The leading articles in this issue are devoted to suggesting lines of inquiry in regard to some of the difficult questions that arise in insurance law, medical-legal relationships, estate planning and family law.

Dr. Curtis M. Elliott, Professor of Insurance and Economics at the University of Nebraska, contributes a study of the problems and advantages that may arise from the definition of the term "automobile" in an insurance policy. Leonard V. Kaplan, of the University of Nebraska College of Law, discusses a problem of moral and legal responsibility in the context of medical experimentation. He suggests a solution that could promote medical advancement with fewer risks to patients and at the same time keep the lines of legal responsibility clear. Richard R. Endacott, a practicing attorney in Lincoln, has contributed a study of the "Problems in Drafting and Administering Discretionary Trusts," which should be of value in predicting the legal consequences of clauses creating discretionary powers in trust instruments.

A dialogue on modern divorce law begins in this issue with the contrasting critical analyses of Charles W. Tenney, Jr., of the University of Nebraska College of Law, and J. Neville Turner of the Faculty of Law, University of Adelaide, Australia. Professor Tenney offers a "Model for Change." His proposal would integrate what he considers the most valid aspects of current divorce laws and theories. The emphasis is upon looking beyond fault concepts and broadening the courts' discretion to examine the cause of breakdown in the family. On the other hand, Professor Turner in his article, "Retreat From 'Fault'? : An English Lawyer's Views," studies with some concern the current reaction against the traditional fault theory. In a later issue of the Review, the discussion will continue with two further articles investigating the problem of balancing public and private interests through divorce law.

The Editors