined by the
teacher who undertakes to supervise and grade the student's research. Graduate
students will arrange their research programs with the Director of Advanced
Studies.

Restitution—Seminar (875). 2 hours. Palmer.
For students who have had the general course in Restitution. There will be
intensive study of a few topics, varying from year to year. Research and writing
are required.

The assimilation into our already complex society of new technologies, such as
nuclear energy and space, create very significant legal and policy problems. This
seminar is directed to a study of these ramifications of such rapid technological
growth. The emphasis upon subject matter will vary from year to year but
always with a view to development of general legal principles which might be
made applicable to additional technological developments yet to come. A
research paper is required of each student.

Securities Regulation—Seminar (879). Prerequisite: Corporations. 2 hours. Knauss.
A study of selected problems in the issuance and sale of securities. The emphasis
is on the role of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the concepts of
disclosure and self-regulation. Subject matter includes (1) the obligation of
issuers of securities, (2) the obligations of broker-dealers and others involved in
the selling of securities, and (3) the operation and function of the market place.
Students are required to prepare short papers in connection with the problems
and a short research paper.

Intensive study of a few problems in the law of trusts, with emphasis on the
functions of the trust in making noncommercial dispositions of property. Re-
search and writing are required.

Special Problems in Administrative Tribunals—Seminar (883). 2 hours. Cooper.
Attention focused primarily on the adjudicatory and rule-making procedures
of the federal administrative agencies (with particular emphasis on the Federal
Trade Commission and the National Labor Relations Board) as a means of:
(1) obtaining a view of administrative law in action, noting the distinguishing
characteristics of administrative adjudication; (2) examining the problems faced
by agency staffs and by counsel for respondents, and considering how each can
best discharge his respective responsibilities; (3) studying in some detail the
application and interpretation of the Federal Administrative Procedure Act. A
short written paper is required; opportunities for individual research are avail-
able on an optional basis. Mimeographed materials and Hoover Commission
is expected to report in detail during the course on his subject, the research in which he is engaging, and the nature of the conclusions which he has reached, tentatively or finally. A paper involving original research is required.

Research (900).
Third-year students and graduate students are permitted to enroll for a limited amount of independent research. Undergraduate students will normally be limited to one or two hours credit for independent research. The credit to be given, as well as the scope and subject matter of the project, will be determined by the teacher who undertakes to supervise and grade the student's research. Graduate students will arrange their research programs with the Director of Advanced Studies.

Restitution—Seminar (875). 2 hours. PALMER.
For students who have had the general course in Restitution. There will be intensive study of a few topics, varying from year to year. Research and writing are required.

Science and the Law—Seminar (877). 2 hours. ESTEP.
The assimilation into our already complex society of new technologies, such as nuclear energy and space, create very significant legal and policy problems. This seminar is directed to a study of these ramifications of such rapid technological growth. The emphasis upon subject matter will vary from year to year but always with a view to development of general legal principles which might be made applicable to additional technological developments yet to come. A research paper is required of each student.

Securities Regulation—Seminar (870). Prerequisite: Corporations. 2 hours. KNAUSS.
A study of selected problems in the issuance and sale of securities. The emphasis is on the role of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the concepts of disclosure and self-regulation. Subject matter includes (1) the obligation of issuers of securities, (2) the obligations of broker-dealers and others involved in the selling of securities, and (3) the operation and function of the market place. Students are required to prepare short papers in connection with the problems and a short research paper.

Selected Problems in the Law of Trusts—Seminar (881). 2 hours. PALMER.
Intensive study of a few problems in the law of trusts, with emphasis on the functions of the trust in making noncommercial dispositions of property. Research and writing are required.

Special Problems in Administrative Tribunals—Seminar (883). 2 hours. COOPER.
Attention focused primarily on the adjudicatory and rule-making procedures of the federal administrative agencies (with particular emphasis on the Federal Trade Commission and the National Labor Relations Board) as a means of: (1) obtaining a view of administrative law in action, noting the distinguishing characteristics of administrative adjudication; (2) examining the problems faced by agency staffs and by counsel for respondents, and considering how each can best discharge his respective responsibilities; (3) studying in some detail the application and interpretation of the Federal Administrative Procedure Act. A short written paper is required; opportunities for individual research are available on an optional basis. Mimeographed materials and Hoover Commission Task Force Report on Legal Services and Procedure.
Process and pleadings are prepared by the members of the group who carry the case to a final issue. Interlocutory hearings, on motions and formal demurrers, are held each week on regular motion days, and the students are required to draw the proper orders to be entered therein. After the case has reached final issue the students prepare trial briefs of the facts in a generally accepted form, thus gaining experience in marshaling the evidence to support the contentions made by the pleadings. After the trial briefs are prepared, the group meets with the professors in charge of the course for a thorough and critical examination of the pleadings and proceedings in the case. As a result of this criticism the pleadings or fact briefs are frequently required to be redrawn or radically amended. At the trial the procedure of the jurisdiction selected is followed as closely as possible, with the students examining witnesses, preparing and submitting drafts of instructions, and taking all the other steps normally taken during a trial. A critique is held on the trial procedure with the use of sound recordings made during the trial. Those students who have not successfully completed two semesters of Case Club work continue with the Practice Court work as follows: After a jury verdict is rendered by a jury selected by the student lawyers, the losing team prepares a motion for a new trial, in accordance with the practice in the jurisdiction chosen. Written briefs of law are prepared and submitted on the issues thus raised, and the motion for new trial is argued before the court. In preparing the brief and argument on the motion for new trial, the students are expected to show evidence of diligent and intelligent use of the resources of the library. It is expected that the authorities bearing upon the case will be exhaustively studied and effectively presented. The oral argument covers the same scope as the briefs, and the students participating are expected to show a ready familiarity with all the important authorities relating to the questions to be discussed, without too frequent use of briefs, memoranda, or books. Joiner, *Trials and Appeals*.

**ROTC Programs**

Each male student enrolled in The University of Michigan has the opportunity to enroll in the Army ROTC, the Navy ROTC, or the Air Force ROTC. Enrollment is voluntary, but the University and the armed forces expect each student who volunteers to enroll in ROTC to meet the full obligations accepted.

The objective of the ROTC is to train well-qualified reserve officers for the armed forces. Each student who voluntarily enrolls in any one of these three officer training corps accepts the obligation of: (1) continuing his studies in the ROTC, unless excused by regulations of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, until graduation; (2) serving as an officer for specified times.

Since there are minor variations among the three services, interested students are requested to write to the Professor of Military Science for further information about the Army; the Professor of Naval Science for further information about the Navy; and the Professor of Air Science for further information about the Air Force.
Process and pleadings are prepared by the members of the group who carry the case to a final issue. Interlocutory hearings, on motions and formal demurrers, are held each week on regular motion days, and the students are required to draw the proper orders to be entered therein. After the case has reached final issue the students prepare trial briefs of the facts in a generally accepted form, thus gaining experience in marshaling the evidence to support the contentions made by the pleadings. After the trial briefs are prepared, the group meets with the professors in charge of the course for a thorough and critical examination of the pleadings and proceedings in the case. As a result of this criticism the pleadings or fact briefs are frequently required to be redrawn or radically amended. At the trial the procedure of the jurisdiction selected is followed as closely as possible, with the students examining witnesses, preparing and submitting drafts of instructions, and taking all the other steps normally taken during a trial. A critique is held on the trial procedure with the use of sound recordings made during the trial. Those students who have not successfully completed two semesters of Case Club work continue with the Practice Court work as follows: After a jury verdict is rendered by a jury selected by the student lawyers, the losing team prepares a motion for a new trial, in accordance with the practice in the jurisdiction chosen. Written briefs of law are prepared and submitted on the issues thus raised, and the motion for new trial is argued before the court. In preparing the brief and argument on the motion for new trial, the students are expected to show evidence of diligent and intelligent use of the resources of the library. It is expected that the authorities bearing upon the case will be exhaustively studied and effectively presented. The oral argument covers the same scope as the briefs, and the students participating are expected to show a ready familiarity with all the important authorities relating to the questions to be discussed, without too frequent use of briefs, memoranda, or books. Joiner, Trials and Appeals.

