The second phase of Professor Cunningham's study, which in part overlaps the first phase chronologically, is an analysis of the data obtained in the first phase of the study.

The third phase of Professor Cunningham's study, which also overlaps the first and second phases chronologically, deals with basic legal problems likely to arise in some (or many) states if and when the states decide to get into the scenic enhancement business on a large scale.

The final phase of the study will consist of the preparation of new constitutional provisions (for use where needed) to authorize the use of public funds (and, in some cases, highway trust funds) for less-than-fee acquisition for scenic purposes; new constitutional provisions (for use where needed) to authorize the use of eminent domain in property acquisition for the purpose of scenic enhancement; new statutory provisions specifically authorizing the acquisition of less-than-fee interests for scenic purposes, and authorizing both the expenditure of public funds and the use of eminent domain in connection with such acquisition; and model forms of instruments to be used in a program of less-than-fee acquisition for scenic purposes.

The study of legal problems involved in the acquisition of less-than-fee interests for scenic enhancement of our highways, along with the companion study of valuation problems, is expected to be completed by October 31, 1967.

Pierce A Leader of National Conference on Uniform State Laws

Widely lauded for its Uniform Commercial Code, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws continues its quest of a more effectively integrated federal system, in part under the leadership of University of Michigan Law School professor William J. Pierce.

Presently serving as President of the Conference, Pierce has been a Commissioner since 1953.

The Conference was organized in 1892 to promote uniformity by voluntary action of each state government, and has since drafted more than 200 uniform laws on numerous subjects and in various fields of law. In recent years the value of uniformity among the states has increased greatly.

"With the development of rapid transportation and communication, the states have become increasingly interdependent socially and economically so that a single transaction may cross many state lines and involve citizens in many states," explained Pierce recently.

The Conference consists of Commissioners from each state appointed by its governor, and from the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. It meets formally for only a one-week period each year, but the loyalty and diligence of the commissioners has resulted in a long list of broadly accepted uniform laws.

"The one area in which we have had problems in gaining widespread favor of our proposals has been the property field," Pierce noted. "This is understandable, I suppose, owing to the great lack of uniformity of property itself, and to the very well-entrenched rules in the area."

But in most other areas the success of the Conference's proposals has been widespread, especially in the commercial area, culminating in the Uniform Commercial Code, now accepted by 47 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands.

Current work of the Conference centers around the formulation of a
Uniform Consumer Credit Code, a Uniform Probate Code, and a Uniform Family Law Code.

Work on the former two is fairly well along at this point, the Uniform Probate Code work being directed by another Michigan Law professor, Richard V. Wellman. The family law study has only recently been begun under the auspices of a $60,000 Ford Foundation grant.

"The work of bringing about a substantial degree of unification of state law in our federal system by voluntary state action is an undramatic but highly significant contribution to the goal of making our federal system work," said Professor Pierce.

"Elimination of differences among the legal systems of the states on the subject of family law has effects far beyond assisting the individuals involved," he continued. "The Conference hopes that this new effort in the field of marriage and divorce will herald a new era of state co-operation in unifying the law in the United States."

The work of the commissioners does not end, however, with the drafting of the specific acts.

"Each commissioner returns to his home state and obtains help in an endeavor to secure the enactment by ordinary legislative procedures of identical acts in each state so that uniformity can be achieved," Pierce added.

"We are pleased that the contributions of the Conference have assisted in attaining greater uniformity among our state laws, and we envision many more successes in the future," Pierce concluded.

WATCHE5R5, from page 9

individuals and private agencies taking the law into their own hands, and the relationship of public law enforcement agencies to society were very interesting to the viewers," he stated.

Each having had previous experience in television work, both Julian and Israel found the work in producing the series rewarding insofar as the purposes they hoped it would serve.

"They are definitely a valuable medium, and I think they could be used with success in many areas and at many levels. I'd especially like to try something along this line at the undergraduate level in an attempt to interest college students in the legal profession," Israel concluded.

I.L.S. CONFERENCE, from page 2

for a significant expansion of world trade through tariff reduction.

Professor John Letiche of the Economics Department of the University of California (Berkeley) warned that the success of regional trade blocks, such as the Common Market, would prevent the expansion of world trade by raising discriminatory barriers between these blocks.

Professor John H. Jackson of the Michigan Law School ended this stimulating discussion of present trade developments by criticising the existence of too many legal loopholes in trade agreements, particularly GATT, which offset and outweighed any benefit received by the reduction of tariffs.

"The United States failed to free trade from national and international restrictions after World War II when it had a dominant leadership position in world commerce," he explained. "It may not be able to do so now since the changing environment in the Atlantic Area has equalized its economic power."

Some 127 people registered at the Conference, including members of the International Law Society, other law students and students from other university disciplines, businessmen engaged in international commerce, and practicing lawyers with clients in the international field.

BANKRUPTCY STUDY, from page 8

cases, extraterritorial service of process beyond that now authorized, fairly liberal provision for transfer not only of cases but of summary proceedings before the referee within cases, and stringent controls of solicitation and voting of proxies.

The size of the rules project is formidable. The Bankruptcy Act has several hundred sections, and some sections, e.g., section 77, run for many pages. A broad view of the Committee's responsibility might lead to the drafting of rules which would leave only a skeleton of the present Act in force. In particular the provisions of the reorganization and rehabilitation sections are largely procedural in nature rather than substantive and might conceivably be superseded for the most part by rules.