Awards for Overseas Study Given to 14 Law Graduates

Fourteen members of the 1968 Law School class have won fellowships for overseas study and research during the 1968-69 academic year.

The awards include five Fulbrights, three DAAD's (German Government fellowships, similar to the Fulbright awards), a Marshall Fellowship from the British Government, and five fellowships under the Ford Foundation grant for International Legal Studies at the U-M Law School.

The Marshall award was the first one given to the U-M Law School and the only one awarded in the state of Michigan this year. The British government gives only 24 such fellowships to outstanding United States graduates each year.

Fulbright recipients:

Stephen B. Hrones, to work in Paris at the Sorbonne on comparative criminal procedure.

Charles E. McCormick, to work at Oxford University on problems of redundancy (technological unemployment) under the British Industrial Tribunal.

Miss Linda Silberman, to study comparative methods of legal procedure, under Master Jacob at the Royal Law Courts, London.

Thomas R. Trowbridge III, to study French copyright law in Paris at the Sorbonne.

John H. Vogel, Jr., to study in the international legal program at the Free University of Brussels, in the area of the European Common Market, especially corporate and tax laws.

Marshall Fellowship recipient:

Stephen F. Black, to work at Balliol College, Oxford University, on English legal history.

DAAD recipients:

John D. Gorby, to work at the University of Heidelberg and the European Court of Human Rights on problems of enforcement of human rights.

Warren Grimes, to work at the Max-Planck Institute of Public and International Law, Heidelberg, for study and research on international business problems.

Mark Sandstrom, to study comparative problems of anti-trust law in Germany, relevant to American enterprises desiring to do business in that country.

Ford Grant recipients:

David Callies, to work at the University of Nottingham, England, on urban planning and public control of land use.

Richard G. Hildreth, to work at Oxford University with Dr. Kahn-Freund in the field of labor relations between government departments and their public employees.

David H. Mendes, to work on comparative problems of maritime law in Norway, in the field of personal injury.

Gregg H. Wilson, to work on anti-trust law in Italy, with Dr. Giorgio Bernini of the University of Padua.

Lee Yates, to work in the field of European legal studies at the Europa Institute of the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

A Memorial Scholarship For German Students

A memorial scholarship honoring a distinguished faculty member and his wife, Prof. and Mrs. Burke Shartel, has been established.

Devoted to the financial assistance of German students studying at the Law School, the Prof. and Mrs. Burke Shartel Memorial Scholarship Fund was set up by a gift of $5,000 from the Shartel's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Crabtree of San Diego, Calif. They will make four additional yearly donations of $5,000 to the fund, bringing its total to $25,000.

Prof. Shartel, who took both his bachelor of arts and his law degrees at the University, joined the Law School faculty in 1920 and served until his retirement in 1958.

He shared a life-long love of Germany with his German-born wife, Betty, and served as guest professor at
the Universities of Munich and Heidelberg. Widely known as a distinguished teacher and scholar, Prof. Shartel in 1948 delivered the Law School's Thomas M. Cooley Lectures, which were later published as a book entitled "Our Legal System and How It Operates." Prof. Shartel died at the age of 79 in San Diego last January. Mrs. Shartel, who died earlier, was well known in Ann Arbor for her interest in German students at the University.

Dean Francis A. Allen described the memorial fund as "a fitting method to perpetuate the benign and friendly influence of Burke and Betty Shartel." He also said donations to the fund by friends of the Shartels will be welcomed.

First-Year Law Class Draws from 35 States

The 435 students who make up the current first-year class come from 35 states and 1 foreign country and from 123 undergraduate schools. Forty-three of the new registrants were awarded scholarships (as opposed to 31 in last year's entering class). Of the 2,371 applications for admission to the first year class, more than three-fourths were from outside Michigan.

The states most heavily represented in the freshman class are:

Michigan (178) Iowa (10)
Ohio (45) Massachusetts (6)
Illinois (42) Wisconsin (6)
New York (37) California (5)
Indiana (19) Connecticut (5)
Pennsylvania (19) Kansas (5)
New Jersey (14) Oklahoma (4)
Missouri (11)

The undergraduate schools most heavily represented are:
The University of Michigan (117) Michigan State University (31) Princeton University (13) University of Pennsylvania (12) Harvard University (10) Northwestern University (10) Yale University (10) Miami University (9) Cornell University (8) Indiana University (7) University of Notre Dame (7) Dartmouth College (6) DePauw University (6) Wayne State University (6) City University of New York (5) Marquette University (5) Stanford University (5) University of Missouri (4) College of Wooster (4) Denison University (4) Duke University (4) Georgetown University (4) Kalamazoo College (4) Oberlin College (4) United States Naval Academy (4) University of Detroit (4) Carleton College (3) Colgate University (3) Ohio State University (3) Pennsylvania State University (3) University of Hawaii (3) University of Kansas (3) University of North Carolina (3) University of Pittsburgh (3) University of Wisconsin (3)

Although the current first-year class has 70 more students than last year's freshman class, 39%, had Law School Aptitude Test scores of 650 or better (the 93rd percentile) as opposed to 37% of last year's class and only 17% of the 1964 first-year class. Only 1% of the current freshmen had LSAT scores below 525 (the 59th percentile) as opposed to 5% of last year's entering class and 11% of the 1964 freshmen. The median (630) and mean (629) LSAT scores of the current first-year class is just about the same as last year's.

Four New Assistant Professors Begin Teaching This Fall

(Editor's Note: Of the new law faculty members, five are assistant professors. One of them, Richard B. Sobol, will take on his teaching duties in the winter term. What follows is based on interviews with the remaining four professors who are currently teaching.)

John G. Kester

"It is interesting to speculate on the contents of a Constitutional Law casebook thirty years from now," John G. Kester, new assistant professor on the Law School's faculty, commented recently in his first year class. He noted that presidential power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the U.S. under Article II of the Federal Constitution, once a fashionable topic, was relegated properly to the relative obscurity of a footnote in Paul G. Kauper's current casebook.

"This might be the trend for civil rights cases and cases involving state power in areas of federal authority," Kester predicted, "as constitutional limitations on federal power diminish and these matters become more and more a question of statutory interpretation."

What issues will warrant prominence in the Constitutional Law casebooks of the sons of today's students?

Among them may be problems of presidential power and the separation of powers, thinks Kester, as the federal government grows larger and the office of President more powerful. U.S. Attorney Generals' opinions may well be included in future casebooks to bring out the issues which the U.S. Supreme Court does not handle.

Also, the expansion of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment from an ultimate restriction on irrational discrimination to a judicial check on the substance of legislation may be tempting the Court to assume again a role of super-censor which it appeared to have renounced in the 1950's.

Kester has personal experience to support his ideas. He came to Ann Arbor this summer after three years in the General Counsel's office of the Department of the Army in Washington, D.C., a job he took after clerking two years for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

He valued the clerkship not only for the obvious attraction of working closely with a Supreme Court Justice, but also for the personal qualities of Justice Black, who still plays tennis though in his 80's.

"It was exceptional good fortune to have come to know a man whose role in history is already assured and who has thought about constitutional problems for a period covering nearly one-quarter of the U.S. Reports," Kester remarked. "That is not to say that we always agreed. But one of the Judge's finest qualities is an eagerness to hear the views of law clerks who were not yet born when he was already sitting on the Court."

Kester found both Washington jobs