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Since there are minor variations among the three services, interested students are requested to write to the Professor of Military Science for further information about the Army; the Professor of Naval Science for further information about the Navy; and the Professor of Air Science for further information about the Air Force.

**Case Clubs**

For additional experience in presenting legal questions to the courts for determination, the students are encouraged to join the Case Clubs. The work is voluntary, but most of the students participate, recognizing the value of the experience gained in legal analysis and research and in presenting issues of law to the courts. The cases are prepared to simulate the presentation of cases to an appellate tribunal. In this respect the Case Club work supplements and augments the work in Practice Court.

The Case Clubs are student managed. Students are paired and are given statements of facts prepared by members of the faculty, presenting issues of law by asserting alleged errors by the trial court. The participants prepare written appellate briefs in an approved form on the issues of law and thereafter orally present their appeal to a three-judge court. In preparing the briefs they are expected to utilize the entire library resources, thus obtaining invaluable experience in "looking up the law." The cases are submitted and decided as cases of first impression, thus carrying the students into a study of the entire body of relevant English and American law.

Students are assigned to clubs which undertake their training in research and in oral and written argument. The schedule of arguments is competitive, with the top contestants of the winning clubs competing in an elimination contest each year. Many prizes are given as incentives at different stages of the competition. The Henry M. Campbell Memorial Prize is divided among the finalists in the second-year competition. The West Publishing Company Award, the Callaghan and Company Award, and the Bobbs-Merrill Company Award are divided among the top-ranking finalists in the first- and second-year competitions.

Although the Case Clubs are student managed, the work is carried on under faculty supervision. The student senior judges for 1963-64 were:

- **Charles K. Dayton, Presiding Judge**
- **Dennis P. Bedell**
- **Ronald K. Dalby**
- **J. Theodore Everingham**
- **Fred Fechheimer**
- **David G. Gray**
- **Ronald R. Hanlon**
- **Franklin L. Hartman**
- **John S. Holbrook**

- **Charles D. Homer**
- **Robert M. Kroenert**
- **Mark T. Mahlberg**
- **Michael Maine**
- **Nancy L. Michelmore**
- **Cheever Tyler**
- **William R. Warnock**
- **William E. Wickens**
- **Stephan M. Wittenberg**
Michigan Law Review

The Michigan Law Review is a legal periodical conducted and published under the auspices of the Law School to give expression to the legal scholarship of the University and to serve the profession and the public by timely discussion of legal problems. It is under the general supervision of a faculty advisory board. The student editors are chosen on the basis of scholarship and evidence of aptitude for legal research and writing.

Each issue of the Review contains five sections devoted respectively to the following: leading articles on important and interesting legal subjects; comments on current topics and significant occurrences in the legal world; notes on important recent cases; index of articles and comments in current legal periodicals; and book notes devoted to current legal literature. Special subscription rates are provided for students in the Law School.

The following students were elected to the Editorial Board of the Michigan Law Review in 1963.

For the academic year, 1962–63:

Assistant Editors

Byron E. Bronston
Charles R. Frederickson
J. Patrick Martin

Fredric L. Smith
A. Paul Victor

For the spring semester, 1963:

Assistant Editors

Robert N. Dorosin
Ira J. Jaffe

James C. Lockwood
Rolfe A. Worden

For the academic year, 1963–64:

Editor-in-Chief

Martin B. Dickinson, Jr.

Associate Editors

William C. Brashares
Timothy K. Carroll
Jon E. Denney
John P. Eppel

Edwin A. Howe, Jr.
Leon E. Irish
Samuel J. McKim III

Assistant Editors

Philip B. Bass
Alexander E. Bennett
William J. Bogaard
Charles K. Dayton
Richard J. DeLamieuleure
Thomas G. Dignan, Jr.
Daniel R. Elliott, Jr.
John W. Erickson
Peter V. Fazio, Jr.
Richard F. Gerber
David G. Gray
John S. Holbrook, Jr.
F. Bruce Kulp, Jr.
Paul T. McCarthy

Joseph F. McDonald
Roger L. McManus
Thomas J. McNamara
Nancy L. Michelmore
Richard A. Miller
John E. Mogk
Richard B. Rogers
Robert V. Seymour
Arthur M. Sherwood
Walter A. Urick
Stanley P. Wagner, Jr.
Michael A. Warner
William R. Warnock
James D. Zirin
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Richard F. Gerber  Walter A. Urick
David G. Gray  Stanley P. Wagner, Jr.
John S. Holbrook, Jr.  Michael A. Warner
F. Bruce Kulp, Jr.  William R. Warnock
Paul T. McCarthy  James D. Zirin

Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif is a national law school honor society, founded for the purposes of encouraging legal scholarship and advancing the ethical standards of the legal profession. Its members are selected by the faculty from the 10 per cent of the third-year class who rank highest in scholarship, based upon the grade averages at the end of the fifth semester. The elections and initiation ceremonies are held during the spring semester of each year. The following students were elected to membership in 1963.

Byron E. Bronston, Jr.  Gilbert C. Miller
Richard E. Clark  John D. Miller
Anthony E. Efremoff  Frank G. Reeder
Lloyd C. Fell  David J. Rosso
Martin Fine  Alan Rothenberg
Peter W. Forsythe  Herbert G. Snyder, Jr.
John W. Galanis  Philip Spickoff
Kenneth W. Graham, Jr.  Paul Tractenberg
William T. Holcomb, Jr.  Stefan Tucker
David Jules Kayner  Donald E. Vacin
James D. Knottet, Jr.  Thomas W. Van Dyke
D. Michael Kratchman  Lawrence R. Velvel
Robert G. Lane  A. Paul Victor
Heather M. Lohrentz  Larry W. Waggoner
James A. McDermott  Peter W. Williamson
Gail Franklin Miller

The Lawyers Club

Membership in the Lawyers Club of The University of Michigan includes the entire student body of the Law School. The Club sponsors all school-wide law student activities except the Case Clubs.

The living accommodations of the Lawyers Club are described elsewhere in this Announcement. In addition, the Club undertakes to promote scholarship, to further interest in the practice of law, to serve as liaison between student and faculty, and to initiate or supervise student activities, both social and professional. The officers of the Lawyers Club are the governing body for the students. Among the Club's many specific undertakings it publishes a newspaper, Res Gestae; publishes an annual, The Quad; obtains and distributes free publications on the practice of law; sponsors special lectures by practicing lawyers and leaders of the bench and bar; sponsors student and faculty-student social affairs; sponsors teams in the intramural sports activities; operates a student book exchange at which students may sell and buy secondhand casebooks; sends delegates to various meetings and conventions with students of other law schools; and sends a delegate to the monthly meeting of the Junior Bar Conference of the state of Michigan. The officers of the Lawyers Club hold periodic meetings of the student body to report on their activities and to receive
student opinion on matters of interest. Recommendations or requests originating with the students are communicated to the Dean of the Law School. All law students are invited to take active part in the activities of the Club.

