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### Law School Announcement: 1967-1968 With List of Graduates

University of Michigan Law School

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*official publication*



*The University of Michigan  
Law School  
1967-68*



The year 1967 marks the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of The University of Michigan. The symbol and seal on the cover of this *Announcement* serve as visual reminders of this sesquicentennial and its theme, *Knowledge, Wisdom, and the Courage to Serve*.

There is a growing awareness among the people of the world that progress is dependent upon dispelling the darkness of ignorance with knowledge, lighting the way to decision with wisdom, and advancing with the courage that comes from conviction. It is not surprising that this process also describes education, both in an individual and in a great university.

A great university must instill knowledge, wisdom, and the courage to serve in the men and women it nurtures. To do this fully and well, it must itself be a great reservoir of what is known and it must have the capacity to add to that reservoir. It must itself be able to separate fact from fiction and to discriminate between what is pertinent and what is frivolous. It must be able to deal with the most abstract of critical concepts, and to inspire in its students an appreciation of the creative life which service implies. It must demonstrate by example a courageous willingness to serve mankind to the limit of its capacity.

It is fitting, then, to recognize a century and a half in the life of such a distinguished institution, and to reflect at this time on the qualities that describe a great university and the men and women it graduates.

University of Michigan Official Publication

**Law School Announcement:**

**1967-1968**

**With List of Graduates**

Published by the University Ann Arbor



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# Law School Calendar 1967-1968\*

## Summer Term, 1967

Classification and registration .....	June 2-3, Friday-Saturday
Summer term begins .....	June 5, Monday
Independence Day (holiday) .....	July 4, Tuesday
First 5½-week courses end .....	July 10, Monday
Second 5½-week courses begin .....	July 11, Tuesday
Eight-week courses end .....	July 31, Monday
Three-week courses begin .....	August 1, Tuesday
Summer Commencement .....	August 6, Sunday
Summer term ends .....	August 18, Friday

## Fall Term, 1967

Beginning students report for Preliminary Week . . . .	August 21, Monday
Classification .....	August 22-23, Tuesday-Wednesday
Registration .....	August 28-30, Monday-Wednesday
Classes begin .....	August 24, Thursday
Labor Day (holiday) .....	September 4, Monday
Classification and registration for winter term .....	November 8-10, Wednesday-Friday
Thanksgiving recess begins .....	November 22, Wednesday (evening)
Classes resume .....	November 27, Monday
Classes end .....	December 8, Friday (evening)
Examinations begin .....	December 9, Saturday (morning)
Winter Commencement .....	December 16, Saturday
Fall term ends .....	December 19, Tuesday

## Winter Term, 1968

Classes begin .....	January 8, Monday
Spring recess begins .....	March 9, Saturday (noon)
Classes resume .....	March 18, Monday (morning)
Classes end .....	April 26, Friday (evening)
Spring Commencement .....	April 27, Saturday
Examinations begin .....	April 29, Monday (morning)
Examinations end .....	May 8, Wednesday

This calendar is subject to change without notice.

\* The Law School calendar differs in a number of ways from the University calendar. Please consult the bulletin *General Information* for details.

## The Regents of the University

HON. ALVIN BENTLEY, Owosso  
HON. CARL BRABLEC, Roseville  
HON. ROBERT P. BRIGGS, Jackson  
HON. WILLIAM B. CUDLIP, Detroit  
HON. PAUL G. GOEBEL, Grand Rapids  
HON. FREDERICK C. MATTHAEI, Ann Arbor  
HON. IRENE E. MURPHY, Birmingham  
HON. ALLAN R. SORENSON, Midland  
HARLAN HATCHER, *President* (ex officio, without vote)

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BURKE SHARTEL, A.B., J.D., S.J.D.,(hon.), *Professor Emeritus of Law*

\* Staff listed for the academic year 1966-67.



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 DAVID S. TATEL, B.A., J.D., *Instructor in Law*  
 ROBERT A. CHOATE, B.S.E., LL.B., *Visiting Lecturer in Patent Law*  
 (winter term)  
 JAMES R. BREAKEY, JR., A.B., A.M., LL.B., *Lecturer*

### **Administration**

KENNETH L. YOURD, J.D., LL.M., *Assistant to the Dean*  
 JAMES J. GRIBBLE, B.A., M.B.A., *Administrative Assistant*  
 HELEN L. BETTS, *Recorder and Supervisor, Law School Records*  
 ELIZABETH A. BLISS, *Supervisor, Placement Office*  
 FRANCES SCHWARTZ, *Supervisor, Law School Fund*  
 LOIS C. SCOTT, *Secretary, Admissions Office*



# 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, and a legal aid clinic. 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 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.

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 America and foreign countries.

On June 1, 1966, the Library contained 349,558 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 on 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.

The University libraries, which contain approximately three 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 term and at the beginning of the summer term. Late registration is not permitted unless expressly authorized. In no event can students who present themselves more than one week after the opening of the term be permitted to register.

First-year students who begin the study of law in the fall term are expected to report for an orientation program beginning Monday morning of the week in which the term 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 whose scholastic records, score on the Law School Admission Test and other evidences of ability indicate, in the judgment of the Admissions Officer, substantial probability of success in the Law School. This School will grant the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.). Requirements for this degree 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. See page 35 for a fuller description of the accounting requirements.

### 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 approximately 300 more are admitted to begin in August each year. Law students who begin in June frequently do so in order to accelerate their graduation, since three eleven-week summer terms count as the equivalent of two regular terms, and the student beginning in June may, by continuous attendance thereafter, graduate at the end of his third summer term or in approximately two and one-fourth calendar years.

**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 must*

*be filed before April 1 of the year in which admission is sought.* The policy of the Admissions Officer is to act on applications upon receipt of (1) a transcript showing the equivalent of six semesters of college work, (2) one letter of recommendation from a college instructor, (see below) and (3) the results of the Law School Admissions Test (see below). Credentials should be submitted as soon as possible after the application is filed. The applicant has the responsibility of ascertaining that his credentials have been received by the Law School. 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. Interviews are not necessary.

**Law School Admission Test.** Each applicant for admission must take the Law School Admission Test given by Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey. This test is given four times each year (February, April, August, and November) at one hundred or more examination centers situated throughout the world. It is recommended that applicants take the test in November of the academic year in which application is made for admission. Application blanks and information concerning the time and place of the examinations may be obtained from Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.

**Letters of Recommendation.** Letters should be detailed and frank appraisals of the applicant as to (1) qualities of intellect, (2) communication skills, (3) character, (4) maturity and (5) personality. Comparisons of the applicant with other students known by the writer to have been admitted to the Law School are helpful.

**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 term 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 refunded under any circumstances.*

Each applicant who is accepted for admission to the first-year class is required to pay to the University an acceptance *deposit* of \$50. This deposit is applied to term 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. Check or money order payable to the "University of Michigan Law School" may be used to pay these items. Failure to make the acceptance deposit on time will result in withdrawal of the acceptance. Once withdrawn, no acceptance will be reinstated.



### **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, e.g., combined curriculum arrangements. 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.

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 law 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 the work of the Legislative Research Center.

Three degrees are granted: the degree Master of Laws (LL.M.), the degree Master of Comparative Law (M.C.L.), and the degree Doctor of the Science of Law (S.J.D.). Course work and seminars are emphasized for the Master of Laws degree. The degree Master of Comparative Law is primarily for students from abroad whose basic training has been in legal systems other than the Anglo-American. The degree 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. It is not available to one who does not hold a common-law law degree or its substantial equivalent as determined by the Graduate Committee.

### **Admission to Advanced Studies**

Applicants may be admitted to programs of advanced studies as candidates for the degrees Master of Laws or Master of Comparative Law, or as special students who are not candidates for any degree. The terms of admission may specify whether the applicant will be permitted to take a

program consisting largely of research, of advanced seminars, or of ordinary courses.

A United States applicant may be admitted to candidacy for the degree Master of Laws if he (1) has graduated from an approved college or university with the degree Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, or the equivalent, and (2) has completed with high rank the curriculum prescribed for the degree 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 Doctor of the Science of Law is granted only after the completion of two terms 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 foreign 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. Foreign students will be required to participate in the Orientation Program in American Law sponsored by the Association of American Law Schools during the months of July and August before their initial registration in the University. A foreign student, before being admitted to regular classwork in the Law School, is required to demonstrate proficiency in written and oral English, usually in the form of an examination administered through the University English Language Institute.

Foreign students are advised to read the special health insurance requirement under Fees and Expenses on page 49.

**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 foreign law rather than in the Anglo-American system. The applicant will be deemed to have the equivalent of the scholastic requirements for admission to a master's degree program 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 superior, 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 foreign law background will ordinarily be a comparative study which includes Anglo-American and foreign 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. The S.J.D. degree program is not open to students in this category.

**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 Master of Comparative Law (M.C.L.). He may be admitted as a candidate for the degree 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 terms in residence to meet the requirements for this degree.

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.

## Requirements for Graduation

### Degrees

#### The Three-Year Curriculum (J.D.)

The degree Juris Doctor 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 terms or the equivalent in full time residence, and the satisfactory completion of eighty-one hours of work. (Those who entered the Law School prior to June, 1965 must satisfactorily complete eighty-two hours of work.) The period of attendance may be proportionately reduced for students who enter with advanced standing. In no case, however, will this degree be conferred upon any student who has not been in attendance for at least four terms in this School, including the final two terms. An average grade of C or better must be maintained in all work offered for the degree.

This degree may be awarded "*summa cum laude*" by the Regents upon recommendation of the faculty in individual cases. It shall be awarded "*magna cum laude*" to those who graduate at the end of the winter term within the upper 5 per cent of that group, and to those who graduate later in the same year with grade point averages within the range of the grade point averages earned by the recipients of the honor at the end of the winter term. It shall be awarded "*cum laude*" to those who graduate at the end of the winter term within the next 20 per cent of that group, and to



those who graduate later in the same year with grade point averages within the range of the grade point averages earned by the recipients of the honor at the end of the winter term.

#### **Master of Comparative Law (M.C.L.)**

The degree 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 terms 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 terms of residence and a minimum of twenty-four credit hours 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 terms 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.

Graduate Fellows who have received appointments in the Legislative Research Center are expected to spend two calendar years in residence working upon the current project of the Center and taking the equivalent of one course or seminar in each of four terms. The S.J.D. degree will be conferred upon Legislative Research Fellows who have:

(1) Completed to the satisfaction of the Director of the Center and the Graduate Committee the work assigned to them during the two-year term of residence, and

(2) Completed all course or seminar work undertaken with an average grade of B or better.

## 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 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 1967-68. Such modifications as are found necessary will be shown on the schedules printed at the opening of each term. 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 term 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.

### Required Courses

#### First Year

**Civil Procedure (502, 503).** Fall term, 502, 3 hours; winter term, 503, 3 hours.  
CARRINGTON, HAWKINS, JOINER, and MILLER.

This basic course will study the jurisdiction of courts over persons, property, and subject matter, including an introduction to the jurisdiction of the federal courts; standards and tests used to determine the place of litigation; principles which control the scope of the litigation, as to claims, defenses, and persons affected; the functions of the pleadings, discovery, and the major pre-trial motions; the merger of law and equity; standards used to determine the type of trial; the jurisdiction of appellate courts; revision and vacation of judgments; collateral attack on judgments; res judicata; organization of the court system; and an introduction to problems of judicial administration. Course materials to be announced.

**Contracts (505, 506).** Fall term, 505, 3 hours; winter term, 506, 3 hours. GRAY, HARRIS, JACKSON, PEARCE, POOLEY, and ST. ANTOINE.

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*; Fuller and Braucher, *Basic Contract Law*; Kessler and Sharp, *Cases on Contracts*; Grismore, *Contracts* (2d ed. 1965).

