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## THE LAW SCHOOL-1950-51

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### THE LAW SCHOOL—1950-51

Notwithstanding wars and rumors of wars, the September 1950 semester opens with almost 1000 prospective candidates for the legal profession, 372 members of the first-year class, 288 members of the

second-year class, 284 in the third-year class, 24 graduate students in law and 3 special students, making a total of 971 students. The enrollment is actually 59 less than last year when a total of 1030 students were enrolled for the fall semester, but the call of reservists and the prospective induction of all other able bodied male persons have had a noticeable though limited effect. Moreover, they create an atmosphere of suspense not to say apprehension throughout the student body, but the fundamentals of law will be imparted just as rigorously as ever.

Faculty changes are taking place. We regret to report that this is the last year of teaching service for Professor John B. Waite, who has earned wide repute in criminal law and sales and Professor Edgar N. Durfee, master of equity jurisprudence and related subjects. Each of these veteran teachers reaches his 69th birthday during the current academic year and next year each is entitled, under university regulations, to the so-called "terminal furlough" enjoyed by all members of the faculty during the year preceding retirement at age 70. We shall miss their able services.

One new member is being added to the faculty, Associate Professor Roy L. Steinheimer. Mr. Steinheimer is a graduate of Michigan Law School. He entered the School in September 1937, after having received his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Kansas. He earned his J.D. at Michigan in 1940. While a student, Mr. Steinheimer was a leader in the Case Club activities of the Law School, winning the Henry M. Campbell Prize during his junior year and the following year serving as senior adviser. In his senior year he was also an editor of the *Michigan Law Review*. Since graduation he has been associated with the well-known firm of Sullivan & Cromwell in New York City, where, during the post-war years, he has been a member of the litigation department. He has acquired an excellent reputation as a trial lawyer and as a student of trial and appellate procedures. He will teach courses in civil procedure, equity, and bills and notes. He is a valuable addition to the staff.

Alumni will be interested to learn that a new edition of the University of Michigan Law Alumni Directory will be published late in 1950 or early in 1951. The first issue of this Directory was published in 1940. A new edition will be issued every ten years. The 1950 edition will bring the earlier edition up-to-date, recording the many changes that have taken place during the war and post-war years. The next decennial Directory will be issued according to plan in 1960 and will mark the 100th anniversary of the first commencement exercises

in the University of Michigan Law School. The School was opened in 1859 and the first class was graduated in 1860.

Overcrowding of the curriculum and insistent changes in the substance of legal affairs have, during recent years, necessitated certain curricular changes which should be here recorded. In making the changes we have followed the well tried course of "evolution" rather than "revolution." In the process it has been found desirable to increase emphasis upon certain of the fundamentals of the legal system—civil procedure, property, trusts and estates, as well as on that more recent arrival in the field of fundamentals—public law. The increased emphasis is being accomplished by adding Trusts and Estates I and Civil Procedure II to the list of required courses, by increasing the time allocated to first year Property, and by requiring each student to elect a minimum of three public law courses. Also we have introduced a so-called Preliminary Week, devoted to opportunity for orientation of beginning students, familiarizing them in a general way before the opening of regular classes with the Law School, the Law Library, the study of law, and the general framework of a civil action. This facilitates the work of the first-year fundamental courses during the earlier weeks of the regular semester. Preliminary Week is followed by a short course on "Introduction to the Legal System"—a course that continues the orientation process by offering a little history of procedure, a trip through the common law forms of action, and a brief discussion of some of the more common and elementary legal concepts. With plenty of flaws at first, three years of experience have molded this introductory program until it serves its purpose well. With a different objective the faculty has also introduced a requirement that all students sometime during their three years of law study shall take at least one course of a broadly cultural or philosophical character, such as Jurisprudence, Comparative Law, International Law, Legal History, or Theories of Public Law, thus assuring a certain breadth as well as depth in the educational program. Finally, to afford opportunity for developing individual skill in legal research, several well-planned seminar courses are being offered with the expectation that many if not most students will take at least one of them. The faculty is, of course, continuously studying the curriculum, molding it by the evolutionary process of making adjustments from time to time as need indicates to keep abreast of the needs of the profession.