The Club also maintains relations with county, state, and national bar associations as well as with student organizations in other schools. It is a charter member of the American Law Student Association, which is sponsored by the American Bar Association.

The president of the Lawyers Club for the year 1963–64 was Thomas Palmer.

Research Program

At the University of Michigan Law School, research is regarded as one of the principal functions of a law school. It is felt to be the responsibility of all faculty members, even those who are engaged in full-time teaching or in administration, to engage in research to whatever extent they can. Research is the special task of those faculty members who are on research appointments, whether full or part time. In addition to the faculty members on full- or part-time research appointments, some full-time research associates, a few on a permanent basis and others on a temporary basis, aid greatly in the research program of the School. Scholars from other institutions are often temporarily affiliated with the School, making use of the University of Michigan Library and facilities for research purposes.

The Law School is extremely fortunate in having a dependable source of research funds in the William W. Cook Foundation, which was created solely for the support of legal research at this Law School. In addition, the School has obtained substantial sums from other foundations, such as Ford, Rockefeller, and Walter E. Meyer, usually for special projects or for special kinds of activity. Some support is provided by the Lawyers Club as well.

The research program of the School is exceedingly varied. On the one hand, some faculty members are engaged in traditional case analysis and synthesis embodied in law review articles and in books of a kind familiar to generations of lawyers. The faculty also produces many casebooks for use in this School and elsewhere, and some faculty members co-operate in bar association programs involving extensive research. On the other hand, there are major institutionally or functionally oriented studies. Rate regulation in the federal administrative agencies, federal tax procedure, the legal problems of metropolitan areas, and insurance regulation are only a few of the subjects receiving such treatment. Finally, some projects involve modern fact research. One such project is a study of the economics of injury litigation now being carried out with the aid of the Survey Research Center of the University.

Students who are in the Law School derive advantage from research activity in two ways. First, they are able to study under teachers whose instruction is enriched by research that is contributing to the development of new knowledge in the fields of their teaching. Second, some students are
The University of Michigan

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Students who are in the Law School derive advantage from research activity in two ways. First, they are able to study under teachers whose instruction is enriched by research that is contributing to the development of new knowledge in the fields of their teaching. Second, some students are able to obtain employment as research assistants to faculty members, and occasionally, such employment leads to co-authorship of articles. In any case, research associations lead to valuable experiences.

The graduate program of the Law School is co-ordinated with the research program. Most graduate students engage in research, and often their projects result in publications.

The research program leads to a wide range of publications. In a typical recent year the University of Michigan faculty published about eight books, thirty or more law review articles, and a large number of other miscellaneous pieces, such as book reviews and publications in other journals. The research associates, both permanent and temporary, add to the total research output of the School. The University of Michigan Law School research program has been a fruitful one, contributing much to the development of understanding about the law as well as to the education of its students.

Michigan Legal Publications

For several years the Law School has sponsored the publication of worthy manuscripts emanating from its legal research program. Research manuscripts published by the Law School to date are the following:

Discovery Before Trial, George Ragland, Jr. (1932)
Transactions of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1805-1836 (6 vols.), William Wirt Blume (1935-40)
Ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Everett S. Brown, Compiler (1938)
Torts in the Conflict of Laws, Moffatt Hancock (1942)
The Amending of the Federal Constitution, Lester B. Orfield (1942)
Review of Administrative Acts, Armin Uhler (1942)
The Prevention of Repeated Crime, John Barker Waite (1945)
Unreported Opinions of the Supreme Court of Michigan—1838-1943, William Wirt Blume (1945)
A Survey of Metropolitan Courts: Detroit Area, Maxine Board Vivite (1950)
Administrative Agencies and the Courts, Frank E. Cooper (1951)
Our Legal System and How It Operates, Burke Shariel (1951)
Retroactive Legislation Affecting Interests in Land, John Scurlock (1953)
Integration of Public Utility Holding Companies, Robert F. Ritchie (1955)
Perpetuities and Other Restraints, William F. Fratcher (1955)
Aims and Methods of Legal Research, ed. by Alfred E. Conard (1957)
Foreign Personal Representations, Banks McDowell (1957)
Nonprofit Corporation Statutes, Ralph E. Boyer (1957)


Fraud on the Widow's Share, William B. Macdonald (1960)

Improvement of Conveyancing by Legislation, Lewis M. Simes and Clarence B. Taylor (1960)


Model Title Standards, Lewis M. Simes and Clarence B. Taylor (1960)


Michigan Sales Law and the Uniform Commercial Code, Roy L. Steinheimer, Jr. (1962)

Soviet Legal Institutions: Doctrines and Social Functions, Kazimierz Grzybowski (1962)

Survey of Metropolitan Courts: Final Report, Maxine Boord Virtue (1962)

Legislative Research Center

Established in 1950, the Legislative Research Center carries on continuing research in the field of statutory or written law as contrasted with judge-made or decision law. The Center was established because statutory materials are playing a more and more important role in our legal system. With financial assistance from William W. Cook funds and from the University, the Center is promoting teaching, research, and service in the field of legislation towards the goal of training lawyers to handle such statutory materials and of improving the statutory product which has come to play such a dominant role in formulating legal policy.

Occasional service work is done for the legislature and governmental agencies of the state of Michigan, as well as for such outside agencies as the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the State Bar of Michigan, various sections of the American Bar Association, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the Council of State Governments. The major part of the research program, however, is devoted to the study of state legislation in areas of current interest to state legislatures. From 1950 to 1956 a number of monographs were prepared dealing with current state legislation in the area of private law, which incorporated some new concepts of general interest to the legislatures and the bar of the country. They were published in a series of volumes known as Current Trends in State Legislation.

Since 1956 the Legislative Research Center has devoted its efforts to the study of a single area of law where there has been a demonstrated need for research in depth concerning the existing body of state legislation. From
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Since 1956 the Legislative Research Center has devoted its efforts to the study of a single area of law where there has been a demonstrated need for research in depth concerning the existing body of state legislation. From 1956 to 1958 the Legislative Research Center devoted its efforts to a study of water use problems emerging predominantly in the eastern portion of the United States. This research culminated in the preparation of a model water use act as well as several monographs on various aspects of the problems involved which were published in 1958 in a volume entitled Water Resources and the Law. From 1958 to 1960 the Center engaged in a two-year study of the legal problems of metropolitan areas, and the resulting studies were published in a series of paperback volumes. Subjects covered include: The Evolution of British Planning Legislation; Planning and Zoning in the United States; Annexation: A Solution to the Metropolitan Area Problem; Metropolitan Area Problems: The Role of the Federal Government; State Constitutional Limitations on the Solution of Metropolitan Area Problems; Metropolitan Area Problems and Municipal Home Rule; Independent Special Districts: A Solution to the Metropolitan Area Problems; Extraterritorial Powers in the Metropolitan Area; Consolidating Police Functions in Metropolitan Areas; The Interstate Metropolitan Area; Administrative Law and Local Government; and The Finances of the Metropolitan Area. Since 1960 the Center has devoted its efforts to a study of state restraint of trade, unfair competition, and consumer protection legislation. The resulting studies will be published in paperback form by the Legislative Research Center as work is completed. Currently the research in the Center is conducted by graduate students under faculty supervision. The research can be combined with course work in satisfaction of the L.L.M. or S.J.D. graduate law degrees.

