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New Interview Rooms To Accommodate Placement Activity

The demand for U-M Law School graduate continues to increase. A record number of employers, 209, have interviewed at the School thus far. The number for comparable periods was 46 in 1955, 71 in 1960, and 161 in 1964.

To facilitate handling this increase in recruiting activity, the second floor study hall in Hutchins Hall has been remodeled with seven interviewing rooms built on either side. This fall 14 interviewers can be accommodated on any one day. The rooms will be reserved for placement interviews as needed, but will serve as study carrels and for other purposes.

New lighting promises to make the study area more practical. The University provided funds for approximately half the expense of the project and the Law School Fund financed the balance.

During the current year, some employers interviewing at the school had more than one representative or conducted interviews more than one day, so that 286 interview schedules were arranged. Individual student interviews totaled 2,725: 195 third-year students had 1,732 interviews; 150 second-year students interviewed 944 times, and 14 graduate students scheduled 49 interviews. In the fall of 1955, 547 individual interviews were conducted, 715 in 1960, 2,308 in 1964.

In the past, many employers wanted only the top-ranking students. To encourage interviewers to consider the very high qualifications of the average U-M law student, the practice of ranking students in their classes was discontinued. Most employers have accepted this without protest. Almost as many third-year students with grade point averages below 2.75 (97 students, 754 interviews) had an opportunity to interview as those above 2.75 (98 students, 978 interviews).

Of the 130 seniors reporting placement as of February 10, 43 had averages of 2.75 and below—22 were in the 2.5 to 2.75 range, and 21 with less than a 2.5 average.

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Law Graduates Serve In European Common Market

U-M stagiaire reports experiences with study-exchange program in European Economic Community

One would need not probe very deeply to realize the tremendous growth of interest and concern that has occurred in the field of international law at Michigan.

The Law School was among the first to become interested in depth in the rapidly growing European Economic Community.

The emergence of the Common Market has been the inspiration for Professor Eirc Stein's course Law and Institutions of the Atlantic Area and three seminars that are being taught by Professors L. Hart Wright and Alfred F. Conard, as well as by visiting German scholars and professors.

An informal agreement made on behalf of the Law School between Professor Stein and General Counsel Gaudet of the EEC has also made it possible for graduates of Michigan and members of the legal staff of the commission to exchange places for several months and study on foreign soil.

Thus far, as a result of this program, two European lawyers have completed a stay at the University which afforded them the opportunity to both learn and teach in the United States.

In the meantime, Richard L. Gerber, a 1965 graduate of the Law School, spent nine months in Brussels with scholarship funds provided by the Committee on Graduate and Foreign Study.

He held a six-month internship as a "stagiaire" in the legal service (Service Juridique) of the EEC. This service, according to Mr. Gerber, reviews every legal problem or project within the Community at one stage or another. He reports that this broad base of operation made it possible for him to get a fairly comprehensive view in a relatively short time of an increasingly complex institution and to acquire some insight into the changing and elusive concept of the EEC.

"It was not its final form," Mr. Ger-

ber says, "but rather, the unique law creating and law enforcement processes officially provided and unofficially created which interested me. I suppose what I am saying is that the pragmatics and the politics of the intra-Community negotiations and sometimes merely the psychology of a new and growing core of a European civil service are intangible but important factors in the development of the Community law."

He achieved this understanding of the interrelations of these factors through experiences at different levels.

First, as a "stagiaire," he was afforded a weekly opportunity to listen to and question high officials of various departments of the Commission in an informal atmosphere. Second, his work allowed him to observe the interplay of the intangible factors operating in the law making process; as an example, he cites his opportunity to observe the negotiating and politicking to preserve national interests that occurred during meetings of the experts on company law.

Finally, Mr. Gerber stresses the value of his daily contacts during and outside working hours with "the persons who are presently making the idea of the European Economic Community work—the Fonctionnaires, and those who shall assume the tasks in the future—my fellow stagiaires."

The learning process during this internship was coupled with duties such as analyzing and summarizing decisions of the national courts and the Community's Court of Justice. He also prepared legal memoranda on approximation of law provisions of the Treaty of Rome, the possibility of the direct application of an ECC directive within countries of the Community, Article 177 of the Treaty of Rome and arbitration proceedings, and a comparison of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the United

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Placement—

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An increasing number of employers are hiring second-year students during the summer before their final year in law school. A majority (122) of the 209 employers visiting the School last fall interviewed second-year students. By February 10, 55 of the 150 juniors interviewed reported having accepted offers for summer employment.

The 130 seniors reporting placement by February 10 represent a typical variety of interests, although the emphasis for new graduates remains heavily upon private practice. Of the 130, 101 will be associated with law firms, 8 will clerk for judges, 5 will be in government service, 4 in corporate legal departments, 4 with CPA firms, 4 have fellowships to study abroad, 3 will work in trust departments, and one has a teaching fellowship at another law school. It is also interesting to note that 21 of the 130 accepted offers of permanent employment came from the firms for whom they clerked last summer.

Starting salaries are higher, ranging from \$6,000 in smaller communities to over \$10,000 in a corporate patent department, with the majority in the \$7,500 to \$8,500 bracket.

Alumni are encouraged to come to Ann Arbor to interview if they are planning to add associates. Because the increased amount of competition is creating a seller's market, an employer is likely to meet more qualified applicants at the School than he would by merely indicating an interest in hearing from them.

Opportunities are not limited to the fall interviews at the School. During the September to December period last fall, 115 other employers contacted the Placement Office about openings for 1966 graduates, and 34 indicated an interest in second-year students for summer employment.

There also has been an increase in alumni placement activity. The number of graduates using this service jumped from 98 in 1955-56 to 227 during the past year when 333 requests for lawyers with some experience were channeled through the Placement Office. •

Stagiaire—

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States Constitution and the notion of discrimination on the grounds of nationality contained in the Rome treaty.

The Brussels experiences, Mr. Gerber says, were more than just "time spent in Europe. Suffice it to say, that they were sometimes instructive, once in a while disheartening, often amusing, but, I sincerely believe, always enlightening."

Other Michigan graduates will soon follow. This year, Paul McCarthy will intern at the General Counsel as well and, according to Professor Stein, Gordon Elicker will start his internship this coming fall. All these men have been chosen on the basis of their record at Michigan; all have a reasonably solid knowledge of French, German, Dutch, or Italian as well.

Two other men will work on the Atlantic project at the University of Brussels Institute of European Studies. They are William Moody, a 1964 graduate of the Law School, and Kevin Beattie, who will graduate in May. •

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