**Criminal Law (510).** Winter term, 510, 4 hours; summer term, 510, 3 hours.  
F. ALLEN, DEVINE, GEORGE, ISRAEL, KAMISAR, PROFFITT, and WATSON.

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); ICLE, *Criminal Actions Handbook*; Hall and Kamisar, *Basic Criminal Procedure* (1966).

**Introduction to the Legal System (535).** Fall term, 2 hours; summer term, 2 hours. COOPERRIDER, KIMBALL, and SANDALOW.

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

**Property (560, 561).** Fall term, 560, 3 hours; winter term, 561, 3 hours. BROWDER, CUNNINGHAM, JULIN, and T. KAUPER.

Selected problems in the law of personal property; comprehensive treatment of the law of real property, including estates, landlord and tenant, conveyancing *inter vivos*, private and public control of land use, easements and profits, and fixtures. Browder, Cunningham, and Julin, *Basic Property Law*.

**Torts (575, 576, 577).** Fall term, 575, 3 hours; winter term, 576, 2 hours; summer term, 577, 4 hours. COOPERRIDER, HAWKINS, PLANT, and SAX.

Compensation at law for private wrongs, with principal emphasis on physical harms to person and property, defamation, invasion of privacy, and other psychic harms, and some attention to fraud, but largely excluding other business torts. Seavey and Keeton, *Cases on Torts*; Gregory and Kalven, *Cases and Materials on Torts*; Green, Malone, Pedrick, and Rahl, *Cases on Torts*.

## Second Year

**Constitutional Law (605).** Fall term, 4 hours. ESTEP, ISRAEL, KAMISAR, and P. KAUPER.

General principals 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* (3d ed., 1966); Lockhart, Kamisar, and Choper, *Constitutional Law: Cases, Comments and Questions* (1964) with 1966 cumulative supplement.

**Problems and Research (680).** 2 hours. COUCH, KELLER, McCracken, and TATEL. 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 term, 3 hours. BROWDER, T. KAUPER, PALMER, and WELLMAN.

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).** Each term, 3 hours. KAMISAR 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:

African Legal Developments, American Legal History, Communist Law, Comparative Antitrust Laws, Comparative Constitutional Law, Comparative Criminal Procedure, Comparative Law, English Legal History, European Business Organization, International Law, International Organization, International Problems of Criminal Law, Law and Institutions of the Atlantic Area, Introduction to Civil Law, Law and Society, Law of International Trade and Economic Relations, Legal Method, Legal Philosophy, Symbolic Logic and Legal Communication. (From time to time courses and seminars will be added to or deleted from this list.)

### Seminar Requirement

Each student is required to elect and complete 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 term, 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 Law (702).** Winter term, 3 hours. CRAMTON.

The powers and procedures of administrative agencies in this country. A consideration of the nature of the powers vested in administrative bodies, the problems of administrative procedure, and the methods and extent of judicial control over administrative action. Cramton, *The Administrative Process—Cases and Materials*. (Mimeographed materials in process of publication. Students may elect either *Administrative Law* or *Administrative Tribunals*, but may not take both.)

**Administrative Tribunals (703).** Winter term, CARRINGTON and COOPER.

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.). (Students may elect either *Administrative Law* or *Administrative Tribunals*, but may not take both).

**Admiralty (705).** Winter term, 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. Healy and Currie, *Cases on Admiralty*.

**Advocacy and the Judicial Process (706).** 2 hours, COOPER.

Recognizing that a court's determination of a case often depends upon the selection and formulation of the particular issue on which decision is predicated, this course involves a study of the factors which influence the court's selection of the "issue for decision." Particular attention is focused on the problem of devising a "theory of the case," and then drafting a statement of such theory which will give the court a succinct and subtly persuasive *precis* of the case, presenting the issues on which the court may predicate its decision. Work includes study of other principal problems encountered by the lawyer in the field of written communications, and examination of different rhetorical techniques employed in such documents as opinions, briefs, contracts, and statutes. Students submit each week a short drafting assignment (usually 50 to 200 words in length). No examination. Cooper, *Writing in Law Practice*.

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

An analysis of the rights, duties, powers, and immunities which arise from group organization, with special attention to vicarious liability for harm done, liabilities for compensation and wages imposed by social legislation, contract liabilities, fiduciary responsibilities to act for the benefit of others. The study focuses on the relations of employer-employee, principal and agent, partnership and other enterprise forms, non-profit associations, and attorney-client. Conard and Knauss, *Cases on Business Organization* (3d ed.).

**Commercial Transactions (713).** Each term, 4 hours. PLANT, STEINHEIMER, and WHITE.

Study of problems arising out of the distribution of goods in commercial channels from manufacturer to consumer including transactions of sale, payment by check, documentary drafts, letters of credit, security interests in goods, etc. Principal emphasis is on those Articles of the Uniform Commercial Code which deal with Sales, Commercial Paper, Bank Deposits and Collections, Letters of Credit, Documents of Title, and Secured Transactions.

**Communist Law (714).** Winter term, 2 hours. GRAY.

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. Gray and Stults, *Civil Code of the RSFSR*, and mimeographed materials.

**\*Conflict of Laws (715).** Each term, 3 hours. BISHOP, CRAMTON, JACKSON, and STEIN.

The problems arising when significant aspects of a case relate to more than one state or country. The common law rules and theories, the underlying policies, the control exercised by the national government, and the constitutional limitations in private interstate and international law. Specifically, the course deals with jurisdiction of courts; the effect of foreign judgments; and choice-of-law problems in a variety of areas, including domestic relations. Cheatham, Griswold, Reese, and Rosenberg, *Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws*. (5th ed., 1964).

**Corporations (721).** Prerequisite: *Business Association*. Winter term, 3 hours. CONARD, KNAUSS, and SIEGEL.

Problems of corporate management, finance, and investor protection; securities issues, securities regulation, shareholder suits, dividends and distributions, re-capitalization. Stevens and Henn, *Cases on Corporations*.

**\*Creditors' Rights (723).** Each term, 3 hours. KENNEDY.

Individual procedures (judgment, execution, attachment, garnishment, supplementary proceedings, creditor's bill) and collective procedures (general assignments, creditors' agreements, receivership, bankruptcy). Moore, *Debtors' and Creditors' Rights: Cases and Materials; Bankruptcy Act* (a pamphlet edition published in 1964 or since); Uniform Commercial Code (1962 Official Text with Comments); and mimeographed materials.

**Criminal Procedure (725).** Fall or winter term, 3 hours. GEORGE, ISRAEL, 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.).

**Equitable Remedies (726).** 2 or 3 hours. MILLER.

Despite the "fusion" of law and equity for procedural purposes, equity's characteristics and modes of behavior continue to be a useful subject of inquiry. This course considers the distinctive attitudes and powers of a court of equity and the ways in which they have been moulded by the passage of time and changes in society. Special attention will be paid to the utilization of the traditional form of equitable relief—specific relief—to help implement policy in a number of modern contexts (including race relations, reapportionment, domestic relations, and business regulation). The three-hour course also considers several procedural devices developed in equity for managing multi-party litigation (including interpleader, bills of peace, and class suits) and for hastening determination of rights (including injunctions to settle the validity of projected governmental action and declaratory judgments). These devices are examined historically and functionally with a view to determining their operation in present-day codes and rules. Miller, *Equitable Remedies* (mimeographed).

**Estate Planning (727).** *Prerequisite: Trusts and Estates I and either Taxation I or Taxation IA.* 2 hours. KAHN and 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, dispositive and administrative provisions of wills and trusts, powers of appointment, the "marital deduction," problems of valuation of business interests, business purchase agreements, *inter vivos* 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).** Winter term, 3 hours. GFORGE and WATSON.

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.

**Federal Antitrust Laws (735).** Each term, 3 hours. T. KAUPER.

National antitrust policy under Sherman, Federal Trade Commission, and Clayton acts. Restraints of trade and monopoly problems including: industrial concentration involving mergers, consolidations, and integrated operations; individual action and restrictive agreements involving price-fixing, trade association activities, resale price maintenance, delivered price systems, exclusive arrangements and tying devices, trade boycotts, patents and copyrights, foreign commerce, and antitrust in the European Common Market and other Free World countries. Remedies. Oppenheim, *Cases on Federal Antitrust Laws* (rev. ed., 1959) and 1964 supplement. Supplemental mimeographed materials.

**Federal Courts and the Federal System (736).** 3 hours. SANDALOW.

An intensive examination of the federal courts and their role in the federal system. The primary purpose of the course is to explore in depth and aspect of federal-state relationships that is a particular concern and responsibility of lawyers and to provide the opportunity for systematic thought about a series of problems important to an understanding of our constitutional system. Among the topics considered are Supreme Court review of state court decisions, the law applied in civil actions in the federal courts, and the original and removal jurisdiction of the district courts.

**Insurance Law (741).** Winter term, 2 hours. KIMBALL.

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

**International Law (743).** Each term, 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; 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., 1962).

**Introduction to the Civil Law (745).** Winter term, 2 hours. GRAY.

A survey of European legal history, followed by an introduction to modern French and German Codifications and legal method. The relationship of these parent systems to other "civil law" jurisdictions is studied, and the basic features of civil procedure, court structure, and organization of the bar in these countries are discussed. All foreign materials used are translated. Schlesinger, *Comparative Law* (2d ed.).

**Investment Securities (746).** Prerequisite: *Business Associations and Corporations*. 2 hours. KNAUSS.

An examination of various types of investment securities (including stocks, debt securities, convertible securities, limited partnership interests) with emphasis on the obligations and regulation of the issuer of the securities, and the rights and duties of investors and shareholders. Subject matter includes: the Federal Securities law; State Blue Sky laws; and stock transfer problems. Jennings and Marsh, *Cases and Materials on Securities Regulation* (1963); Knauss, *Securities Regulation Sourcebook* (1965).

**Labor Law I (747).** Each term, 3 hours. R. A. SMITH and St. ANTOINE.

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); 1965 supplement; Statutory Appendix.

**Labor Law II (749).** Each term, 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 coordination; (5) civil rights with particular emphasis upon the European Con-

vention 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., 1963).

**Law and Psychiatry (752).** 2 hours. WATSON.

An examination of contemporary psychiatric theory and its relationship to the law. Materials emphasize the scientific problems rather than the legal principles. Mimeographed materials.

**Law Office Problems (753).** 1 hour. DEVINE.

Consideration of problems encountered in the general practice of law. Drafting legal documents. Lectures, discussions, and student research on various aspects of law practice. Tracy, *The Successful Practice of Law*, and selected materials; ICLE, *Criminal Actions Handbook* (1966).

**Legal Method (755).** Fall term, 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).** Winter term, 3 hours.

The basic objectives of the course are 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).** Winter term, 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*.

**Municipal Corporations (763).** Each term, 2 hours. P. KAUPER and SANDALOW.

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*.

**Oil and Gas (765).** Winter term, 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.

**Patent Law (767).** Winter term, 2 hours. CHOATE.

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).

**Regulated Industries (771).** Winter term, 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. W. K. Jones, *Regulated Industries*. (1967).

**Restitution (773).** Each term, 3 hours. COOPERRIDER, GRAY, and PALMER.

Restitution at law and in equity as an alternative remedy for tort; remedies in contracts induced by fraud or mistake, and in contracts unenforceable because of impossibility of performance, illegality, defective capacity, the statute of frauds, or plaintiff's breach; recession for defendant's breach and duress. Dawson and Palmer, *Cases on Restitution*; Wade, *Cases on Restitution* (2d ed.).

**Security (777).** Each term, 3 hours. CUNNINGHAM, ESTEP, and KENNEDY.

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, *Suretyship* (pamphlet); Uniform Commercial Code.

