our historic notions of infringement and copyrightability and may force us to rethink our basic premises concerning the protection of the creative person's productivity and the incentives the government should provide him.

"Finally, who is going to regulate the networks and by what principles? Who will determine whether an anti-administration article or something like Vietnam would be accepted by the information transfer networks. These are just some of the issues the task force is examining and for which we will try to delineate a rational policy."

In spite of all the legal and human problems the age of computers will bring, Professor Miller is optimistic about the potential benefits, some of which already have been realized. In New York, legal research by computer already is available commercially. A $2 million UNIVAC III tests the relevance of over one million case references to any problem at the speed of 120,000 cases a minute, and then reproduces the full text of the relevant decisions.

Professor Miller believes that one of the reasons for the declining prestige of the legal profession is that the lawyer has become less of a counselor and more of a technician. "The research and keeping abreast burden on him is overpowering. Since a large percentage of it is purely mechanical, we should program computers to do it and release more of his time for more creative activities. The system still has some faults, but so did the first printing press. Yet, today we refer to the invention of the printing press as the Gutenberg Revolution; in the future, I am sure that people will refer to our era as the Information Transfer Revolution."

William J. Pierce

Cites Need For
"Creative Federalism"

"We ought to get state governments out of the nineteenth century," Professor William J. Pierce told a faculty dinner in late March.

"In his State of the Union Address, President Johnson called for a commission of governmental and academic members to provide greater guidance over the proposals of the Great Society, in an effort to achieve what he calls 'creative federalism'," Professor Pierce said in his address on "The Implementation of the Great Society into the Federal Structure."

"To achieve creative federalism we will need greater cooperation among all levels of government, especially between the state and local, since so many of President Johnson's programs involve programs on these levels."

Professor Pierce cited such examples as the Appalachian Program under the supervision of twelve governors and a federal commissioner, the anti-poverty Community Action Program administered with the aid of private, self-starting agencies, and the Administration's education program in which the federal government played a minimum role but injected large sums of money into state educational systems.

Elaborating on the role of the commission the President called for, Professor Pierce noted, "At the present there are 143 major grant-in-aid programs now under way between the states and the federal government. Over $13 billion is involved. But we haven't developed criteria to judge which of these 143 systems works best. The commission, hopefully, would re-examine which of the national goals expressed by these programs ought to be given priority and how to best implement these goals in the federal system."

Professor Pierce also cited major difficulties of local, state and national levels, and suggested that a shifting of certain responsibilities must be achieved. "A substantial number of problems must be taken from the doorsteps of city hall," he said, "and placed in the hands of the state legislatures. Reapportionment presents the hope of change in formerly unsympathetic legislatures."

"There is some question whether local welfare, regional planning, and over-all metropolitan housing problems might be better handled at a state level. On the other hand, some features of state social welfare, such as the unemployment compensation programs, should be shifted completely to the federal level, as should the problems involving water pollution of major drainage basins," he said.

With the death of Hessel E. Yntema, research professor emeritus of comparative law, on February 21, 1966, the University of Michigan Law School lost one of its most distinguished professors emeriti, who in 35 years of service had contributed notably to the work of the University, and to legal scholarship and law teaching. . . .

Comparative Law, Conflict of Laws, Theories of Public Law, and International Law were the subjects he taught most frequently, while Roman Law, Bills and Notes, and Trade Regulation were among other courses he had given. . . .

In his later years, his chief efforts were devoted to the American Journal of Comparative Law, which he founded in late 1951, and guided in his capacity as its Editor-in-Chief from the beginning until the time of his death. . . .

The University of Stockholm awarded him its honorary degree of Juris Doctor in 1957, and in later academic processions he wore the picturesque garb indicating that honor. In 1962 Luxembourg decorated him as a Commander of the Grand Ducal Order of the Oak Leaf. In 1964 the Greek Government made him an Officer of the Order of George I of Greece. . . .

We heartily endorse the statement of Acting Dean Charles Joiner, that: "...His distinction has circled the globe. His passing is a loss that will be felt in many countries with the keenness that is felt in Ann Arbor. His colleagues will miss him."

In Memoriam:

Hessel E. Yntema