William W. Cook Lectures on American Institutions

Among his several benefactions to the University, Mr. Cook provided funds to endow the William W. Cook Lectures on American Institutions, a lectureship devoted to the dissemination of sound principles concerning the basic concepts of American life. These lectures, although open to all members of the University community as well as to the general public, are of special interest to students in the Law School. The following lectures are published in a special series established for the purpose:

1948-49 series: “Characteristically American,” by Ralph Barton Perry, Professor Emeritus, Department of Philosophy, Harvard University.
1963–64 series: "The University and Medicine," by Dr. Lester J. Evans, executive director of the New York State Committee on Medical Education.

**Thomas M. Cooley Lectureship**

The law faculty, with the approval of the Regents of the University and the trustees of the William W. Cook Endowment Fund, has established a special lectureship devoted to the presentation of scholarly discussions of timely professional topics. It is prescribed that the lecturers shall be mature and outstanding legal scholars, thus ensuring valuable contributions to legal science.

1946–47: "The Constitution and Socio-Economic Change," by Professor Henry Rottschaefer, of the University of Minnesota Law School.
1951–52: "Perspectives in Conflicts Law," by Professor Hessel E. Yntema, of the University of Michigan Law School.
1952–53: "Selected Topics on the Law of Torts," by Professor William Lloyd Prosser, of the University of California School of Law.
1953–54: "A Common Lawyer Looks at the Civil Law," by Professor Frederick Henry Lawson, of the University of Oxford; Barrister-at-Law, Gray’s Inn.
1962–63: "Criminal Law Reform in England," by Dean D. Seaborne Davies, of the Faculty of Law, University of Liverpool.
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1962-63: "Criminal Law Reform in England," by Dean D. Seaborn Davies, of the Faculty of Law, University of Liverpool.
1964-65: "The University and Medicine," by Dr. Lester J. Evans, executive director of the New York State Committee on Medical Education.
1969-70: "Public Policy and the Dead Hand," by Professor Lewis M. Simes, of the University of Michigan Law School.
1972-73: "Our Legal System and How It Operates," by Professor Burke Shortzel, of the University of Michigan Law School.
1975-76: "Law and Social Process in United States History," by Professor James Willard Hurst, of the University of Wisconsin Law School.
1977-78: "Criminal Law Reform in England," by Dean D. Seaborn Davies, of the Faculty of Law, University of Liverpool.
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1982-83: "Public Policy and the Dead Hand," by Professor Lewis M. Simes, of the University of Michigan Law School.
1985-86: "Our Legal System and How It Operates," by Professor Burke Shortzel, of the University of Michigan Law School.
1986-87: "The Constitution and Socio-Economic Change," by Professor Henry Rotschefer, of the University of Minnesota Law School.
1990-91: "Criminal Law Reform in England," by Dean D. Seaborn Davies, of the Faculty of Law, University of Liverpool.
fees. Personal checks will not be cashed, but will be accepted for the exact amount of fees. All fees and fee regulations are subject to change at any time by the Regents of the University.

Semester Fees. For Michigan residents the fee is $240 for each semester; for nonresidents, $550 for each semester. These fees entitle the student to privileges of the Michigan Union or Michigan League. Semester fees are payable prior to registration, at registration, or in installments during the semester. The number and dates of the installments will be specified in advance for each semester.

Six hours or fewer a semester is considered a reduced program in the Law School, for which there is a special schedule of reduced fees. For fees and regulations governing such a program, see the University bulletin General Information.

Law School Fee. In addition to the above fees, each student must pay a Law School fee of $10 each semester. This fee covers the preparation and issuance of special and supplemental materials in the various courses and seminars throughout the semester; it also includes membership in the Lawyers Club.

Foreign Students. Foreign students who are not provided with Health-Hospitalization insurance by their sponsors are required to purchase Student Group Health Insurance. The cost of this coverage (approximately $25) must be paid at time of registration. This coverage extends for a full twelve months.

Indebtedness to the University. Proper observance of financial obligation is deemed an essential of good conduct, and students who are guilty of laxness in this regard to a degree incompatible with the general standards of conduct shall be liable to disciplinary action by proper University authorities. Students shall pay all accounts due the University in accordance with regulations set forth for such payments by the Vice-President in charge of Business and Finance.

Books. Casebooks for classwork cost on the average about $100 to $125 a year.

Services to Veterans

The University of Michigan welcomes veterans and provides information, guidance, and counseling to those eligible for educational benefits under Public Laws 550, 634, and 894.

All students who are eligible for and elect to receive education and training benefits while attending the University are required to register with the Office of Veterans Affairs, 2059 Administration Building, as an integral part of the registration process.
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Scholarships and Financial Aid

Several different types of financial assistance have been made available to law students, partly through the generosity of alumni and other friends of the School, and partly through appropriations made by the Regents of the University in recognition of the fact that scholarship funds serve a worthy purpose by assisting in the education of persons of superior ability but limited means. The different types of financial assistance for undergraduate law students include scholarships for beginning law students, scholarships for students entering their second or third years in Law School, prize awards to second- and third-year students, short-term loans, and long-term loans.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF LAW STUDY

SCHOLARSHIPS

A number of scholarships covering full tuition for the academic year are awarded to applicants for admission to the first-year class who, on the basis of their undergraduate records and scores on the Law School Admission Test, show a probability of superior scholarship in the Law School and who demonstrate need of financial assistance in order to pursue legal education at The University of Michigan. A few scholarships in amounts substantially greater than tuition are granted to exceptional applicants. Scholarships in amounts less than tuition are awarded to worthy applicants who do not demonstrate need of financial assistance. These first-year scholarships will be renewed in the second and third year if the recipient (1) maintains a grade-point average of at least 3.0, (2) serves on the Law Review (or its equivalent), and (3) demonstrates a continuing need for financial assistance.

Applicants for admission who seek but do not receive a scholarship may ask to have their request for financial assistance considered by the loan officer as a request for a loan, and this will be done. Enrolled first-year students may obtain application forms from the Office of the Assistant Dean.

LOANS

Applicants for admission who show need, but whose credentials do not justify a scholarship, and needy first-year students who have not received scholarships may be granted short-term loans which (if the student's need continues) will be converted into long-term loans, upon request, after the first year is successfully completed.

Applicants for admission who seek but do not receive a scholarship may ask to have their request for financial assistance considered by the loan officer as a request for a loan, and this will be done. Enrolled first-year students may obtain application forms from the Office of the Assistant Dean.
Applications for loans from Law School loan funds ordinarily will not receive favorable consideration until the loan officer is assured that the applicant has utilized any opportunity that he might have to borrow locally through a state-supported higher education assistance program. The following list is not intended to be exhaustive, but at the time of preparing this Announcement the following states were known to have financial assistance programs for the residents of the state: Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Details of the programs are usually available in local banks. All applicants are urged to check the latest developments in their states.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS

All persons (1) who maintain at least a 3.0 grade-point average, (2) who show need, and (3) who are serving on the Law Review (or its equivalent) will be eligible for gift scholarships. The amount will be either the amount of the first-year scholarship if the student had one, or up to tuition. Any excess needs will be handled as stated below.

All students (1) who have less than a 3.0 grade-point average and those described above not serving on the Law Review (or its equivalent), and (2) who demonstrate need will be eligible for financial assistance on the basis that one-half of the money will be advanced without interest, on a scholarship imposing a moral obligation to repay when the student is able to do so, and one-half as a legal loan at 3 per cent interest. This formula will not be applied beyond an amount equal to tuition plus $700. A student who receives a gift scholarship for tuition, as described in the preceding paragraph, may also be eligible, if need be shown, for up to $700 assistance a year on a half loan, half moral obligation to repay basis.