**Taxation I (781).** Each term, 4 hours. KAHN, POLASKY, WHITE, and WRIGHT

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. The last 15 classroom hours are devoted to the federal estate and gift taxes. This course is a prerequisite to Taxation II and to Estate Planning. Assigned materials.

**Taxation II (784).** *Prerequisite: Taxation I.* Each term, 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 and KAHN.

This course, normally offered only in the summer term, focuses attention on the tax costs associated with gifts made during life as well as testamentary transfers. Interpretative materials bearing on the gift tax concern the concept of "taxable gifts" as well as problems relating to exemptions, exclusions, and deductions. The estate tax materials concern not just probate property, but also the extent to which various *inter vivos* transfers are grouped with testamentary transfers in determining the amount of the gross estate for tax purposes. Assigned materials.

**\*Trials, Appeals, and Practice Court (788).** Fall term, 3 hours. JOINER.

The purpose and nature of this work are explained on pages 35 and 36. Joiner, *Trials and Appeals*.

**Trusts and Estates II (790).** Each term, 3 hours. BROWDER, JULIN, and WELLMAN.

The second of two courses on the noncommercial disposition of property, involving a study of the substantive provisions of wills and trust instruments, with concentrated attention being given to recurring construction problems and drafting pitfalls, powers of appointment, and the impact of rules of policy restricting the disposition of property, including the Rule against Perpetuities. Browder and Wellman, *Family Property Settlements (Future Interests)* (1965); Leach and Logan, *Future Interests and Estate Planning* (1961).

**Unfair Trade Practices (792).** Fall or winter term, 3 hours. PEARCE.

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, price discrimination under Robinson-Patman Act; and related areas. Oppenheim, *Unfair Trade Practices—Cases and Comments*, (2d ed., 1965).

**Water Resources Law (793).** 2 hours. SAX.

The unique legal problems arising from the management of a public resource within the private property system provide the focus for the course. Special emphasis is placed on the development and application of a concept of "property" which can accommodate the needs of private users for stability and security in the context of large scale government economic planning and financing, where industrial and conservation vie for acceptance of their competing values as the ultimate principle upon which our most critical natural resource must be allocated. Sax, *Water Law: Cases and Commentary*.

**Workmen's Compensation (794).** Fall or winter term, 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 (700).** Each term, 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.

**Administrative Law—Seminar (800).** 2 hours. COOPER.

Attention is 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 as 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*.

**\*American Legal History—Seminar (801).** 2 hours. KIMBALL.

A study, centering on the nineteenth century, of the development of American legal institutions, especially as they related to the growth of the economy; with individual research on selected topics.

**Business Planning—Seminar (802).** 2 hours. STEGEL.

The application of legal materials, training and judgment to the entire spectrum of problems raised by a business situation. The course will develop and explore significant areas in taxation, securities regulations, corporations and accounting. These materials will be discussed in relation to particular problems, and not as aspects of larger statutory or common-law schemes.

**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 demand subversive (e.g., the Smith Act), and the denial of occupational opportunities or government services to persons considered subversive or potentially subversive (e.g., the federal loyalty-security program). Israel, *Materials on Freedom of Speech: The Rights of Political Organization and Expression* (mimeo.).

**Commercial Transactions—Seminar (809).** 2 hours. STEINHEIMER.

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

**\*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 Contract Law—Seminar (810).** Winter term, 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. Each student is required to prepare a paper comparing an aspect of American contract or tort law with the law of a modern civil law jurisdiction. Von Mehren, *The Civil Law System*, and mimeographed materials.

**\*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 Criminal Law—Seminar (814).** 2 hours. GEORGE.

A comparative examination of substantive criminal law doctrines in the Anglo-American and civil law systems. All foreign materials are translated into English.

**Constitutional Criminal Procedure—Seminar (816).** 2 hours. KAMISAR.

A study of what are—and ought to be—the procedural rights and liabilities of those accused of crime, with emphasis on the constitutional dimensions of criminal procedure. Among the topics which may be considered are: the law of arrest, search and seizure; wiretapping, electronic eavesdropping and related techniques; the need for, nature of, and legal limitations on police interrogation; the nature and scope of the right to counsel; entrapment; bail, criminal discovery; "trial by newspaper"; double-jeopardy, and post-conviction proceedings. Hall and Kamisar, *Modern Criminal Procedure* (1965); mimeographed materials.

**Copyright—Seminar (818).** 2 hours. MILLER.

An analysis of the legal problems that arise in the course of producing and marketing literary, artistic, musical and related properties. Particular attention will be given to questions of copyrightability, infringement, securing and preserving statutory copyright and the interrelationship of federal and state protection of intellectual and industrial property. The current attempts to reform the copyright law and the implications of recent technological developments also will be considered. Kaplan and Brown, *Cases on Copyright* (1960).

**Creditors' Rights—Seminar (821).** 2 hours. KENNEDY.

An evaluation of creditors' remedies and debtors' rights in and outside of bankruptcy; the impact of the Uniform Commercial Code and other recent legislation on creditors' and debtors' rights; and selected problems in insolvency 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 IA*. Each term, 2 hours. KAHN and 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 of valuation of business interests, business purchase agreements, *inter vivos* 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.

**\*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 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.

Intensive examination of selected problems concerning administration of decedents' and trust estates. The content, varying from time to time, will include work with selected probate codes, with attention to various proposals for probate reform, consideration of various jurisdictional problems and conflicts of law problems relating to estates, and study of some of the rights, duties and liabilities of estate fiduciaries.

**Financial Reorganization of Corporations (836).** *Prerequisite: Business Associations and Corporations.* 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.

**Insurance Law—Seminar (843).** Winter term, 2 hours. KIMBALL.

Special problems in insurance law. Available only to students who have had the basic course, except by special permission of the instructor.

**\*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. ST. ANTOINE and SMITH.

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

**\*Law and Society—Seminar (861).** 2 hours. HARRIS 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.

**\*Law of International Trade and Economic Relations—Seminar (858).** 2 hours. JACKSON.

International trade transactions, monetary exchange and balance of payments, international trade agreements and international organizations concerned with trade, laws relating to U. S. international economic relations, and a study of the legal framework of international economic relations and policy.

**Law of Mistake—Seminar (860).** *Prerequisite: Restitution.* 2 hours. PALMER.

A study of the basic ideas in giving relief for mistake. Beyond this important topics in the law of mistake are selected for intensive study. Some of this is done through the use of concrete problems which require application of the knowledge obtained in the seminar or the basic course in Restitution.

**Legal Control of Land Use—Seminar (862).** 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 cooperative activities of public and private enterprise as exemplified in urban redevelopment legislation. Emphasis will be placed on public control of urban land use.

**Legal Education—Seminar (863).** 1 hour. BROWDER and others.

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 research paper.

**\*Legal Philosophy—Seminar (865).** 3 hours.

The basic objectives of the course are 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.

**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.

**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.

**Race Relations Law—Seminar (873). 2 hours. HARRIS.**

With reference to race relations the class will consider some current problems in the use of law to change social patterns. Materials to be announced.

**Regulation of Securities and Security Markets—Seminar (874). Prerequisite: Corporations and Investment Securities 2 hours. KNAUSS.**

A study of advanced problems concerning securities regulation with emphasis on the trading of securities both on exchanges and in the over the counter market including: the role of the Securities and Exchange Commission; self regulation of the exchanges and the N.A.S.D.; fiduciary duties of brokers, investment advisers, and other participants in the distribution and trading process; security credit and the role of the Federal Reserve Board; mutual funds and the Investment Company Act; the trading of foreign securities in the United States; and comparative aspects of securities regulation.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Social Control and the Administrative Process—Seminar (882).** 2 hours. CRAMTON.

An examination of a limited number of current problems in the development and administration of regulatory policies. The aim of the seminar is to develop an understanding of (1) the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the administrative process as an instrument of social control; and (2) the interrelationships between the administrative agency and other institutions of our legal system, especially courts and legislatures. Mimeographed and assigned materials.

**\*Symbolic Logic and Legal Communication—Seminar (884).** 3 hours. L. ALLEN.

A study of symbolic logic and its usefulness to lawyers. Several descriptive logical systems are examined intensively. The use of these systems of logic to clarify the drafting and interpretation of legal documents is explored in a variety of contexts. The relationships of these logical systems to modern systems for the storage and retrieval of legal literature are also considered, as well as relationships to the Hoffeldian system for the analysis of legal problems. No prior training in logic or mathematics is necessary.

**Tax Affairs of American Corporations Engaged in Foreign Operations—Seminar (887).** 1 hour. WRIGHT.

This seminar deals with the tax problems encountered by American corporations which have expanded into foreign markets. Both American and foreign tax laws, as well as bilateral tax treaties, are taken into account in assessing the tax effect of various types of foreign operations (export situations, licensing arrangements, and foreign manufacturing or assembly activity) and of various forms of organization (foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, and foreign holding companies). The factual setting involves an American company which plans to expand into the European Common Market and into one Latin-American country. (Open only to persons who have had at least one tax course.) Materials to be announced later.

**Tax Problems and Procedures—Seminar (888).** 2 hours. WRIGHT.

This seminar is devoted to a study of current substantive problems in federal taxation and to a detailed study of the various administrative procedures by which interpretative disputes in the federal tax area are resolved. Students are required to prepare a research paper.

**The Lawyer as Negotiator (892).** 2 hours. WHITE.

The materials used in this course consist of writings by lawyers, psychologists, and psychiatrists. Some deal with the negotiation process in specific contexts such as labor relations. Other materials such as those chosen from social psychology deal with the negotiation process only tangentially. The student will be required to engage in four or more mock negotiations and will be required to write a paper on some topic associated with the study in the course. Classroom discussion will be devoted to an examination of specific negotiation situations in which a lawyer is likely to be involved. Among these will be personal injury litigation settlements, labor negotiation, and commercial negotiations. Separate classroom attention will be given to psychological factors which are present in all negotiations. The purpose of the negotiation is not only to give the student practice in the art of negotiation but also to permit him to examine his own limitations. Since each student's grade in the seminar will be determined in part by the negotiation results which he produces, the negotiation will, in one sense, be actual negotiation for a grade.

**The Institution of Property—Seminar (889).** 2 hours. BROWDER.

An examination of the modern significance and utility of the various forms of ownership and the various methods for the transmission of family wealth, in-

cluding some comparison with English and civil law developments, and with concentrated attention on some current special problems.

### **Accounting Prerequisite for Courses in Taxation and Corporations**

The subject matter of the Taxation and Corporation courses requires use of the vocabulary and concepts of accounting to a considerable extent. In the past it has sometimes been necessary to divert time from the development of legal ideas to an elementary explanation of accounting terms for the benefit of those students who had no preparation in the area. Because this kind of preparation can be done more effectively and more economically if done systematically, and to avoid the waste of valuable time in the substantive courses, the Law School adopted the following policy, effective for all students who entered the Law School in 1964 and thereafter:

"1. A basic understanding of the principles of Accounting shall be a requirement for enrollment in Taxation I, Taxation IA, and Corporations. This requirement may be satisfied (a) by a passing mark on the Law School proficiency test in accounting or in the Law School course Accounting for Law Students, or (b) by academic credit, with satisfactory grade, in not less than 6 semester hours of accounting at the college level, or (c) by enrollment in Accounting for Law Students concurrently with any of the named courses in Taxation and Corporations.

"2. The proficiency test in accounting should be administered during orientation week in the fall, in 1964 and thereafter, to all students prepared to take it at that time, including entering freshmen. The student may prepare himself for the test by any means convenient to him, including individual study or review. The Assistant Dean may provide for the administration of the proficiency test at such other times during the year as he shall find necessary and convenient.

