

NOTES

Russell Decker of Bowling Green State University is the author of THE LAW OF BUSINESS CONTRACTS (ix / 438 pp., Matthew Bender & Co., 1957). The Editors hope to publish a review in a forthcoming issue of the Bulletin.

Joseph L. Frasca of the School of Business, University of Colorado, was selected as the Distinguished Guest Lecturer to address the faculty of the College of Business Administration, University of Texas, on March 14, 1957. His address was entitled "Business Law in Business Education," and dealt with the objectives of education, the place of business in education, and the place of business law in business education. Because of the need for widespread discussion of this subject, particularly among professors in fields other than business law, his address has been submitted to another journal for publication.

Cornelius W. Gillam of the University of Washington has received two research grants for the summer of 1957. A grant from the Graduate School of the University of Washington will support a study of judicial legislation in the field of products liability, and a grant from the Agnes Anderson Fund will take Professor Gillam to the Harvard Business School at the end of the summer for investigation of unpublished case materials relating to the effect of legal and other environmental factors upon managerial decisionmaking.

Ralph C. Hoeber of the University of California at Los Angeles is the author of an article entitled "The Role of the Courts in Public Utility Regulation as Exemplified in Oregon," appearing in the February 1957 issue of Land Economics, a quarterly journal published at the University of Wisconsin. The article represents an extended study of the judicial role in utility regulation relevant not only to Oregon but to all the states. Reprints, in pamphlet form, are available from Professor Hoeber. Regarding his activities during the past three years Professor Hoeber writes as follows:

"In the spring of 1954 I was granted a two-year leave of absence by the University of Hawaii, where I had been a member of the faculty since quitting law practice in 1938. The first year I was 'on loan' to Stanford University so that it might send me as its representative to the University of the Philippines under an FOA-sponsored contract between those two institutions. After a briefing session at Stanford, my wife and I were sent to the Philippines by way of Hawaii. My duties while in the Philippines included teaching courses in business and economics at the University, helping develop the new College of Business Administration there, and serving as consultant to government, business and civic groups. We returned from the Philippines by way of Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, thus eventually completing a trip around the world by air. At each stop on the return trip we tried to learn something of the geography and economy of the country.

"The second year of my leave was spent on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, where I did research, and writing, and taught two sections of business law for the School of Business Administration. Toward the end of the year I was invited to remain

on as a regular member of the faculty. I accepted...and entered upon my present duties of the full-time teaching of business law."

Robert E. Kendrick of David Lipscomb College has been awarded a handsome fellowship by the Danforth Foundation for a year's study in residence at Yale University toward the J.S.D. The Danforth grant was supplemented by an award from the Yale Law School.

Leslie A. Rasner of the School of Business, Baylor University, is the author of an article on "Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance." Bound reprints are available from the Bureau of Business Research, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

Gene H. Sloan of Middle Tennessee State College is the author of WITH THE SECOND ARMY SOMEWHERE IN TENNESSEE (Yearbook House and Middle Tennessee State College Publications, 1957. \$2.75). The book deals with the maneuvers of the Second Army in Tennessee in 1941-45.

Milton B. Dickerson of Michigan State University is on leave of absence from that institution during his current special assignment as Professor of Business Law at the new Brazilian school of business administration (see "Contributors to This Issue" for further news from this interesting project). A long and informative letter from Professor Dickerson tells more about his activities in Brazil:

"Brazil is a country as large as the United States, with another Texas thrown in, and with a vast amount of natural resources. It is striving to overcome its dependence upon one crop by expanding its industry. One of the chief handicaps to such expansion is the lack of professional training in the area of management. Many private firms, Brazilian, American and others, are training some of their own employees, but this only emphasizes the need for more young men trained to enter business.

"The Getulio Vargas Foundation, a non-profit Brazilian organization partially supported by the Brazilian government, is vitally interested in improving the educational facilities in Brazil and early recognized the need for professional business training. After meeting with and gaining the approval of Sao Paulo businessmen in 1952, the foundation sought technical assistance from the Foreign Operations Administration (Point 4). In 1953 an agreement to give such assistance was signed and Michigan State University was selected to supply the technical assistance necessary to organize a school of business administration and to get it started. The school is a Brazilian project initiated by Brazilians for their own purposes, aided by American technical assistance. Eventually the school will be operated entirely by Brazilian personnel.

"In early 1954 four professors from Michigan State University were sent to Sao Paulo to begin the school, which has been developed as a single integrated curriculum in business administration. The curriculum is divided into five areas of study: Administrative Activities, Finance and Accounting, Marketing, Production, and

Business Legislation (Law). Each student is required to study in all of these areas.

"The courses are taught in Portuguese. Six young Brazilians were originally selected, after rigorous competitive examinations as to their university degrees, knowledge of English and ability to teach, to act as translators for the American professors, as well as assistants in the teaching of courses.

"After one year assisting in the Sao Paulo school, these young men go to the United States for eighteen months' study at Michigan State University and other universities, under an International Cooperation Administration scholarship. When they have earned a Master's Degree in Business Administration, they return to Brazil and eventually will become the permanent faculty of the school. Two have already returned to Sao Paulo.

"The school conducts two types of programs. The first is a regular four-year undergraduate program in business administration covering the five areas mentioned above. This differs from most U. S. university programs in the scarcity of elective courses and the emphasis upon the integration of all subjects.

"The second program is an intensive course for Brazilians already holding executive positions in business, government, or the military. This course takes about fifty men through thirteen weeks of intensive, full-time study - again covering the five areas. The course is given three times each year, and so far there have been about three applicants for each student who can be accepted.

"The case method is used in all of the intensive course and will be used in the undergraduate program also. Each American professor has two assistants with him in the classroom - one to keep him informed, in English, of what the Brazilians are saying in Portuguese, and the other to translate what the professor says in English into Portuguese. By this method there are few pauses for translation, as the class discussion flows almost continuously. The case method is believed to encourage individual responsibility and democratic behavior in a group situation, in contrast to the authoritarian atmosphere found in a lecturer-audience relationship. This was the greatest innovation of all for Brazilians used to lectures only. The cases were mimeographed and distributed a week in advance of the class discussion and it has been found that preparation as well as attendance is almost always 100 per cent.

"The American staff has now been increased to eight - your author is enroute to join the rest for a two year stay. The present contract expires at the end of 1958, when it is hoped that the school can be completely staffed with fully competent Brazilian personnel. The school is a Brazilian institution, planned to meet the need for men trained in the science of management in a rapidly developing industrial economy, and the role of the Americans has always been conceived as that of a pump primer. Certainly it is an excellent example of international friendship and cooperation."