Special emergency requests through the year and all assistance in excess of the maxima specified above will be handled by the Assistant Dean on either a straight loan basis, or a half-and-half basis, at his discretion.

Loans from the funds provided by alumni and friends of the Law School may be for either short or long terms. Amortization of long-term loans commences within a reasonable time after graduation. The formula for repayment will generally be designed to meet the peculiar needs of each applicant.

Application forms for these types of financial assistance are available in the Office of the Assistant Dean of the Law School, Hutchins Hall, The University of Michigan. Ordinarily such forms should be filed on or before April 1 of the year preceding the academic year for which assistance is requested. Applications for emergency assistance may be filed at any time.

In determining the need for financial assistance of any applicant the Committee will consider the availability of loans to that applicant through a state-supported higher education assistance program. States known to have such programs at the time of preparation of this Announcement are listed under Loans on pages 45 and 46.
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SOURCES OF FINANCIAL AID

The monies that enable the Law School to offer these various forms of financial aid have been generously provided by the Regents of the University, the Aldrich Fund, the Standish Backus Memorial Scholarship Fund, the Henry F. Bodman Loan Fund, the Henry M. Butzel Memorial Loan Fund, the Herbert Watson Clark Scholarship Fund, the Grant L. Cook Memorial Scholarship Fund, the Frederick W. DeFoE Scholarship, the Clyde Alton DeWitt Law Scholarship and Loan Fund, the Wendell Thomas Fitzgerald Scholarship Fund, the Edwin C. Goddard Loan and Scholarship Fund, the Harry Helfman Law Student Aid Fund, the Mr. and Mrs. Sherwin A. Hill Scholarship, the Ralph Smith Hirsh Memorial Scholarship Loan Fund, the William Lawson Holloway Scholarship Fund, the John H. King Law School Scholarship, the Charles Coolidge Kreis Scholarship Fund, the Law School Alumni Scholarship Fund, the Law School Loan Fund, the Frederick L. Leckie Fund, the Arthur C. Lehman Memorial Fund, the Lindley Scholarship, the Ray M. Mann Loan Fund for Law Students, the McCormick Memorial Fund, the Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone Law Scholarship, the Montague and Angell Law Scholarship Fund, the Benjamin B. Morris 1901 Law Class Memorial Fund, the Samuel J. Platt Scholarship, the H. H. Servis Loan Fund for Law Students, the Marion Lehr Simpson Scholarship Fund, the Beverly B. Vedder Memorial Scholarship Fund, the Eugene C. Worden Loan Fund, and by class scholarship and loan funds which have been provided by the classes of 1899, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1907, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1929, 1935, and 1961. To supplement its other loan resources the Law School has deposited funds with two Ann Arbor banks, which funds are used to guaranty the advance of limited credit to students in the Law School without the need of their providing additional security to the banks.

PRIZE AWARDS

Barristers Award. Each year the Barristers Society of the University of Michigan Law School makes this prize award to the senior law student who has compiled a fine scholastic record while also making, through part-time employment, one of the most substantial contributions toward his own legal education.

Henry M. Bates Memorial Scholarships. A substantial cash award is made each year to one or more outstanding seniors in the Law School, account being taken of scholarship in both undergraduate and legal studies, personality, character, extracurricular interests, and promise of a distinguished career. These awards are paid from the income derived from a fund established by alumni and friends of the Law School in memory of the late Dean Henry M. Bates.

Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition. Each year the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers invites the students of the Univer-
The University of Michigan

The University of Michigan Law School to compete in the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition. This competition, which was inaugurated in 1938, is designed to stimulate interest in the study of copyright law. A first prize of $250 and a second prize of $100 will be awarded to the two students of this School whose papers are selected by the committee as worthy of the awards.

Clarence M. Burton Memorial Scholarships. These substantial cash awards are made to three seniors in the Law School who have exhibited superior scholarship while engaging in significant extracurricular activities and substantially contributing to their own support through part-time employment. These three awards have been made available, beginning with the 1953–54 academic year, through the generosity of the Clarence M. Burton Memorial Foundation, of Detroit, Michigan.

Henry M. Campbell Memorial Prize. One of the distinctive and valuable features of the Law School work is that of the Case Clubs, which have been organized by the students for the purpose of self-improvement in the art of preparing and presenting legal arguments. Each Club consists of a number of first-year and second-year students under the supervision of a third-year student as adviser. The work of the Club consists of a pyramided series of arguments with two students on each side, so arranged that as a culmination of each year's work final contests are held and prizes awarded winning counsel.

Some years ago, in memory of its senior partner, Henry M. Campbell, '78 Law, the firm then known as Campbell, Bulkley, and Ledyard, of Detroit, gave the sum of $4,000 to the Law School for the use of the Case Clubs. The income from this gift (supplemented from time to time by the present successor to the original donor firm) is utilized for the purpose of rewarding winning counsel.

Class of 1908 Memorial Scholarship. This award is available through the generosity of Judge Guy B. Findley, of the Class of 1908 Law, who has contributed the sum of $2,500 for the purpose of establishing a scholarship in honor of his class. The income from this fund is awarded at the beginning of each school year to the senior student who has attained the highest scholastic average.

Howard B. Coblentz Prize. In 1921 Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coblentz, of Erie, Pennsylvania, established this prize by the gift of $1,000 in memory of their son, Howard B. Coblentz, a member of the Law Class of 1918, who enlisted while a student and lost his life in World War I. The income from this fund is awarded at the end of each year to that student member of the Michigan Law Review editorial staff whose work on the Review during the year has been the most satisfactory.

Jerome S. Freud Memorial Scholarship. The award is made to a high-ranking senior law student who has demonstrated superior scholarship while at the same time contributing, because of need, to his own support and maintenance. This award is paid from the income derived from a fund established by the late Jerome S. Freud, an alumnus of The University of Michigan and formerly a distinguished member of the Detroit Bar. The recipient is selected by Mr. Oscar A. Markus, the trustee of the estate, account being taken of the recommendations of the faculty.
The University of Michigan

Daniel H. Grady Prize Award. This is given to the senior law student who has attained the highest standing in his or her class.

Jason L. Honigman Award. Through the generosity of Mr. Jason L. Honigman, J.D. 1926, of Detroit, and now senior partner in Honigman, Miller, Schwartz and Cohn, a cash award of $500 is given each year to the senior student editor (or editors) of the Michigan Law Review, who, in the opinion of the faculty of the Law School, has done the best work in the course in Estate Planning.

Abram W. Sempliner Memorial Award. A $500 cash award given each year, in recognition of outstanding work for the Michigan Law Review, a superior scholastic record, and effective leadership, to the student elected by the faculty of the Law School to the Editor-in-Chief of the Michigan Law Review for the following year. This award is given in memory of Abram W. Sempliner, LL.B. 1902, for many years an outstanding member of the Detroit Bar, and is made possible by a gift from Jason L. Honigman, J.D. 1926, a former student editor of the Michigan Law Review, who was employed by Mr. Sempliner upon graduation from Law School and remained in practice with him for twenty-two years thereafter.

The United States Law Week Award. A prize of approximately $100 value is given to the graduating student in law who, in the judgment of the faculty committee, has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in his final year. The award consists of a year's complimentary subscription to Law Week, which reports every week important new court decisions and federal agency rulings, and all Supreme Court opinions.