"3. If the student elects to enroll in Accounting for Law Students simultaneously with Taxation I or IA, or Corporations, without having passed the proficiency test, he should not be permitted, except in very unusual circumstances, to drop the Accounting course while continuing in the other."

It will be the student's responsibility to establish his proficiency in one of the ways listed in paragraph 1, above. Those who have had the requisite hours of accounting in college may file a statement to that effect on a form available at the counter in the Administrative Office. The Recorder will not make any critical examination of a student's undergraduate transcript for this information.

The dates for the proficiency tests will be posted on the Law School bulletin boards.

### **Trials, Appeals, and Practice Court**

As an essential part of the work in procedure, supplementing the classroom course in Civil Procedure, the Law School maintains a Practice Court under the direction and control of members of the faculty. Its purposes are to give the students an opportunity to co-ordinate their knowledge of

procedure with their knowledge of the substantive law in the conduct of actually litigated controversies and to teach the law and techniques of trials and appeals. Features that are specially developed and emphasized are: investigation of a case, instruction in drawing pleadings, preparation of trial briefs on fact and law, all phases of trial practice, preparation of instructions, and preparation and presentation of motions for new trial.

The course consists of two parts. First, thirty class hours are spent in learning about the problems, laws, rules, and techniques of preparing, trying, and appealing a law suit. Second, a student puts into practice that which he has learned in the course and relates it to his other procedure courses and the substantive law in Practice Court. Students are divided into groups of four to six, two or three in each group representing the plaintiff and two or three, the defendant. Each group is allowed to choose the jurisdiction in which the case to which it is assigned is assumed to be brought, and all matters touching procedure are determined in accordance with the law of that jurisdiction. To give realism to the trials, motion pictures of events that normally would result in litigation are shown to the prospective witnesses to acquaint them with the facts. The student lawyer must investigate the case carefully before preparing it for trial. 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 the 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 terms 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

Officers training is available to all male students enrolled in The University of Michigan through the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps. 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 purpose of this Corps is to provide a permanent system of training and instruction in essential military subjects and to provide a source from which qualified officers may be obtained for the Armed Services of the United States.

Since there are minor variations in the ROTC programs, interested students are encouraged to consult the Professor of Military Science for further information about the Army ROTC, the Professor of Naval Science for further information about the Navy ROTC, and the Professor of Air Science for further information about the Air Force ROTC.

## Case Clubs

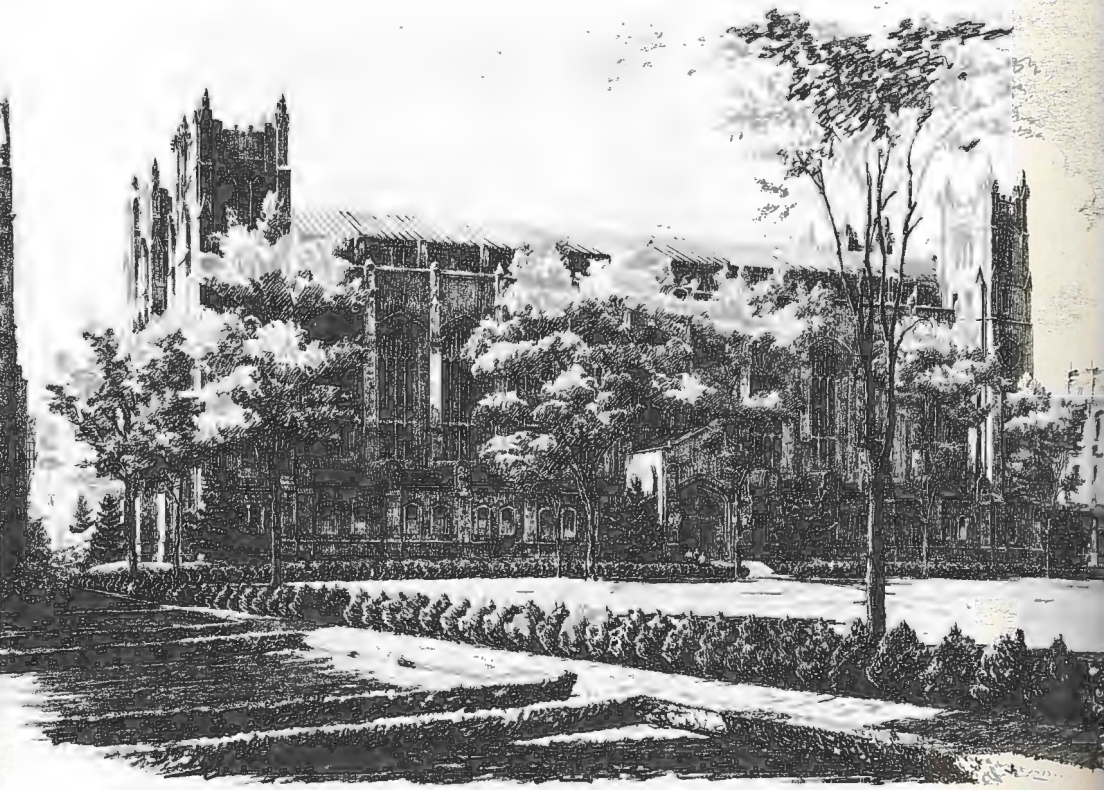
For additional experience in presenting legal questions to the courts for determination, the students are encouraged to join the Case Clubs. The work is voluntary, but most of the students participate, recognizing the value of the experience gained in legal analysis and research and in presenting issues 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.

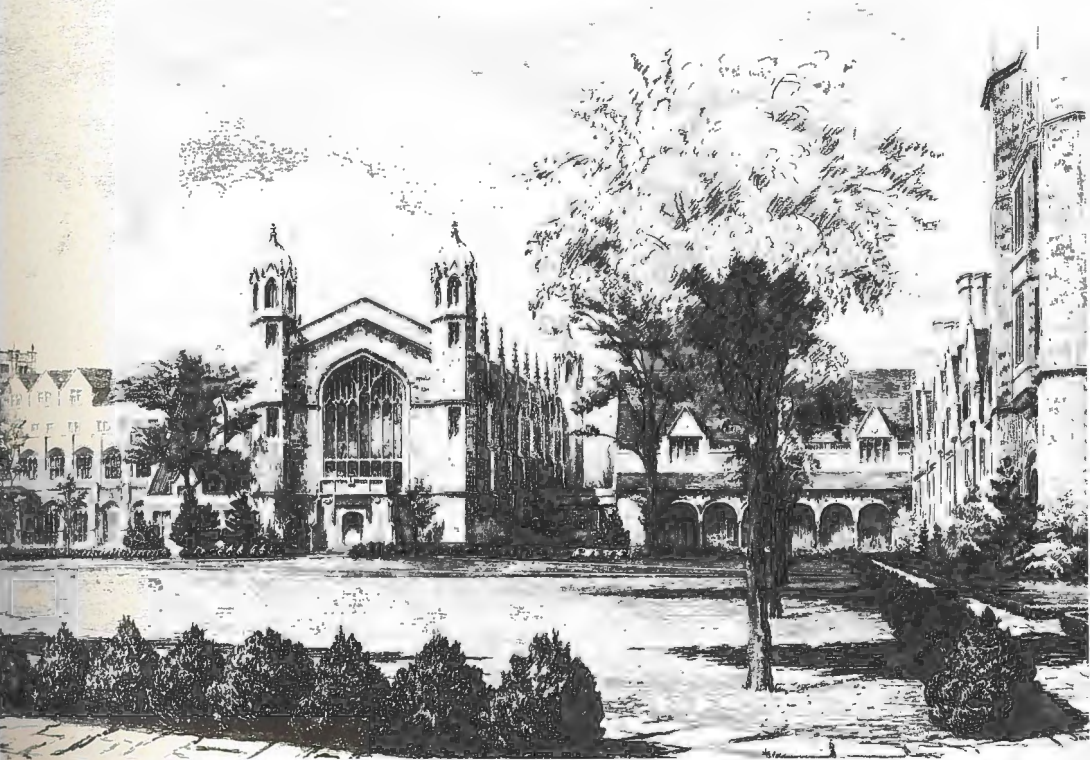
The Case Clubs are student managed. Students are paired and are given statements of facts prepared by the senior judges from records of actual cases. The participants prepare written appellate briefs in an approved form on the issues of law and thereafter orally present their appeal to a three-judge 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 completion. 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 other 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 1966-67 are:







Michael W. Coffield, *Presiding Judge*  
J. Kay Felt, *Campbell Club*  
*Competition Chairman*  
Thomas E. Allen  
John M. Briggs III  
James H. Cohen  
Michael J. Davis  
Jon Feikens  
Edmund B. Frost  
Hurst K. Groves  
Robert Guenzel

James P. Kleinberg  
Richard H. Leukart  
Robert Sarow  
Gerald Skoning  
John H. Stout  
Joel B. Strauss  
Charles V. Thornton  
Charles D. Todd III  
Peter L. Truebner  
Robert A. Wells

## Michigan Law Review

The *Michigan Law Review* is a legal periodical conducted and published by the students 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 1966.

### *Editor-in-Chief*

Sally Katzen

### *Associate Editors*

James M. Amend  
Joseph H. Ballaway, Jr.  
Duane A. Faurer  
Hurst K. Groves

Edward W. Harris  
J. Larry Nichols  
William C. Pelster  
John A. Sebert, Jr.

### *Assistant Editors*

Frederick G. Buesser  
James H. Cohen  
Peter A. Dankin  
Anthony A. Derezinski  
Jon Feikens  
Jeffrey G. Heuer  
Michael P. Knapp  
Charles K. Marquis

Daniel C. Molhoek  
J. Thomas Mullen  
Norman G. Peslar  
William F. Reichenbach  
George T. Stevenson  
Thomas E. Swaney  
Charles V. Thornton  
Ronald G. Vantine

## 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-class who rank highest in scholarship. The election and initiation ceremonies are held during the winter term of each year. The following students were elected to membership in 1966:

William C. Anderson  
 Sidney A. Brockley  
 Douglas M. Cain, III  
 George C. Coggins  
 John C. Cook  
 David W. Croysdale  
 Robert M. Cumming  
 Henry B. Cummins  
 Peter L. Eppinga  
 Robert E. Epstein  
 J. Alan Galbraith  
 Stephen A. George  
 Michael W. Grice  
 Paul Groffsky  
 John M. Hammer  
 Jerry D. Harner  
 Frederick K. Hoops

James E. Howie  
 Stephen W. Jones  
 Dennis S. Kayes  
 W. Richard Keller  
 Daniel F. Kolb  
 Richard L. Lotts  
 David L. McMurray  
 James A. Magee  
 John H. Martin  
 James P. Parker  
 James G. Phillippp  
 Thomas R. Reinsma  
 Fred E. Schlegel  
 Stephen C. Small  
 Edward R. Stein  
 Harold S. Toppel  
 Thomas G. Washing

## 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 1966-67 was Christopher Cohen.

## **Law Wives Association**

The Law Wives Association is an important auxiliary to the Lawyers Club and provides an opportunity for the wives of law students to enjoy together social gatherings and educational programs. A large variety of interest groups ranges from discussions of law by professors to informal nights of bridge.

