are most clearly defined, and most comprehensible, at the later stages of the decision-making process, perhaps for the reason that more information about the real values at stake is then available.

Cramton Writes Book On Conflict of Laws

"Conflict of laws is not what it used to be," says Professor Roger C. Cramton of the U-M Law School. "Not too long ago personal jurisdiction depended largely upon the presence of the defendant or his property; and choice of law upon where certain events, deemed significant, had taken place."

A great deal of new law in both fields has emerged during the past 25 years, Cramton notes, "but many current treatments of conflicts underline the extent of the change by retaining the traditional organization and tacking on the new learning as an addendum."

So Cramton, along with David P. Currie, professor of law at University of Chicago, have written a new teaching book, Conflict of Laws—Cases and Materials, published by the West Publishing Co.

The book, Cramton explains, is principally concerned with three interrelated problems—choice of law, jurisdiction, and foreign judgments—as issues of the distribution of powers in the American federal system.

"This book is based upon the view that the basic principles of jurisdiction are found in International Shoe, not in Pennoyer v. Neff; that there exists a deep split of judicial opinion concerning the most fundamental issues underlying choice of law; and that a substantial core of common considerations underlies jurisdiction, choice of law, and judgments, on both federal and state levels," Cramton says.

The first two chapters are the heart of the book, presenting a comparison of the principal competing theories underlying American choice of law. The third chapter is concerned with constitutional limits of choice of law, raising for the first time the question whether federal authority can serve to resolve disputes of this nature that the states have not satisfactorily settled.

In subsequent chapters, the authors deal with jurisdiction, foreign judgments, divorce, administration of estates. The final chapter centers upon the myriad conflicts between federal and state authority.

A New Professorship In Memory of Sunderland

The Edson R. Sunderland Professorship of Law was established with a gift of more than $55,000 from Thomas Sunderland of Boston, the son of the late Prof. Sunderland. Professor Russell A. Smith was appointed the first incumbent.

"It is our hope that many others of our alumni who knew and admired Professor Sunderland, surely one of the outstanding figures in the history of the School, will wish to add their contributions in order to convert the Professorship into a fully endowed chair," Dean Francis A. Allen said.

Prof. Sunderland, who graduated from the Law School in 1901, was a member of the faculty for 43 years. When he retired in 1944, the University Regents adopted a resolution which stated in part:

"His active participation in the affairs of the Law School and of the University, and his many services to the legal profession as member of the Board of Directors of the American Judicature Society, President of the Association of American Law Schools, Secretary of the Judicial Council of Michigan, Editor of the Michigan State Bar Journal, member of the Advisory Committee to the Supreme Court of the United States on Rules for Civil Procedure, and in other capacities, have added greatly to the prestige of this University and its Law School."

Thomas Sunderland followed his father's footsteps and received his law degree from the University of California. For many years he was chief counsel for Standard Oil Co. He is former head of United Fruit Co. of Boston.