General Academic Prizes. Awards in an amount not exceeding $200 are made to a select number of top-ranking students entering the junior and senior classes. For the purpose of determining the recipients of these awards, grade averages are computed as of the close of the preceding spring semester. Should two or more students tie for an award, the amount is divided between them. These awards are made only to those eligible students who have not been given scholarships or prizes in a substantial amount covering the same period.
FELLOWSHIPS FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

Applications for fellowships should be presented on forms provided for that purpose and should be accompanied by credentials showing scholarship and other evidences of merit bearing upon ability to prosecute successfully a program of advanced study in this Law School. Grants of fellowship are under the jurisdiction of the Graduate and Research Committee of the law faculty. Applications and the accompanying credentials should be filed by December 1 of each year.

William W. Cook Fellowships. Several fellowships for advanced studies have been established by the William W. Cook Endowment Fund for the benefit of graduate students in the Law School. They are awarded on the basis of merit to persons who expect to become candidates for the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law. In all cases students who are awarded fellowships are required to pay the regular semester fees.

Legislative Research Fellowship. The Legislative Research Center offers a number of fellowships for research or a joint project, combined with course and seminar studies. They are open to outstanding law school graduates who are interested in legislative research.

Ford International Study Fellowships. A grant from the Ford Foundation makes possible a limited number of fellowships enabling American law graduates to engage in the study of foreign and comparative law. Language qualifications and high scholastic standing are essential.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

A number of fellowships are awarded each year to permit foreign students to pursue advanced studies at the Law School. For most foreign students these are drawn from a Ford Foundation grant, and from the William W. Cook Endowment for Legal Research. For Filipino students, grants are drawn from the Clyde Alton DeWitt Law Scholarship and Loan Fund.

Placement

The Law School affords placement assistance for its students and graduates. Contacts are maintained with alumni; with practicing attorneys in Michigan, the Middle-West, and in populous centers throughout the country; and with corporate and government legal offices. Information concerning current opportunities is kept available to students and assembled and publicized among graduates desiring it. Persons seeking to employ lawyers are urged to visit Ann Arbor where interview schedules with law students are arranged. A member of the faculty and a placement secretary are available at all times for counseling about placement matters.
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Students’ Physical Welfare

First enrollment for all full- or part-time students requires previous Health Service approval. Through its Health Service, the University supplies health instruction and protection, with generous care of illness as part of the student’s regular privileges. Attention to sickness includes operations, medical care, and fifteen days’ hospitalization for acute illnesses which develop after enrollment. The service is also available to students in the summer session and to those of the winter session who remain during holiday vacations. The Health Service occupies a building on Fletcher Avenue, which is admirably suited to its work.

The offices where students may receive usual medical attention, including special examinations and medicines, are on the lower floors of the building and are open during regular hours. Attention which requires a special visit of a physician, such as to the student’s room, carries a University charge to the patient.

Bed care is regularly given in the inpatient department on the third floor of the Health Service Building. Extra expense for private rooms, special nursing, etc., is likely to result for patients sent to other hospitals.

The physicians of the Medical School and Medical Center cooperate with the Health Service whenever students need the attention of such additional specialists. For further information, consult the University bulletin General Information.

A University Regents’ bylaw requires all foreign students to be covered by hospitalization insurance. See Fees and Expenses on pages 43 and 44.

International Center

The International Center serves the general international concerns of the University, and particularly those related to foreign students. Academic and curriculum problems are normally discussed with academic advisers, but the counselor in the International Center is available for help with financial, immigration, housing, and personal adjustment problems.

Varied program services are available. A part of the Michigan Union Building, with a separate entrance from Madison Street, provides the Center’s headquarters and facilities for lounging, reading, meetings, recreation, and social gatherings. The Center staff works with community organizations to provide students with tours, home hospitality, and speaking opportunities. The Center co-operates with the International Student Association, the nationality organizations, and other student groups having international interests providing a varied program of social and cultural events. The Madelon Pound House at 1024 Hill Street, with the atmosphere of a pleasant home, offers to the student additional space for individual recreation as well as rooms which may be reserved for small group
activities. All students and staff members are invited to attend the Center's weekly social hours held each Thursday at the International Center.

New students from abroad are invited to visit the Center upon arrival for orientation and general information. They may use it as an advance mailing address and may send a limited amount of luggage in care of the Center prior to their arrival on the campus.

**Michigan Union**

The Union was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan in 1904 to establish a University social center for men; to provide a meeting place for faculty, alumni, and students of the University; to furnish a home for alumni when in Ann Arbor and a place for wholesome relaxation for students, so that their leisure time, amusements, and student interests might become a component part of their education.

The Union building provides (a) a ballroom for dances, which on occasion serves as an assembly hall seating 600 for luncheons and dinners, meetings, conventions, and concerts; (b) restaurant service including the main dining room, a number of private dining rooms, a cafeteria, and the Michigan Union Grill; and (c) 182 guest rooms accommodating 283 persons for the use of members, guests of members, alumni, and anyone attending University-sponsored conferences. There are also meeting rooms, seven bowling alleys, a swimming pool, a billiard room with twenty-four tables, a barbershop, lounges, a library and reading room, and a music lounge and listening rooms. The University Club of Ann Arbor, a family organization, and the International Center, headquarters for foreign students, are in the Union building, and there is direct access from the Union to the West Quadrangle of men's residences.

**Michigan League**

The Women's League is the women's self-governing organization at the University. Every woman student becomes a member upon entering the University and is entitled to all the privileges offered by the organization.

The Michigan League Building, erected by alumnae and friends of the University and completed in 1929, is the center of student activities for women. It provides opportunities for training in leadership in a wide range of social activities, class projects, and services for the University.

**University Automobile Regulations**

Because of a very critical traffic and parking situation in the community of Ann Arbor, the Regents of The University of Michigan have found it necessary to regulate and to restrict the use of automobiles by students.
activities. All students and staff members are invited to attend the Center's weekly social hours held each Thursday at the International Center.

New students from abroad are invited to visit the Center upon arrival for orientation and general information. They may use it as an advance mailing address and may send a limited amount of luggage in care of the Center prior to their arrival on the campus.

**Michigan Union**

The Union was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan in 1904 to establish a University social center for men; to provide a meeting place for faculty, alumni, and students of the University; to furnish a home for alumni when in Ann Arbor and a place for wholesome relaxation for students, so that their leisure time, amusements, and student interests might become a component part of their education.

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**University Automobile Regulations**

Because of a very critical traffic and parking situation in the community of Ann Arbor, the Regents of The University of Michigan have found it necessary to regulate and to restrict the use of automobiles by students. Students over twenty-one years of age may operate an automobile if properly registered with the Office of Student Affairs. In exceptional and extraordinary cases the Office of Student Affairs may grant permission to operate an automobile to students under twenty-one years of age. All inquiries and requests should be addressed to the Office of Student Affairs, Student Activities Building, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. (Also see University bulletin, General Information, "University Rules—Operation of Motor Vehicles.")

**Summer Session**

The seventy-first annual summer session of the Law School of The University of Michigan will begin on June 8, 1964, and will continue until August 21. Regular classwork of the session will extend over eleven weeks. Some courses are for the full period. Others are taught in two successive periods of five and one-half weeks each, and in addition several courses will be offered during the first eight-week period, June 8 to August 3. A few courses are also offered during the final three-week period. Instruction is given for the most part by members of the faculty of this School.