## **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 cooperate 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 recently 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 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 (1943)
- The Conflict of Laws: A Comparative Study*, Ernst Rabel, Vol. I (1945), Vol. II (1948), Vol. III (1950), Vol. IV (1958), Vol. I (2d ed. rev., 1958), Vol. II (2d ed. rev., 1960), Vol. III (2nd ed. rev., 1964)
- Unreported Opinions of the Supreme Court of Michigan-1838-1843*, William Wirt Blume (1945)
- Problems in Probate Law: Model Probate Code*, Lewis M. Simes and Paul E. Basye (1946)
- Soviet Civil Law*, Vladimir Gsovski, Vol. I (1948), Vol. II (1949)

- A Survey of Metropolitan Courts: Detroit Area*, Maxine Boord Virtue (1950)
- Administrative Agencies and the Courts*, Frank E. Cooper (1951)
- Our Legal System and How It Operates*, Burke Shartel (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 Representatives*, Banks McDowell (1957)
- Nonprofit Corporation Statutes*, Ralph E. Boyer (1957)
- Atoms and the Law*, E. Blythe Stason, Samuel D. Estep, and William Pierce (1959)
- Constitutional Uniformity and Equality in State Taxation*, Wade J. Newhouse, Jr. (1959)
- Legal Education at Michigan, 1859-1959*, Elizabeth Gaspar Brown in consultation with William Wirt Blume (1959)
- American Enterprise in the European Common Market*, Eric Stein and Thomas Nicholson, ed. (1960)
- Fraud on the Widow's Share*, William B. Macdonald (1960)
- Improvement of Conveyancing by Legislation*, Lewis M. Simes and Clarence B. Taylor (1960)
- Michigan Negotiable Instruments Law and the Uniform Commercial Code*, Roy L. Steinheimer, Jr. (1960)
- Model Title Standards*, Lewis M. Simes and Clarence B. Taylor (1960)
- The Montana Insurance Commissioner: A Study of Administrative Regulation in Action*, Spencer L. Kimball and William Conklin (1960)
- A Handbook for More Efficient Conveyancing*, Lewis M. Simes (1961)
- 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)
- British Statutes in American Law: 1776-1836*, Elizabeth Gaspar Brown in consultation with William Wirt Blume (1964)
- Automobile Accident Costs and Payments: A Study of the Economics of Injury Reparation*, Alfred F. Conard and others (1964)
- Civil Code of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic: An English Translation* by Whitmore Gray and Raymond Stults (1965)
- Diplomats, Scientists, and Politicians: The United States and the Nuclear Test Ban Negotiations*, Harold Karan Jacobson and Eric Stein (1966)

## Legislative Research Center

Because statutory or written law, as contrasted with judge-made or decision law, is playing a more and more important role in our legal system, the Legislative Research Center was established in 1950 to carry on continuing research in this field. With financial assistance from W. W. Cook funds and from the University, the Center promotes teaching, research, and service in the area of legislation in order to provide training for lawyers to handle such statutory materials and to improve the statutory product which has become so dominant in formulating legal policy.

Occasional service work is done for the legislative 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. Studies have been published in the following areas of state legislation where there has been a demonstrated need for research in depth: water use problems in the Eastern United States; legal problems of metropolitan areas; and state restraint of trade, unfair competition, and consumer protection. Writing and research are still being done on concepts in the legal protection of ideas, state antitrust laws to regulated industries; conflicts of laws rules concerning marriage; and the problem of the mentally ill in the criminal law.

Members of the Center worked with the Michigan legislature in 1963 to implement the new Michigan constitution by revising state statutes to fit the new provisions. Recently work was completed on reorganization of the executive branch of the state government in compliance with the 1963 constitution.

Several uniform acts have been drafted and submitted to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, including an anti-trust act, a deceptive trade practices act, and a child custody jurisdiction act.

At this time 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 LL.M. or S.J.D. graduate law degrees.

## **The Institute of Continuing Legal Education**

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education is a joint venture of the University of Michigan Law School, Wayne State University Law School and the State Bar of Michigan. Its primary responsibility is the formulation and administration of a program to facilitate the transition from law school to active practice to improve the general professional competence of the members of the bar and to provide advanced specialty courses for the practitioner.

The director of the Institute is E. Donald Shapiro.

## **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:



- 1944-45 series: "Freedom and Responsibility in the American Way of Life," by Professor Carl L. Becker, Cornell University
- 1945-46 series: "Total War and the Constitution," by Professor Edward S. Corwin, Princeton University.
- 1946-47 series: "Alternative to Serfdom," by Professor John Maurice Clark, Department of Economics, Columbia University.
- 1947-48 series: "Men and Measures in the Law," by Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Dean of New York University School of Law and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
- 1948-49 series: "Characteristically American," by Ralph Barton Perry, Professor Emeritus, Department of Philosophy, Harvard University.
- 1950-51 series: "Democracy and the Economic Challenge," by Robert Morrison MacIver, Department of Government, Columbia University.
- 1951-52 series: "The Pursuit of Happiness," by Howard Mumford Jones, Department of English, Harvard University.
- 1954-55 series: "Law, Politics, and Economy," by Walton H. Hamilton, of the Washington, D.C., bar.
- 1957-58 series: "Planning for Freedom: The Government of the American Economy," by Eugene V. Rostow, Dean of Yale University School of Law.
- 1960-61 series: "The Metropolitan Problem and American Governmental Ideals," by Luther Gulick, President of the Institute for Public Administration.
- 1961-62 series: "The Supreme Court: Palladium of Freedom," by Alpheus Thomas Mason, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University.
- 1962-63 series: "The American Economic Republic," by Professor Adolf A. Berle, Columbia University School of Law.
- 1963-64 series: "The University and Medicine," by Lester J. Evans, executive director of the New York State Committee on Medical Education.
- 1964-65 series: "Two Agricultures and Economic Growth," by Professor Theodore W. Schultz, University of Chicago.
- 1965-66 series: "Ascendancy of American Liberalism," by Leslie W. Dunbar, Director of the Field Foundation.

## 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.
- 1947-48: "Our Legal System and How It Operates," by Professor Burke Shartel, of the University of Michigan Law School.
- 1948-49: "Some Difficult Problems of Equity," by Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard University Law School.
- 1949-50: "Administrative Discretion and Its Control," by Dean E. Blythe Stason, of the University of Michigan 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.
- 1954-55: "Public Policy and the Dead Hand," by Professor Lewis M. Simes of the University of Michigan Law School.
- 1955-56: "Frontiers of Constitutional Liberty," by Professor Paul G. Kauper of the University of Michigan Law School.
- 1957-58: "The Use of International Law—A Re-examination," by Professor Philip Jessup, of Columbia University School of Law.
- 1958-59: "Judges: Oracles of Law," by Professor John P. Dawson, of Harvard University Law School.
- 1959-60: "Law and Social Process in United States History," by Professor James Willard Hurst, of the University of Wisconsin Law School.
- 1961-62: "Towards Administrative Justice," by Professor H. W. R. Wade, of St. Johns College, Oxford University.
- 1962-63: "Criminal Law Reform in England," by Dean D. Seaborne Davies, of the Faculty of Law, University of Liverpool.
- 1963-64: "Policy, Justice, and Principle in the Choice-of-Law Process," by Professor David F. Cavers, of Harvard University Law School.
- 1965-66: "Politics and the Independent Regulatory Agencies," by Professor William L. Cary, of Columbia University School of Law.

## Living Accommodations

**Single Men Students.** The Lawyers Club, which is a part of the Law Quadrangle, houses approximately 350 men. All students who reside in the Club (and some members who do not) obtain their meals in the Club's dining hall. Room accommodations include single, doubles, and suites for two or three men. Prices for board and room for the academic year range from \$937 to \$1,135. The board rate is currently \$17 for lunch and dinner six days a week and dinner on Sunday. Cafeteria service is available for breakfast. The rates are subject to change on reasonable notice. The Lawyers Club is available also for summer occupancy by students in the Law School, at summer rates. A bulletin and application form are available. Inquiries may be addressed to the Lawyers Club, Ann Arbor.

Single men students who do not live at the Lawyers Club find accommodations in apartments, rooming houses, co-operatives, and fraternities. Prices for rooms vary widely. Information about co-operative housing may be obtained by writing to the Inter-Cooperative Council, Student Activities Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**Single Women Students.** Women are housed in apartments, University dormitories, sorority houses, approved boarding houses, or co-operative houses. Information concerning such accommodations should be obtained as soon as possible after acceptance to the Law School by writing to the Office of Student Affairs, 1011 Student Activities Building.

**Married Students.** The University provides two housing projects, one known as University Terrace (on the Central Campus, east of the Univer-

sity Medical Center), and the other as the Northwood Apartments (on the North Campus, two miles from Central Campus). All apartments are basically furnished. Inquiries should be addressed directly to the Office of University Apartment Facilities, 2364 Bishop Street, North Campus, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**Off-Campus Housing.** Single men or women and married students desiring rooms in private homes, apartments, or other non-University housing facilities should contact the Off-Campus Housing Bureau, 3003 Student Activities Building. This office maintains current listings of off-campus housing accommodations (rooms, apartments, houses, trailers, etc.); because of the constant change in housing availability, however, this list is not published for regular mail distribution. Monthly rental rates for rooms in private homes vary from \$30 to \$60 and for houses and apartments from \$70 to \$150. Since householders generally will not accept tenants sight unseen, this office can neither investigate nor reserve off-campus accommodations. Further information is available at the Off-Campus Housing Bureau, Student Activities Building.

## Fees and Expenses

To cover expenses, students are urged to provide themselves with money orders or bank drafts. For the convenience of students, the Cashier's Office will cash or accept money orders and bank drafts in payment of University fees. Personal checks will not be *cash*ed, 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.

**Term Fees.** For Michigan residents the fee is \$260 for each term; for nonresidents, \$600 for each term. These fees entitle the student to privileges of the Michigan Union or Michigan League. All fees are payable in accordance with regulations established by the Vice-President in charge of Business and Finance providing only that said regulations may not defer payment of these fees beyond the end of the term in which they are assessed. Fees are payable prior to registration, at registration, or in installments during the term. The number and dates of the installments will be specified in advance for each term.

Six hours or fewer a term 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 term. This fee covers the preparation and issuance of special and supplemental materials in the various courses and seminars throughout the term; 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 \$30 per student) *must* be paid at time of registration. This coverage extends for a full twelve months.

Insurance to cover a student's dependents and to cover maternity costs may be purchased at an extra cost. The basic policy covers just the individual student.

**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 \$125 to \$150 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 358, 634, 815, 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, 142 Administration Building.

## 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 year in Law School, prize awards to second- and third-year students, short-term loans, and long-term loans.

The policies for granting financial assistance are set by the faculty, and may be changed from time to time to achieve the greatest good for the most students. The present policies are set forth below.

### Financial Assistance for the First Year of Law Study

#### Scholarships

A number of scholarships covering full term fees 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 term fees are granted to exceptional applicants. Scholarships in amounts less than term fees 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 that will make him eligible for *Law Review*, (2) serves on the *Law Review* (or its equivalent), and (3) demonstrates a continuing need for financial assistance.

Applicants for admission may obtain application forms for financial assistance from the Admissions Officer, Hutchins Hall, The University of Michigan, and these forms should be submitted by March 15 preceding enrollment in the Law School.

#### 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 to the Dean.

Applications for loans from Law School 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, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, 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.

Applicants for admission may also make application for loans from other University funds through the Financial Aids Office, 2011 Student Activities Building, University of Michigan. Upon request that office will furnish the application blanks required by it.

### Financial Assistance for the Second and Third Years

All persons (1) who maintain a grade-point average that makes them eligible for *Law Review*, (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 term fees. Any excess needs will be handled as stated below.

All students (1) who have less than the grade-point average required for *Law Review* 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 term fees plus \$700. A student who receives a gift scholarship for term fees, 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 to the 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 to the 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 page 50.

Law students may also make application for loans for other University funds through the Financial Aids Office, 2011 Student Activities Building, University of Michigan. The application blanks required by that office may be obtained from it.