The College of Literature, Science, and the Arts has recently decided to abandon the so-called combined curriculum which has been

in effect for so many years, and, indeed, we ourselves have felt that under post-war conditions it was no longer fully satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that in the past it has served well as the pathway to legal education for many of our ablest graduates. Accordingly, we have arranged for and placed in effect with the College a new "Integrated Program," a "3½-3½" combined curriculum substituted for the former "3-3" combination. Pursuant to this plan the student may enter the Law School at the end of his third college year and for one year must devote all of his time to the regular first-year fundamental law courses. Thereafter he must enroll for three additional years, one semester of which is devoted to advanced Literary College and Graduate School study in fields cognate to law. When the new plan comes into full operation it will bring into the Law School a substantial number of students who will require three and one-half law school years to satisfy the requirements for the degree. These students will find their legal training greatly enriched, and, as to them, the ever present problem of getting all desired out of an overcrowded curriculum will be solved. This new "Integrated Program" does not affect the standard method of admission on an A.B. degree or its equivalent. It merely provides a supplementary route to the Law School.

Alumni of the school will be interested in the revival of the student news leaflet *Res Gestae*. Many will recall that a news sheet by this name was first distributed at the Law School some fifty years ago, but for reasons long since forgotten it passed out of existence. The Michigan Student Bar Association, organized by the students and approved by the faculty in May 1949, is now undertaking to re-publish *Res Gestae*. It will appear monthly during the school year as a mimeographed four to six page leaflet to be distributed to all of the association members. The sheet will give news reports of Law School events, and will include announcements of events to come. Edited by a staff appointed by the Student Bar Association, it will be valuable as a medium of inter-communication between law students, student groups, and the faculty. Although less elaborate and, incidentally, less expensive than the printed law student newspapers found in certain other law schools, it will serve the same good end.

Mention should be made of a recent pleasing recognition of one of the publications of the Law School research program. For a number of years, with the assistance of W. W. Cook Endowment Funds as well as additional funds given by alumni and derived from other sources, we have sponsored and promoted a monumental study entitled *Conflict of Laws—A Comparative Study*, by Dr. Ernst Rabel,

relating the principles of conflicts as they are found in this country to corresponding principles found in other legal systems of the world. Dr. Rabel is one of the outstanding legal scholars of the world. One time Director of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute of Comparative Law of Berlin, and an *ad hoc* judge on the International Court of Justice, he has been associated with our research staff since 1939. His three-volume treatise, published in the Michigan Legal Studies, has recently been awarded the Ames Prize, a prize granted periodically by the faculty of the Harvard Law School for the most meritorious legal publication in the English language of the preceding five-year period. The prize includes a cash award and a bronze medal. The fund from which it is awarded was originally set up by Judge Julian W. Mack in 1898. Other distinguished holders of the prize are John Henry Wigmore, who received it for his edition of *Greenleaf on Evidence*, Frederick William Maitland, for his *Year Book Series of the Selden Society*, William Searle Holdsworth, for his three volumes in the *History of English Law*, Benjamin N. Cardozo, for *The Paradoxes of Legal Science*, Randolph E. Paul, for his *Federal Estate and Gift Taxation*. The award is most gratifying.

The Law School has been continuing its program of Institutes designed not only for students, faculty and other members of the University community, but also for members of the bench and bar who are cordially invited to attend. In February of 1950, we conducted an Institute on Advocacy that proved to be unusually profitable. A two-day program was offered, the subject matter including the entire range of procedural problems. Principal speakers were Francis X. Busch of Chicago, the well-known trial attorney and legal author, Chris M. Youngjohn, of Detroit, and Roy L. Steinheimer, then of New York, now a member of the Michigan law faculty. The Institute was attended by approximately 500 members of the bench and bar and was pronounced by all present a decided success.

