Roger Cramton Named Cornell Law Dean

Prof. Roger C. Cramton, who was recently on leave from the U-M Law School while serving with the U.S. Justice Department, has been named dean of the Cornell University Law School.

Cramton stepped down from his post as assistant U.S. attorney general in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel in late February. His appointment at Cornell becomes effective on July 1.

In the interim, he is serving as a consultant to the American Bar Foundation for a series of studies on legal education in the United States.

Cramton is the ninth U-M law professor to become a law dean in the past decade, giving the U-M the distinction of having more law faculty members go on to deanships than any other major law school in the country.

Others from the U-M who are currently serving as law deans include Robert L. Knauss of Vanderbilt University Law School, Joseph R. Jolin of the University of Florida Law School, Roy L. Steinheimer of Washington and Lee University Law School, and Craig W. Christensen of the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law at Cleveland State University.

Also recruited from the U-M law faculty since 1963 were former Wayne State University law dean Charles Joiner, now a federal judge; former University of Colorado law dean John Reed, now back at the U-M; former University of Wisconsin law dean Spencer Kimball, now executive director of the American Bar Foundation; and former Indiana University law dean Dean Burnett Harvey, now a professor at Duke University.

U-M law dean Theodore J. St. Antoine called Cramton's decision "a loss to this law school but a very great gain for Cornell and for legal education in general."

Noting Cramton's reputation as an outstanding scholar in the fields of administrative law and industrial regulation, St. Antoine said, "I now look forward to Roger becoming a leading figure in the administrative side of legal education."

A member of the U-M law faculty since 1961, Cramton had also served as chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, a permanent, independent agency concerned with the fairness and effectiveness of the federal government's procedures in dealing with private citizens.

Before coming to the U-M he was assistant professor and assistant dean of the University of Chicago Law School. He is a 1950 graduate of Harvard College and received his law degree from the University of Chicago in 1955.

Prof. Kahn Finds Chess Match Taxing

Kahn averaged less than 30 seconds per move in the course of the match. "It was a physically demanding test," Kahn recalled. "There was no opportunity to relax between moves, and my stamina began to fall off toward the end." He also acknowledged that he was not particularly eager to duplicate the feat in the near future.

Introduced to the game at the age of eight, Kahn started playing "serious chess" during his freshman year in college. Through subsequent competition in "rated" tournaments Kahn amassed 1,990 points, leaving him just 10 points shy of achieving "Master" status—a coveted ranking in chess circles. In recent years, however, professional demands have forced him out of active competition.

Commenting on last summer's much-ballyhooed match in which Bobby Fischer stripped the world crown from Boris Spassky, Kahn observed that the spectacle gave chess a "shot in the arm" which should prove to be of lasting impact.

"Chess has traditionally been regarded with a great deal of anti-intellectual resistance," Kahn noted. "People were accustomed to regard-
Mule

and

mmmmt

editom:

Sara

1

*U~xb&dw

COWS68.

Av&3e

Ta

LuW

Smdmf.a

winter
term,

leemnd-

and third-year

U-M

tw

studeat$

may

nsw

elact

EG

t@e

A

Itmfted

number

a1

courses
O&E

ah

''ungraded"[473x477]

basis.
The change in

academic regulations occurs

as a

~adt

dan

amendment

approved

by

the faculty

in

December,

1972.

Under the new

system,
y an elective

course or seminar

may be taken on

an ungraded basis at the option of the

individual student. The option is not

unlimited, however, since certain

restrictions have been imposed.

One such limitation provides that no

more than two courses or seminars

may be taken on an ungraded basis in the

term immediately preceding the

student's graduation. In addition, the

regulations limit to 15 the number of

credit hours taken under the

ungraded option which may be offered

to satisfy the requirements for the J.D.
degree. Currently, those require-

ments call for the satisfactory comple-

tion of 82 credit hours for those en-

rolled in the normal three-year

course.

Although the ungraded course

option is popularly referred to as "pass-

fail," that description may not be en-

tirely accurate, since a student exer-

cising the option must achieve the

equivalent of the letter grade "C" in

order to receive the final grade of "P"

for the course. Thus a performance

equivalent to the letter grade "D" will be
deemed unsatisfactory and a "P"

credit will be withheld.