Students who begin their law study with a summer session may shorten, from three calendar years to two regular sessions and three full summer sessions, the time required to complete the work leading to a degree. They may thus be able, by beginning the work in June of any summer, to complete the course in two years from the following August. The work given in the summer is the same in kind and amount as that given in the corresponding subjects in the regular session, and the completion of any course in the summer gives the student full credit in such subjects toward a degree.

**REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION**

Students intending to enter the summer session for the purpose of pursuing work therein toward a degree must present proof that they meet the entrance requirements of the regular session, which are fully explained on pages 12 through 16.

Students who are in good standing in other approved law schools and who wish to take work in the University of Michigan Law School, with credits to be transferred to the student's school, are welcome to do so. Application forms may be obtained by writing to the Admissions Office of the Law School.
The fees for the summer session in the Law School are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Michigan Residents</th>
<th>Non-residents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For three weeks</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>$140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For one term, five and one-half weeks</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For eight weeks</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For entire session, eleven weeks</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students paying the full fee in this School may elect work in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts without additional charge.

All fees must be paid in advance.

All students in the summer session are entitled to medical service by the physicians of the University Health Service. All students who enroll as full-time students are entitled to the privileges of the Michigan Union or the Michigan League.
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Graduates of 1963

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James Montgomery Beardsley, A.B., Princeton University
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Orville LaGrande Coady, B.S., University of Nebraska
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Donald Peter Colella, B.A., Syracuse University
Simon Florenz Coleman, A.B.
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DeLyle Hamilton Condie, B.S., University of Utah
Daniel Sidney Condit, B.A., DePauw University
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Conrad Rudolph Courtney, B.A., DePauw University
Dale Owen Cox, B.A., Hiram College
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Stefan Franklin Tucker, B.B.A.
Donald Emil Vacin, B.A., Northwestern University
Thomas Wesley Van Dyke, B.A., University of Kansas
Lawrence Robert Velvel, A.B.
A. Paul Victor, B.B.A.
Larry William Waggoner, B.B.A., University of Cincinnati
Edward Alfred White, B.S.E.(Ind.E.)
Peter Woollard Williamson, A.B., Princeton University

MASTER OF COMPARATIVE LAW

Terje Alfsen, Cand.jur., University of Oslo
Edwin Georg Artmaier, Referendar, University of Munich
Hans G. Bagner, Juris Kandidat, University of Stockholm
Miyatomi Harushima, LL.B., Chuo University Law School
Harvey Richard Friedman, A.B., Harvard University
John William Galaris, B.B.A., University of Wisconsin
John Michael Garland, A.B.
Jon Steen Hanson, B.A., Stanford University
Robert Lor Harmon, B.S.E.(E.E.)
George Backus Heffran, Jr., B.S., Yale University
Lawrence Hirach, B.A., Hofstra College
William Talmidge Holcomb, Jr., A.B., Princeton University
Ira Joel Jaffe, S.B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Sarah Anne Kahn, A.B.
David Jules Kayner, B.S., University of Illinois
Frank Joseph Kerwin, Jr., B.A., Michigan State University
John David Ketehut, A.B.
David Michael Krutchman, A.B.
John Aloysius Kraul, Jr., A.B., Albion College
Robert Garrett Lane, B.A., Duke University
Jules Lang, B.A., University of Connecticut
James Carl Lockwood, B.S., Georgia Institute of Technology
Heather Mary Lohrein, B.A., The Pennsylvania State University
Arthur Francis Lubke, Jr., A.B., Yale University
Diane Ida Lunquist, B.A., Smith College
David B. Marblestone, B.A., University of Illinois; M.A., Harvard University
Joseph Patrick Martin, B.A., University of Notre Dame
James Alexander McDermott, A.B., Princeton University
Gail Franklin Miller, B.A., Columbia University
Gilbert Carlton Miller, A.B., Harvard University
Anthony Joseph Pagano, B.A., Fordham University
Lee David Powar, B.A., Cornell University
John Martin Price, B.S.E.E., State University of Iowa
Burton Louis Raimi, A.B., Brandeis University
William Harrison Ransom, A.B.
William B. Roberts, B.A., Michigan State University
David J. Rosso, B.M.E., University of Detroit
Alan Isaac Rothenberg, A.B.
Robert Michael Simpson, A.B., Heidelberg College
Fredric Lyle Smith, B.A., Michigan State University
Herbert Charles Snyder, Jr., B.S.M.E., Purdue University
Philip Sotiroff, A.B.
Paul Leonard Trachtenberg, B.A., Wesleyan University
Stefan Franklin Tucker, B.B.A.
Donald Emil Vacin, B.A., Northwestern University
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Miyatomi Harushima, LL.B., Chuo University Law School

Law School
Summary of Students

REGULAR SESSION, 1963–64 (as of December 1, 1963)

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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>976</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,007</td>
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SUMMER SESSION, 1963

| Enrolled in 1963 summer session | 199 | 6 | 205 |
| Deduct for names counted twice  | 1,175 | 37 | 1,212 |
| Total for 1963–64 (as of December 1, 1963) | 1,085 |
### Summary of Students

**REGULAR SESSION, 1963-64** (as of December 1, 1963)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Women</th>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>976</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,007</strong></td>
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</table>

**SUMMER SESSION, 1963**

| Enrolled in 1963 summer session | 199 | 6 | 205 |
|**Total for 1963-64 (as of December 1, 1963)** | **1,085** |
New York University .......................... 2
Northern Illinois University ............. 1
Northern Michigan University ......... 2
Northwest Missouri State College .... 1
Northwestern University ................. 21

Oakland University (Michigan) ......... 1
Oberlin College ............................. 1
Occidental College ...................... 1
Ohio State University, The .......... 8
Ohio University ........................... 1
Ohio Wesleyan University ............. 8
Oklahoma State University ............ 1

Pennsylvania State Teachers
College at Clarion .......................... 1
Pennsylvania State University .......... 3
Princeton University .................... 42
Purdue University ....................... 11

Queen's University (Canada) .......... 1
Queen's University (Ireland) ......... 1

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute ...... 1

St. John's University (Minnesota) .... 2
St. Joseph's College (Indiana) ....... 2
St. Lawrence University ............... 1
Saint Louis University ............... 1
St. Mary's College (Indiana) ......... 1
San Beda College (Philippines) ....... 1
San Sebastian College (Philippines) .. 1
Sind Muslim Law College
(Pakistan) .................................. 1
Smith College .............................. 1
South Dakota State College ............ 1
Southern Illinois University .......... 1
Southern Methodist University ....... 1
Stanford University ..................... 10
State University of Ghent (Belgium) .. 1
State University of Iowa .............. 5
Swarthmore College ..................... 2
Syracuse University ..................... 4

Temple University ....................... 1
Texas Western College .................. 1
Thammasat University (Thailand) ..... 1
Trinity College (Connecticut) ......... 1
Tufts University ........................ 7

United States Merchant Marine
Academy .................................. 1
United States Military Academy ....... 1
United States Naval Academy .......... 1
University of Alabama ................. 2