### 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 Ralph W. Aigler Memorial Loan Fund, 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 Carl A. Cooley Memorial Law 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 Abner H. Goldman Fund, the James A. Green Legal Scholarship Fund, the Harry Helfman Law Student Aid Fund, the Mr. and Mrs. Sherwin A. Hill Scholarship, the Ralph Smith Hirth Memorial Scholarship Loan Fund, the William Lawson Holloway Scholarship Fund, the John H. King Law Scholarship, the Charles Coolidge Kreis Scholarship Fund, the Law School Alumni Scholarship Fund, the Law School Loan Fund, the Frederick L. Lecki Fund, the Lindley Scholarship, the Ray M. Mann Loan Fund for Law Students, the John A. McCarty Fund for California Residents, the McCormick Memorial Fund, the Robert B. McKnight Scholarship Fund, the Elsie L. McReynolds Law Scholarship, 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 Maurice Weigle Revolving Loan 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, 1908, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1929, 1959, 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.

**Bodman-Longley Award.** As a memorial to two former partners, Henry E. Bodman, '96 and Clifford B. Longley, '13, the Detroit firm of Bodman, Longley, Bogle, Armstrong and Dahling, in 1965 created this award. Each year a prize of \$400 is given as a scholarship to a worthy law student who has been elected to the editorial board of the *Michigan Law Review* as selected by the Dean of the Law School. Although not limited to this purpose, the award may be given to the Articles Editor elect of the *Review* so that he can remain in Ann Arbor during the summer preceding his senior year, to make plans and arrangements for the next year's publication.

**Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition.** Each year the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers invites the students of 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 are 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 Law 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.

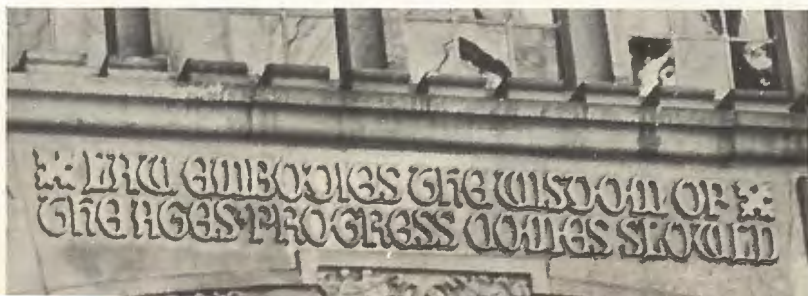
**Howard B. Coblentz Prize.** In 1921 Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coblentz, of Erie, Pennsylvania, established this prize by the gift of \$1,000 in memory of their son, Howard B. Coblentz, a member of the Law Class of 1918, who enlisted while a student and lost his life in World War I. The income from this 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 recommendation of the faculty.

**Carl Gussin Memorial Prize.** Each year a cash prize is given to the best student in the course Trials, Appeals, and Practice Court. This prize is given from a fund contributed by friends of Mr. Carl Gussin, LL.B., 1931, well known trial lawyer in Detroit and co-founder of the Negligence Committee of the State Bar of Michigan.

**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 Research*, who, in the opinion of the faculty of the Law School, has made the greatest contribution to the *Review* during the preceding two years. The Editor-in-Chief of the *Review* will not be eligible for this award.

**National Bank of Detroit Estate Planning Award.** The National Bank of Detroit has generously made this cash award of \$100 a term available, beginning with the academic year 1959-60, to the student who, in the opinion of the faculty of the Law School, has done the best work in the course of 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.

**Frank Holmes Shaffer Memorial Award.** This award is given by the Cincinnati firm of Peck, Shaffer and Williams in honor of its former partner Frank Holmes Shaffer, LL.B. 1880, who had a distinguished career devoted to the law of financing of public improvements. The award goes to an undergraduate law student for general excellence as a student or for some outstanding contribution to local or municipal government law as it relates to government finances, public improvements, planning, etc.

**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.

**Joseph Wolfe Memorial Prize.** Established in 1963 by a gift of \$4,000, donated in the name of the American Bankers Association by the trustees of Detroit and Arthur B. Pfeiderer, former vice-president of the Detroit Bank and Trust Company, in memory of Mr. Joseph H. Wolfe, LL.M. 1949, for many years secretary of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association. The income from this fund will provide an annual prize award for the best student paper produced in the Law School during the academic year in the general field of trust law. Eligible papers will be those produced by students enrolled in the seminar in Trusts, the seminar in Fiduciary Administration, or other seminars in the general field of trust law which may from time to time be offered in the Law School, as well as student comments in the general field of trust law written by the student editors of the *Michigan Law Review*.

**Hessel E. Yntema Award.** Established in memory of Professor Yntema's long and distinguished scholarship and service in the fields of comparative law and conflict of laws. An annual cash prize is given to a senior student who has distinguished himself in courses in comparative law and conflict of laws in law school, and who intends to pursue his interest in these fields after graduation.

**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

winter term. 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 with the Director of Advanced Legal Studies.

**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 Doctor of the Science of Law.

**Legislative Research Fellowships.** Several fellowships for advanced legal study in the Legislative Research Center are awarded on the same basis as the William W. Cook Fellowships, except that they are awarded for a two-year period, rather than for a single academic year. The recipient is committed to research on the project announced by the Center for the years of his appointment.

### **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. The person in charge of the Placement Office and various members of the faculty are available at all times for counseling about placement matters.

## Students' Physical Welfare

First enrollment for all full- or part-time students requires previous Health Service approval. Through its Health Service, the University provides medical care, health instruction, and protection. Bed care up to fifteen days per term for acute illnesses which develop after enrollment is regularly given in the inpatient department on an upper floor of the Health Service Building. The service is provided to regularly enrolled students during the fall and winter terms and the summer term. The Health Service occupies a building at 207 Fletcher Avenue on Central Campus which is admirably suited to its work.

The Health Service is open regularly during class hours, and physician and technician services are available on a 24-hour basis. During regular hours students may consult any staff physician at choice. Attention after hours at the Health Service or that which requires a special visit by the physician, such as to the student's room or elsewhere, carries a University charge to the patient. The physicians of the Medical School and Medical Center co-operate with the Health Service whenever students need the attention of such additional specialties. All major surgery is performed at the University Medical Center. Extra expense for anesthesia, operating rooms, private rooms, and special nursing will result for patients sent to hospitals.

Students are urged to avail themselves of the Health Service facilities when ill or injured. Treatment by the Health Service of those students entitled to service is optional on their part, however, except when in the opinion of the Director they may be a source of danger to the health of other students. 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 48 and 49.

## 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 faculty counselors, 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 and reading, and for meetings, recreation, and social gatherings.

The Center staff works with community organizations to provide students with tours, home hospitality, and speaking opportunities and special services to the wives of foreign students and staff. The Center co-operates with the International Student Association, the nationality organizations, and other groups, providing a varied program of social and cultural events.

The Madelon Pound House at 1024 Hill Street, with the atmosphere of a pleasant home, provides short-term living accommodations for visiting faculty members from abroad who plan to remain in Ann Arbor for periods shorter than a term but longer than a few weeks. The Pound House also offers to the student additional space for individual recreation, as well as rooms and kitchen facilities 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 from 4:30 to 6:30 P.M. at the International Center.

New students from abroad are requested 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.

## University Activities Center

The University Activities Center is the result of the combined efforts of the men's Michigan Union and the Women's League. Until recently separate organizations, the two merged to become one activities center, yet retaining the distinguished heritage of its parent organizations.

UAC's activities start during registration with campus tours and mixers. Through a committee structure, UAC promotes year-round activities: Homecoming, Winter Weekend, Soph Show, European tours, round-table discussions, concerts, art shows, movies, and many other programs. The ample facilities of the Michigan Union and Michigan League are still available.

## Michigan Union

The Union was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan in 1904 to establish a 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 to serve as a place for wholesome relaxation for students, so that their leisure time, amusements, and student interests, through the medium of the University atmosphere of the Union, 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 meetings, conventions, and concerts; (b) restaurant service, including the main dining room, a number of private dining rooms, a cafeteria, a snack bar, and a soda bar; and (c) 157 sleeping rooms accommodating 240 persons for the use of members, guests of members, alumni, and anyone attending a University-sponsored conference. There are also seven bowling alleys, a swimming pool, a billiard room with twenty-four tables, a barbershop, a lounge, a library and reading room, and a music lounge and listening rooms. The University Club of Ann Arbor, a faculty organization, and the International Center, headquarters for foreign students, are in the Union Build-

ing. There is direct access from the Union to the West Quadrangle of men's residences.

### Michigan League

Located in the center of the campus, the Michigan League offers many services to students, staff, alumni, and visiting parents. Dining facilities include a cafeteria, snack bar, and banquet and special party service. Air-conditioned rooms for meetings and social events, as well as hotel accommodations for both men and women, are available. The Main Desk, a center for campus and town information, offers an outstanding selection of paperbacks and magazines. Checks for limited amounts can be cashed at the Main Desk. Xerox service is provided. The Lydia Mendelssohn Theater is located in the League building.

The Michigan League, erected in 1929, was originally designed to give undergraduate women students a center for their activities. Funds for the building were donated by alumnae, students, and friends of the University.

### University Automobile Regulations

Because of a very critical traffic and parking situation in the community of Ann Arbor, the Regents and 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 Term

The seventy-third annual summer term of the Law School of The University of Michigan will begin on June 5, 1967, and will continue until August 19. 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 5 to July 31. 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 term may shorten, from three calendar years to two regular terms and three full summer terms, 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 com-

plete 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 term, 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 term for the purpose of pursuing work therein toward a degree must present proof that they meet the entrance requirements of the regular term, 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.

### Fees

The fees for the summer term in the Law School are as follows:

	<i>Michigan Residents</i>	<i>Non- residents</i>
For three weeks .....	\$ 60	\$150
For one term, five and one-half weeks .....	90	200
For eight weeks .....	130	300
For entire term, eleven weeks .....	175	400

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 who enroll as full-time students are entitled to the privileges of the Michigan Union or the Michigan League.