In the latter part of June 1950, the Law School conducted its traditional Summer Institute, this time devoted to the subject of "The Law and Labor-Management Relations." It extended from June 26 to July 1, with three to five sessions each day—a very strenuous program indeed. Speakers included such well-known figures as Thurman W. Arnold, now a member of the District of Columbia Bar, John W. Gibson, Assistant Secretary, United States Department of Labor, Otto Kahn-Freund of the faculty of the University of London, School of Economics and Political Science, David Previat of Milwaukee, counsel for a number of AFL unions, Harold F. North, Industrial Relations Man-

ager, Swift & Co., Chicago, Arthur J. Goldberg, General Counsel, CIO, United Steelworkers of America, John C. Gall of the District of Columbia Bar, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers. Foreign labor specialists participated from England, Australia, Austria and Yugoslavia. Altogether there were fifty-two speakers taking part in the program, and every effort was made to present the controversial aspects of labor-management relations in a well-balanced manner. In virtually every session of the Institute, three points of view, often sharply conflicting, were presented—those of management, labor and the public. Gilbert H. Montague, a member of the New York Bar and a well-known expert on anti-trust law, continued to manifest his interest in the Summer Institute program of the School by his personal participation and his substantial contribution to its financial support.

In addition to these formal Institutes, the Law School has been sponsoring, primarily for the benefit of its students, a carefully organized program of extra-curricular lectures. These lectures provide opportunity for students to become acquainted with distinguished members of the bench and bar as well as to obtain a glimpse of subject matter lying outside the normal range of class room work. Illustrative of these lectures held during the past year were one delivered by Morrison Shafroth of Denver, one time Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who spoke on "Anti-Trust Litigation," in which field he has been especially active in connection with the cement industry litigation; another by Gilbert T. Stephenson, Director of the Trust Research Department of the Graduate School of Banking, speaking on "Powers-of-Appointment Provisions of Wills and Trust Agreements"; another by Thomas E. Sunderland, General Counsel of the Standard Oil Company who discussed "Corporate Legal Practice"; and a fourth by Vladimir Gsovski, Chief of the Foreign Law Section of the Library of Congress and author of the two-volume translation and discussion of *Soviet Civil Law*, who spoke on "Rights in Soviet Law." These and similar extra-curricular lectures add interest and breadth to the school program.

Another related series of especial interest to seniors about to embark on the practice of law was a panel discussion devoted to problems encountered in entering the practice of law. Four members of the bar participated: Theodore Van Dellen, from Albion, Michigan, spoke on "Starting Alone in a Small City"; Paul M. Trigg of Detroit discussed "Practice with a Large Firm in a Large City"; Alfred W. Hewitt of Grand Rapids devoted attention to "Practice in a Middle-Sized City"; and Douglas K. Reading of Ann Arbor discussed his own experiences

under the title "Problems and Opportunities as a Prosecuting Attorney."

These lectures are sponsored by the faculty but are jointly managed by the Student Bar Association, members of which assume substantial responsibility for carrying out the program.

One other special lectureship may be of interest. The faculty has imposed as a requirement for all members of the graduating class a series of special lectures on Legal Ethics. Each senior student receives, without charge, a copy of the Canons of Legal and Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association, together with a printed copy of the first 130 opinions of the Ethics Committee of the State Bar of Michigan. Along with these documents there is also distributed a mimeographed set of problems, consisting of statements of facts raising practical questions of legal ethics. The required lectures are devoted in part to general discussion of the special ethical obligations resting upon members of the bar and in part to consideration of these mimeographed problems which can be answered only by careful reference to the Canons of Ethics themselves and to the opinions which have been handed down in specific cases. Accordingly when Michigan graduates enter the practice of law they carry with them not only a reader's knowledge of the Canons, but also at least some familiarity with actual fact situations and the answers to the questions of ethics they raise, all illuminated by the very excellent opinions of the Ethics Committee of the State Bar of Michigan.

*E. Blythe Stason, Dean*