The adoption of the ungraded

course option represents the latest

chapter in an ongoing debate among

faculty and students on grading

reforms. A sampling of student sen-

timent conducted last year by a Law

School Committee on Academic Stan-

dards and Incentives revealed a wide

range of views on the subject.

The questionnaire set forth six

alternative grading systems and

sought to measure the degree of sup-

port and opposition accorded each

model, both on an individual and com-

parative basis. The alternatives rang-

ed from a mandatory pass-fail system

Law School Fund
Sets New Records

The returns are in for the U-M's twelfth annual Law School Fund drive (1972) and, once again under the leadership of National Chairman Thomas E. Sunderland of Phoenix, Ariz., new records have been set in both the amount of contributions, $416,022 [a 14 1/2 per cent increase over the previous high, established a year earlier] and the number of gifts, 4,580.

The 1972 giving campaign brought the grand total for the first 12 years of the Law School Fund to $2,576,615.

Four Women Among Law Review Editors

A woman law student has been named editor-in-chief of the Michigan Law Review, a student-edited legal publication of The University of Michigan Law School, and three other women have been selected as senior editors.

This is the highest number of female law students to serve on the 13-member senior editorial board in the 72-year history of the nationally respected legal periodical.

Christina B. Whitman was named editor-in-chief and the other editors were chosen in an election this spring by the Law Review's graduating editors.

Christina B. Whitman

Mrs. Whitman, whose husband Jay is a 1971 U-M law graduate, is the second woman in history to serve as the publication's editor-in-chief. The first was Sally Katzen, who held the post from 1966-67.

Mrs. Whitman suggests that more women in top editorial positions on the Law Review "seemed inevitable, in light of the increasing number of women enrolled at the U-M Law School."

According to recent enrollment figures, women law students now comprise nearly 13 per cent of the Law School's total student body. In the fall of 1973, there were 149 women enrolled out of 1,166 students.

Law Prof. Stanley Siegel, chairman of the publication's faculty advisory board, notes that Mrs. Whitman has compiled an outstanding academic record at Law School and made many contributions to the Law Review as an associate editor during the past year.

Each year the top 10 per cent of the Law School's first-year class are selected to serve as Law Review associate editors for the following academic year. A select number of associate editors are then elected to the senior editorial board and are responsible for the production of eight editions of the Law Review during their final year at Law School.

The following students have been elected to the senior editorial board:

Editor-in-Chief: Christina B. Whitman, Rockford, Ill.

Article and book review editors: Jeffrey D. Komarow, Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Elinor P. Schroeder, Fort Myers Beach, Fla.


Note and comment editors: Sara Sun Beale, Toledo; Ronald A. Kladder, Plymouth, Mich.; Daniel E. Reidy, Chicago, Ill.; Richard P. Saslow, River Vale, N.J.; Gail F. Schulz, Ann Arbor; and Dana L. Trier, Princeton, N.J.

Some "Ungraded" Courses Available To Law Students

Effective with the start of the 1973 winter term, second- and third-year U-M law students may now elect to take a limited number of courses on an "ungraded" basis. The change in academic regulations occurs as a result of an amendment approved by the faculty in December, 1972.

Under the new system, any elective course or seminar may be taken on an ungraded basis at the option of the individual student. The option is not unlimited, however, since certain restrictions have been imposed.

One such limitation provides that no more than two courses or seminars may be taken on an ungraded basis in the term immediately preceding the student's graduation. In addition, the regulations limit to 15 the number of credit hours taken under the ungraded option which may be offered to satisfy the requirements for the J.D. degree. Currently, those requirements call for the satisfactory completion of 82 credit hours for those enrolled in the normal three-year course.

Although the ungraded course option is popularly referred to as "pass-fail," that description may not be entirely accurate, since a student exercising the option must achieve the equivalent of the letter grade "C" in order to receive the final grade of "P" for the course. Thus a performance equivalent to the letter grade "D" will be deemed unsatisfactory and a "P" credit will be withheld.

The adoption of the ungraded course option represents the latest chapter in an ongoing debate among faculty and students on grading reforms. A sampling of student sentiment conducted last year by a Law School Committee on Academic Standards and Incentives revealed a wide range of views on the subject.

The questionnaire set forth six alternative grading systems and sought to measure the degree of support and opposition accorded each model, both on an individual and comparative basis. The alternatives ranged from a mandatory pass-fail system