## Graduates of December, 1965

### Bachelor of Laws

Paul Lewis Brown, B.A., Monmouth College; M.A., DePauw University  
 Douglas Merle Buchwalter, B.A., The Ohio State University  
 David Rohm Cunningham, B.A., Stanford University  
 Graydon Halls Ellis, Jr., B.A., Miami University (Ohio)  
 Frederick George Fetters, B.A., Michigan State University  
 Karl Voorhies Fink, B.B.A.  
 Richard Garrad Fox, A.B.  
 Jack Edmund Frost, A.B.  
 David John Garrett, B.A., Dartmouth College  
 Theodore G. Glanges, A.B., Princeton University  
 Gerald Allen Goray, B.B.A., University of Detroit  
 Walter Dwight Herrick III, A.B., Amherst College; M.S., University of Illinois  
 Gene Maurice Hoffman, B.A., University of Colorado  
 Robert Louis Kocsis, B.A., Michigan State University  
 Paul George Miller, Jr., B.Mus.(Mus. Ed.), M.Mus.(Mus. Ed.)  
 Justin Charles Ravitz, B.S., Babson Institute of Business Administration; M.A.,  
 University of Pennsylvania  
 William Jay Sikkenga, B.B.A.  
 Stuart Sinai, B.S., Ferris Institute

### Juris Doctor

James Crawford Ervin, Jr., B.A., Yale University  
 Robert Edward Fultz, B.A., The Ohio State University  
 Jay Arthur Rosenberg, B.S., University of Pennsylvania  
 Larry Gene Sharp, A.B.  
 Richard Francis Vitkus, B.B.A., University of Wisconsin  
 Richard Elliott Whitmer, B.S., Western Michigan University  
 Fred Lowe Woodworth, A.B., Amherst College

### Master of Laws

Reynaldo Rapiz Ledesma, LL.B., University of Santo Tomas  
 George David Vaubel, B.A., Ohio Northern University, LL.B., *ibid.*

### Master of Comparative Law

Mohamed Atef Hammad El-Housseiny, License in Law, University of Ein Shams  
 (Egypt)



## Graduates of May, 1966

### Bachelor of Laws

Robert Andrew Adman, B.A., The Ohio State University  
Stanley George Andeel, A.B., University of Kansas  
Horace Andrews, Jr., A.B., Harvard University  
Leonides H. Angelos, A.B.  
John Charles Auld, A.B.  
Lawrence Alan Backus, B.A., Michigan State University  
Anthony James Barker, A.B., Colgate University  
Charles Lee Barnell, A.B.  
James Garland Barnes, B.A., Yale University  
William George Barris, A.B.  
Elliot Milton Baumgart, B.A., City College of New York  
Kevin Moore Beattie, A.B.  
Robert David Becker, A.B., Syracuse University  
Marcus Plin Beebe III, A.B., Colgate University  
Robert William Beicke, B.A., St. Lawrence University  
Lawrence Myron Berkowitz, A.B.  
Robert S. Berkwitz, A.B., Dartmouth College  
Jonathan Laurance Birge, B.A., Yale University  
Thomas Henton Bissell, B.A., Michigan State University  
Rodger Vincent Bittner, A.B.  
Stephen Harris Boak, B.A., Franklin and Marshall College  
Carl Fisher Bowmer, B.A., Hampden-Sydney College  
Terrance Kelling Boyle, B.A., Aquinas College  
Nathaniel Preston Breed, Jr., B.S., Babson Institute of Business Administration  
Thomas Albin Brown, B.B.A.  
Paul Gerhardt Bursick, Jr., B.A., Yale University  
Alfred Moore Butzbaugh, A.B.  
Jon Dean Carlson, A.B.  
Daniel Thomas Carpenter, B.S., Miami University  
Frances Caruthers Cassebaum, B.A., Bryn Mawr College  
John Lowell Chamberlain, B.A., College of St. Thomas  
Thomas Duvall Chase, B.A., Beloit College  
Jeffrey Choi, B.A., Michigan State University  
Earle Spaulding Clark II, A.B., Albion College  
William Michael Colby, A.B.  
Steven Joel Comen, B.A., Brown University  
James Francis Compagnone, B.A., Bethany College, West Virginia  
George A. Cooney, Jr., B.A., University of Notre Dame  
Morton Christy Cunningham II, B.A., Westminster College, Missouri  
Eugene Francis Dattore, B.S., University of Rhode Island  
Robert James Devyak, B.B.A.  
Robert Addison Dimling, B.A., Bowling Green State University  
Robert Charles Dinerstein, A.B., Harvard University  
Richard Jack Disantis, B.A., Kenyon College  
John Henry Dumont, A.B.  
William George Earle, A.B.  
George Michael Elsener, A.B., Albion College  
Edwin Gayle Emerson, B.A., Denison University

Robert Joseph Epstein, A.B., Cornell University  
 Thomas Shaw Eveland, A.B.  
 Henry Ward Ewalt, B.A., Allegheny College; A.M.  
 Michael Harrison Farrar, A.B., Stanford University  
 Michael Robert Fegen, B.A., John Carroll University  
 John Edward Ferris, B.S., University of Idaho  
 Robert A. Fippingger, A.B., Duke University; M.A., Northwestern University  
 Sidney Lawrence Frank, B.S., Cornell University  
 Peter Stuart Galloway, A.B., Colgate University  
 Thomas Del Geil, B.A., University of Notre Dame  
 Jeffrey Frank Ghent, A.B.  
 Robert Hansen Gillette, B.S.E.(M.E.)  
 George James Glendening, B.A., University of Chicago  
 David Patterson Gloor, B.S., Miami University  
 George Howard Glover, Jr., B.A., Yale University  
 Roger Alan Goldman, A.B.  
 David Neil Goldsweig, A.B., Cornell University  
 Michael David Gordon, B.S., University of Wisconsin  
 Edward Chadwick Gray, B.A., Kalamazoo College  
 Raymond William Green, B.S.Chem.  
 James E. Griffin, A.B.  
 John B. Griffith, A.B., Lafayette College  
 Aaron David Grossman, A.B.  
 Hiram Sander Grossman, A.B., Wayne State University  
 Howard Robert Grossman, A.B.  
 Donald Ashley Guritz, B.A., Northwestern University  
 Gary Robert Guritz, B.A., Northwestern University  
 James Lindley Hague, B.A., Washington and Lee University  
 James Sanford Hale, A.B.  
 Charles Stuart Hamilton III, A.B., Princeton University  
 Barbara E. Handschu, B.A., New York University  
 Kenneth Reid Harker, Jr., B.A., College of Wooster  
 William Andrew Mc Caughey, B.S.E.(E.E.)  
 Russell Jay Mc Master, B.A., Defiance College  
 Michael Jay Mehr, B.S., Indiana University  
 Michael Ford Merritt, A.B.  
 Ronald Miles Michaelson, B.A., University of Minnesota  
 Steve Paul Moen, B.A., University of Washington  
 Terry A. Mossman, A.B.  
 David Bond Mueller, B.A., University of Oklahoma  
 David Robert Muhltnr, B.A., Dartmouth College  
 Dianne Elizabeth Mullane, B.A., University of Kansas  
 George Gordon Newman, B.A., University of Wisconsin  
 Gerald T. Noffsinger, B.B.A.  
 John Robison Nolon, A.B., University of Nebraska  
 John A. Onder, A.B., Duke University  
 Kenneth Richard Oosterhouse, A.B., Calvin College  
 Xhafer Orhan, B.B.A.  
 Ronald Paul Oselka, B.A., Kalamazoo College  
 John Gordon Osthaus, B.A., Kalamazoo College  
 Sanford Hal Passer, B.S., University of Pennsylvania  
 Robert Smylie Paye, B.A., Franklin and Marshall College  
 George William Pease, A.B., University of Illinois  
 Peter Albert Pfaffenroth, B.S.E., Princeton University

Ronald Stephen Pretekin, B.A., University of Oklahoma  
 Gary Lee Price, B.A., Michigan State University, M.A., *ibid.*  
 Dale Grant Rands, B.B.A.  
 Thomas Rasmusson, B.A., Michigan State University  
 Thomas Robert Roberts, B.A., Michigan State University  
 Michael Wayne Rosenberg, A.B.  
 Jerrell Paul Rosenbluth, A.B., University of Alabama  
 Louis Martin Rothbard, B.S., Syracuse University  
 Jeffrey Carl Rubenstein, A.B.  
 William Curtis Runyon, B.S., Purdue University  
 J. Phillips Saylor, B.A., Brown University  
 Richard Bard Schaack, B.A., Grove City College  
 Kenneth Elmer Scherer, A.B., Harvard College  
 Michael Stanton Schilling, B.A., Yale University  
 Maurice Edward Schoenberger, A.B.  
 Robert G. Schuchardt, B.A., Denison University  
 Robert James Schwenk, B.A., John Carroll University  
 Erik H. Serr, B.S.E.(E.E.), B.S.E.(Math.)  
 John Daniel Sharpe, B.A., Dartmouth College  
 Lawrence Jay Sherman, B.A., University of Pittsburgh  
 Elwood Stephen Simon, A.B.  
 David Randall Skinner, B.S., Indiana University  
 Richard Joseph Smith, A.B., Augustana College; M.S., Purdue University  
 Richard Crum Sneed, A.B., University of Missouri  
 Kenneth Frederick Snyder, A.B., Western Reserve University  
 Earl Hudson Staelin, B.A., Yale University  
 William Rudolph Steckler, A.B., Wittenberg University  
 William Charles Steuk, A.B.  
 John Charles Straub, B.B.A., University of Toledo  
 David Ralph Sturges, B.A., DePauw University  
 Judith Leone Teichman, B.A., Michigan State University  
 Michael Tepper, B.S., University of Illinois  
 Robert Ogden Tyler, A.B., Harvard University  
 Stuart Charles Unger, Jr., B.S., Miami University  
 John Peter Vanneman, A.B., Princeton University  
 Lawrence Roger Van Til, A.B., Calvin College  
 Richard Martin Vega, A.B., Loyola University, Illinois  
 Robert Arthur Vieweg, A.B., Earlham College  
 David John Wahr, B.A., Central Michigan University  
 John Mercer Walker, B.A., Yale University  
 George E. Ward, A.B., University of Detroit  
 George Yandes Wheeler III, A.B., Princeton University  
 William Curtis Whitbeck, B.S., Northwestern University  
 Richard Jamison Williams, Jr., A.B., Princeton University  
 Alice Ann Winters, A.B.  
 David Lawrence Wintroub, B.S., University of Nebraska  
 Kenneth John Wysoglad, B.S., St. Joseph's College, Indiana  
 Samuel Zell, A.B.

### Juris Doctor

William Carl Anderson, A.B., Oberlin College  
 Stephen Aaron Bodzin, B.S., Indiana University  
 Alfred Victor Boerner, Jr., B.A., The American University

Sidney Alexander Brockley, A.B.  
 Douglas Mylchreest Cain, A.B., Harvard University  
 Harvey Chayet, A.B., Wayne State University  
 George Cameron Coggins, A.B., Central Michigan University  
 John Cameron Cook, B.A., Carleton College  
 David Walter Croysdale, A.B.  
 Dewey Byers Crawford, B.A., Dartmouth College  
 Robert Malcolm Cummings, B.B.A.  
 Harry Burr Cummins, B.S.  
 Michael Charles Devine, A.B., Princeton University  
 Frank Secor Dickerson III, B.A., Amherst College  
 Leslie Richard Docks, A.B., Wayne State University  
 William Ernst Doster, B.A., Baldwin-Wallace College  
 Lawrence Arthur Dubin, A.B.  
 Peter Louis Eppinga, A.B.  
 Robert Ezra Epstein, A.B., Wayne State University  
 Eric Joseph Fauri, B.A., University of Delaware  
 Thomas Lee Freytag, A.B.  
 John Alan Galbraith, A.B., Harvard University  
 Benjamin F. Garmer III, B.A., DePauw University  
 Stephen Arthur George, A.B., The University of Nebraska  
 Robert Edward Gilbert, A.B.  
 Ronald D. Glotta, A.B., University of Kansas  
 Paul Edwin Goodspeed, A.B.  
 Michael William Grioe, A.B., Albion College  
 Joseph Page Hafer, A.B., Lafayette College  
 John Michael Hammer, A.B., Stanford University  
 Jerry D. Harner, B.A., DePauw University  
 William Shepard Hawgood, A.B., Duke University  
 Frederick Kurre Hoops, A.B.  
 Raymond Edmund Hopkins, B.A., University of Virginia  
 James Erskine Howie, Jr., B.A., DePauw University  
 Gilbert Vincent Indeglia, A.B., Boston College  
 George Leroy Jenkins, B.A., Kent State University  
 Stephen Whitman Jones, A.B., Albion College  
 Howard Jesse Kauffman, B.S.(Bus.), University of Minnesota  
 Dennis Stanton Kayes, B.A., University of Chicago  
 Warren Richard Keller, B.S., University of Kansas  
 William Thomas Kerr, B.B.A.  
 Bailey Howard Kuklin, B.S.(M.E.), University of Nebraska  
 Richard Bruce Laidlaw, A.B.  
 Jesse Ernest Lasken, A.B.  
 R. Mark Leidigh, B.S.E.(Math.)  
 James Augustin Listak, B.B.A., University of Notre Dame  
 Richard Lynn Lotts, B.A., University of California  
 Jordan Davis Lyttrell, A.B.  
 James Allan Magee, B.A., Yale University  
 John Harvey Martin, A.B.  
 Alan Alfred May, A.B.  
 Edwin Alfred McCabe, B.A., Dartmouth College  
 William Scott McDowell, Jr., B.B.A.  
 David Lynn McMurray, B.S., MacMurray College  
 George Drake Melling, Jr., B.S.(M.E.), University of Colorado  
 John Rudolph Monson, B.A., Northwestern University