University of British Columbia
(Canada) .................................. 1
University of California at Berkeley ... 3
University of California at
Santa Barbara ............................ 2
University of Chicago .................. 3
University of Cincinnati .............. 3
University of Cologne (Germany) ..... 1
University of Colorado ............... 5
University of Connecticut ............. 4
University of Delaware ................. 1
University of Denver .................... 1
University of Detroit ................... 16
University of Dubuque .................. 2
University of Freiburg (Germany) ..... 1
University of Graz (Austria) .......... 1
University of Haiti (Haiti) ............ 1
University of Hamburg (Germany) ..... 1
University of Hartford ................. 1
University of Hawaii .................... 3
University of Houston ................... 1
University of Idaho ..................... 1
University of Illinois .................. 9
University of Kansas ................... 13
University of Louisville .............. 1
University of Madrid (Spain) .......... 1
University of Maryland ................. 1
University of Massachusetts .......... 1
University of Michigan, The .......... 277
University of Minnesota ............... 2
University of Missouri .................. 2
University of Nebraska ................. 6
University of Nevada ................... 1
University of New Brunswick
(Canada) ................................. 1

University of New Hampshire ......... 2
University of North Carolina .......... 3
University of North Dakota .......... 21
University of Notre Dame ............... 3
University of Oklahoma ................. 3
University of Oregon ................... 1
University of Oslo (Norway) .......... 1
University of Pennsylvania .......... 8
University of Pittsburgh .............. 3
University of Poitiers (France) ........ 1
University of Rhode Island ............ 1
University of Ryukyu
(Ryukyu Islands) ....................... 1

University of Saskatchewan
(Canada) .................................. 1
University of Southern California ..... 1
University of Sydney (Australia) ..... 1
University of the Philippines .......... 4
University of the South ................ 1
University of Tokyo (Japan) .......... 4
New York University .................................. 2
Northern Illinois University .......................... 1
Northern Michigan University .......................... 2
Northwestern State College ............................. 1
Northwestern University .................................. 21
Oakland University (Michigan) ......................... 1
Oberlin College ......................................... 9
Occidental College ....................................... 1
Ohio State University, The ............................. 8
Ohio University ......................................... 1
Ohio Wesleyan University .................................. 8
Oklahoma State University ............................... 1
Pennsylvania State Teachers College at Clarion ........ 1
Pennsylvania State University ........................... 3
Princeton University ..................................... 42
Purdue University ....................................... 11
Queen's University (Canada) ............................ 1
Queen's University (Ireland) ............................ 1
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute ........................ 1
St. John's University (Minnesota) ....................... 2
St. Joseph's College (Indiana) .......................... 2
St. Lawrence University ................................. 1
Saint Louis University .................................... 1
St. Mary's College (Indiana) ............................ 1
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Smith College .......................................... 1
South Dakota State College .............................. 1
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State University of Ghent (Belgium) ..................... 1
State University of Iowa .................................. 5
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Temple University ....................................... 1
Texas Western College .................................... 1
Thammasat University (Thailand) ....................... 1
Trinity College (Connecticut) ............................ 1
Tufts University ......................................... 7
United States Merchant Marine Academy ................. 1
United States Military Academy .......................... 1
United States Naval Academy ............................. 1
University of Alabama .................................... 2
University of British Columbia (Canada) .................. 1
University of California at Berkeley ..................... 3
University of California at Santa Barbara ............... 2
University of Chicago .................................... 3
University of Cincinnati .................................. 3
University of Cologne (Germany) ........................ 1
University of Colorado .................................... 5
University of Connecticut ............................... 4
University of Delaware .................................... 1
University of Denver ...................................... 1
University of Detroit ..................................... 16
University of Dubuque .................................... 2
University of Freiburg (Germany) ....................... 1
University of Graz (Austria) ............................. 1
University of Haiti (Haiti) ............................... 1
University of Hamburg (Germany) ....................... 1
University of Hartford .................................... 1
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University of Houston ..................................... 1
University of Idaho ....................................... 1
University of Illinois .................................... 9
University of Kansas ..................................... 13
University of Louisville ................................... 1
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University of Maryland ................................. 1
University of Massachusetts ............................. 1
University of Michigan, The ............................ 277
University of Minnesota .................................. 2
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University of Toronto (Canada) ......................... 2
University of Utah ....................................... 1
University of Virginia .................................... 3
University of Washington ............................... 1
University of Wisconsin .................................. 5
University of Wisconsin Wurzburg (Germany) ......... 1
University of Wyoming .................................... 1
Ursinus College ........................................... 1
Valparaiso University ..................................... 1
Vanderbilt University ..................................... 1
Villanova University ...................................... 5
Wabash College .......................................... 1
Washington and Lee University ......................... 2
Washington University (Missouri) ...................... 2
Wayne State University ................................21
Waynesburg College ...................................... 1
Wesleyan University ..................................... 3
Western Michigan University ............................ 6
Western Reserve University ............................. 8
Westminster College (Missouri) ......................... 1
Wheaton College (Illinois) ............................ 2
Whitman College ......................................... 1
William Jewell College ................................. 1
Williams College (Massachusetts) ....................... 14
Wittenberg University .................................... 3
Worcester Polytechnic Institute .......................... 1
Xavier University (Ohio) ................................ 3
Yale University ......................................... 36
Youngstown University ................................... 1
Total number of institutions represented ............... 215
### States, Territories, and Countries Represented in the Student Body

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Total number of states, territories, and countries represented: 63
States, Territories, and Countries Represented in the Student Body

Alabama ........................................ 2
Argentina ........................................ 1
Arizona .......................................... 2
Australia ........................................ 1
Belgium .......................................... 1
Brazil ............................................ 2
California ....................................... 10
Canada .......................................... 8
China ............................................. 2
Colorado ......................................... 6
Connecticut ..................................... 16
Delaware ......................................... 5
Florida .......................................... 5
Georgia ........................................... 1
Germany ......................................... 4
Haiti .............................................. 1
Hawaii ............................................ 6
Idaho .............................................. 3
Illinois .......................................... 92
Indiana .......................................... 40
Iowa ................................................ 14
Japan ............................................. 6
Kansas ............................................ 18
Kentucky ......................................... 2
Louisiana ........................................ 1
Maine ............................................ 2
Maryland ........................................ 10
Massachusetts ................................. 22
Michigan ........................................ 445
Minnesota ....................................... 14
Missouri ......................................... 26
Montana ......................................... 2
Nebraska ......................................... 13
New Hampshire ................................ 2
New Jersey ...................................... 27
New Mexico ..................................... 1
New York ........................................ 64
North Carolina ................................ 1
North Dakota ................................... 1
Norway ........................................... 1
Ohio .............................................. 112
Oklahoma ........................................ 5
Oregon ............................................ 1
Pakistan ......................................... 1
Pennsylvania .................................... 29
Philippines ...................................... 8
Rhode Island .................................... 6
South Carolina ................................ 1
South Dakota ................................... 1
Spain ............................................. 1
Tennessee ........................................ 3
Texas ............................................. 3
Thailand ......................................... 1
Utah ............................................... 4
Virginia .......................................... 4
Washington ..................................... 4
West Virginia ................................... 4
Wisconsin ....................................... 11
Wyoming ........................................ 1
Total number of states, territories, and countries represented .......................... 63

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University of Michigan Official Publication

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- Business Administration, Graduate School of
- Business Administration, School of
- Dearborn Campus
- Dentistry, School of
- Education, School of
- Engineering, College of
- Flint College
- Graduate Dentistry, W. K. Kellogg Foundation Institute
- Graduate Studies, Horace H. Rackham School of
- Law School
- Literature, Science, and the Arts, College of
- Medical School
- Music, School of
- Natural Resources, School of
- Nursing, School of
- Pharmacy, College of
- Postgraduate Dentistry, W. K. Kellogg Foundation Institute
- Public Administration, Institute of
- Public Health, School of
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