Nelson Kingson Neiman II, B.A., Yale University  
 Michael Fitz Randolph Newbold, B.S.E., Princeton University  
 Robert Michael Newton, A.B.  
 Ronald LeRoy Olson, B.S., Drake University  
 James Patton Parker, B.A., Williams College  
 Charles Ernest Patterson, B.A., University of Kansas  
 James George Phillipp, B.A., College of the Holy Cross  
 Thomas A. Pliskin, A.B., Cornell University  
 John Calhoun Provine, A.B., Harvard University  
 Samuel Arthur Purves, A.B., Stanford University  
 Thomas Richard Reinsma, B.A., College of Wooster  
 Charles Eugene Robinson, B.A., Northwestern University  
 Fred Eugene Schlegel, B.A., Northwestern University  
 John Tingloff Schmidt, A.B., Harvard University  
 David Lawrence Shaw, A.B.  
 David Richard Shevitz, B.A., Kenyon College  
 Jack Alan Siebers, A.B., Hope College  
 Morris N. Simkin, A.B., Oberlin College  
 Stephen Charnock Small, A.B., University of Missouri  
 Edward Ralph Stein, A.B., Fordham University  
 Harold Stephen Toppel, Ph.B., Wayne State University  
 Forrest Thomas Walpole, A.B., Princeton University  
 Thomas George Washing, A.B., Dartmouth College  
 James Clinton Westin, B.A., Beloit College  
 John Boyer Whinrey, B.A., College of Wooster

### Master of Comparative Law

Dietrich Bahls, Referendar, University of Kiel, Germany  
 Emilio Jorge Cardenas, B.A., Champagnat, Argentina; LL.B., University of Buenos Aires, Argentina  
 Theo Schubert, Referendar, University of Munich, Germany  
 Yasuhide Tamaki, B.A., University of the Ryukyus, LL.B., *ibid.*  
 Yinde Vajarapongse, LL.B., Thammasat University  
 Denise Paule Lily Van Hentenrijk, *Docteur en Droit*, Free University of Brussels, Belgium  
 Rembrand Jozef Van Lul, Doctor of Laws, Free University of Brussels, Belgium  
 Thilo Von Bodungen, Referendar, University of Munich, Germany

### Master of Laws

Roderick MacLeod Bryden, B.A., Mount Allison University, Canada; B.C.L., University of New Brunswick, Canada  
 Gilberto M. Cardenas, B.S.E.(E.E.); LL.B., Temple University  
 Renato L. Cayetano, B.A., University of the Philippines, LL.B., *ibid.*; M.B.A.  
 Christopher Granger, LL.B., Southampton University, England  
 Paul Robert Grant, A.B., LL.B.  
 David Michael Guinn, LL.B., Baylor University  
 Silas Eugene Halyk, B.A., University of Manitoba, Canada; LL.B., University of Saskatchewan, Canada  
 Robert Michael Klein, B.A., Williams College; LL.B.

David Jackson Patterson, B.A., Ball State University; LL.B., Detroit College of Law

John Richard Steincipher, B.A., University of Washington, LL.B., *ibid.*

Paul Taylor, B.A., St. Lawrence University; LL.B., Brooklyn Law School

### Doctor of the Science of Law

Irene Rian Cortes, LL.B., University of the Philippines; LL.M.

Boris Kozolchyk, Doctorate in Civil Law, University of Havana; LL.B., University of Miami; LL.M.

## Summary of Students

### Regular Session 1965-66

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Graduates .....	44	6	50
Third-year .....	347	8	355
Second-year .....	324	12	336
First-year .....	361	12	373
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Total for regular session .....	1,076	38	1,114

### Summer term, 1965

Enrolled in 1965 summer term .....	213	6	219
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Total for summer term .....	1,289	44	1,333
Deduct for names counted twice .....			180
			-----
Total for 1965-66 .....			1,153

## Institutions Represented in the Student Body

Albion College .....	11	Fordham University .....	3
Allegheny College .....	2	Franklin and Marshall College ...	3
Alma College .....	2	Foundation College .....	1
American University, The .....	2		
Amherst College .....	9	General Motors Institute .....	3
Antioch College .....	1	George Washington University ..	4
Aquinas College .....	1	Georgetown University .....	5
Atenea de Manila .....	1	Grinnell College .....	2
Augustana College (Illinois) .....	1	Grove City College .....	1
Babson Institute of Business		Hamilton College .....	3
Administration .....	1	Hampden-Sydney College .....	1
Baldwin-Wallace College .....	2	Harvard University .....	43
Ball State University .....	1	Heidelberg College (Ohio) .....	3
Baylor University .....	1	Hillsdale College .....	1
Beliot College .....	3	Hunter College .....	1
Bethany College (West Virginia) ..	1		
Boston College .....	2	Illinois College .....	1
Bowdoin College .....	1	Indiana University .....	14
Bowling Green State University ..	4		
Brandeis University .....	1	John Carroll University .....	5
Brooklyn College .....	3	Johns Hopkins University .....	1
Brown University (Rhode Island) .	7		
Bryn Mawr College .....	1	Kalamazoo College .....	8
Bucknell University .....	1	Kansas State University .....	4
		Kent State University .....	3
Calvin College .....	5	Kenyon College .....	6
Capuchin Seminary of St. Mary ..	1	Kobe University .....	2
Carleton College .....	7	Knox College .....	1
Central Michigan University ....	4	Kyoto University .....	2
Centre European University .....	1		
Champagnat University (Argentina)	1	Lafayette College .....	7
Chulalongkorn University .....	1	Lawrence College .....	2
City College of New York .....	1	Lehigh University .....	1
Colgate University .....	5	Loyola University (Chicago) .....	1
College of St. Thomas (Minnesota)	2		
College of the Holy Cross .....	6	MacMurray College .....	1
College of William and Mary, The	2	Marquette University .....	5
College of Wooster .....	4	Miami University (Ohio) .....	18
Columbia University .....	2	Michigan College of Mining	
Cornell University .....	20	and Technology .....	1
		Michigan State University .....	47
Dartmouth College .....	37	Middlebury College .....	1
Denison University .....	11	Monmouth College .....	1
De Pauw University .....	11	Munchen University .....	1
Dickinson College .....	2	Muskingum College .....	2
Drake University .....	1		
Duke University .....	10	New York University .....	2
		Northwestern University .....	15
Earlham College .....	2	Oakland University (Michigan) ..	1
Eastern Michigan University ....	6	Oberlin College .....	7
		Occidental College .....	1
Ferris State College .....	1		

Ohio Northern University .....	1	University of Chicago .....	4
Ohio State University, The .....	10	University of Cincinnati .....	2
Ohio University .....	1	University of Colorado .....	3
Ohio Wesleyan University .....	4	University of Connecticut .....	2
Okinawa University .....	2	University of Dayton .....	1
		University of Delaware .....	1
Pennsylvania State University ....	2	University of Detroit .....	9
Philippine Military Academy ....	1	University of Hamburg (Germany)	2
Police College-Ain Shams		University of Houston .....	1
University (Egypt) .....	1	University of Idaho .....	1
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	1	University of Illinois .....	8
Princeton University .....	39	University of Kansas .....	8
Punjab University .....	1	University of Kentucky .....	4
Purdue University .....	5	University of Kiel (Germany) ....	1
		University of Libre de Bruxelles ..	1
Rutgers College .....	4	University of Manitoba .....	1
		University of Miami .....	1
St. John's University (Minnesota)	1	University of Michigan, The ....	315
St. Joseph's College (Indiana) ....	1	University of Minnesota .....	2
St. Lawrence University .....	1	University of Missouri .....	3
St. Louis University .....	2	University of Montana .....	1
St. Mary's College (Indiana) .....	1	University of Munich (Germany) .	1
Sacred Heart Seminary (Michigan)	1	University of Nebraska .....	4
St. Vincent College .....	1	University of New Mexico .....	1
San Beda College (Philippines) ..	1	University of North Dakota .....	1
Shimer College .....	1	University of Notre Dame .....	11
Smith College .....	4	University of Oklahoma .....	3
Sophia University (Okinawa) .....	1	University of Pennsylvania .....	23
Southampton University .....	1	University of Pittsburgh .....	5
Southern State College .....	1	University of Rhode Island .....	1
South Dakota State College .....	1	University of Santo Tomas	
Southern Illinois University .....	3	(Philippines) .....	4
Stanford University .....	15	University of the South .....	3
State University of Iowa .....	2	University of the Philippines .....	5
Swarthmore College .....	1	University of the Ryukyus .....	1
Syracuse University .....	4	University of Tokyo (Japan) .....	1
		University of Toledo .....	2
Temple University .....	2	University of Utah .....	1
Thammasat University (Thailand)	4	University of Virginia .....	2
Trinity College (Connecticut) ....	2	University of Washington .....	2
Tufts University .....	1	University of Wisconsin .....	14
Tulane University of Louisiana ..	1	University of Wichita .....	1
		University of Zurich (Switzerland)	1
Union College .....	1	Villanova University .....	1
United States Military Academy ..	1		
United States Naval Academy ...	4	Wabash College .....	3
University of Akron .....	1	Washington and Jefferson College	2
University of Alabama .....	1	Washington University (Missouri)	3
University of Cairo (Sudan) .....	1	Wayne State University .....	27
University of California (Berkeley)	2	Wellesley College .....	2
University of California (Davis) ..	3	Western Michigan University ....	6
University of California		Western Reserve University .....	3
(Los Angeles) .....	3	Westminster College (Missouri) ...	4
University of California		Western Illinois College .....	1
(Santa Barbara) .....	2		



Whitman College .....	1	Xavier University (Ohio) .....	6
Wilhelms University (Germany) ..	1	Yale University .....	38
Willamette University .....	1		
William Jewell College .....	1		
Williams College (Massachusetts) .	10	Total number of institutions	—
Wittenberg University .....	4	represented .....	197

## States, Territories, and Countries Represented in the Student Body

Alabama .....	1	Minnesota .....	7
Alaska .....	1	Mississippi .....	1
Argentina .....	1	Missouri .....	19
Arizona .....	3	Montana .....	2
Belgium .....	2	Nebraska .....	6
California .....	11	New Hampshire .....	2
Canada .....	5	New Jersey .....	39
Colorado .....	5	New Mexico .....	1
Connecticut .....	23	New York .....	60
Delaware .....	4	North Carolina .....	3
District of Columbia .....	4	North Dakota .....	2
Egypt .....	1	Ohio .....	101
England .....	2	Okinawa .....	1
Florida .....	8	Oklahoma .....	6
Georgia .....	1	Oregon .....	2
Germany .....	6	Pennsylvania .....	42
Hawaii .....	1	Philippines .....	9
Idaho .....	1	Rhode Island .....	4
Illinois .....	96	South Dakota .....	2
Indiana .....	45	Sudan .....	1
Iowa .....	9	Tennessee .....	2
Japan .....	4	Texas .....	2
Kansas .....	12	Thailand .....	4
Kentucky .....	6	Utah .....	1
Louisiana .....	2	Vermont .....	2
Maine .....	2	Virginia .....	3
Maryland .....	8	Washington .....	5
Massachusetts .....	13	West Virginia .....	2
Michigan .....	534	Wisconsin .....	12
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