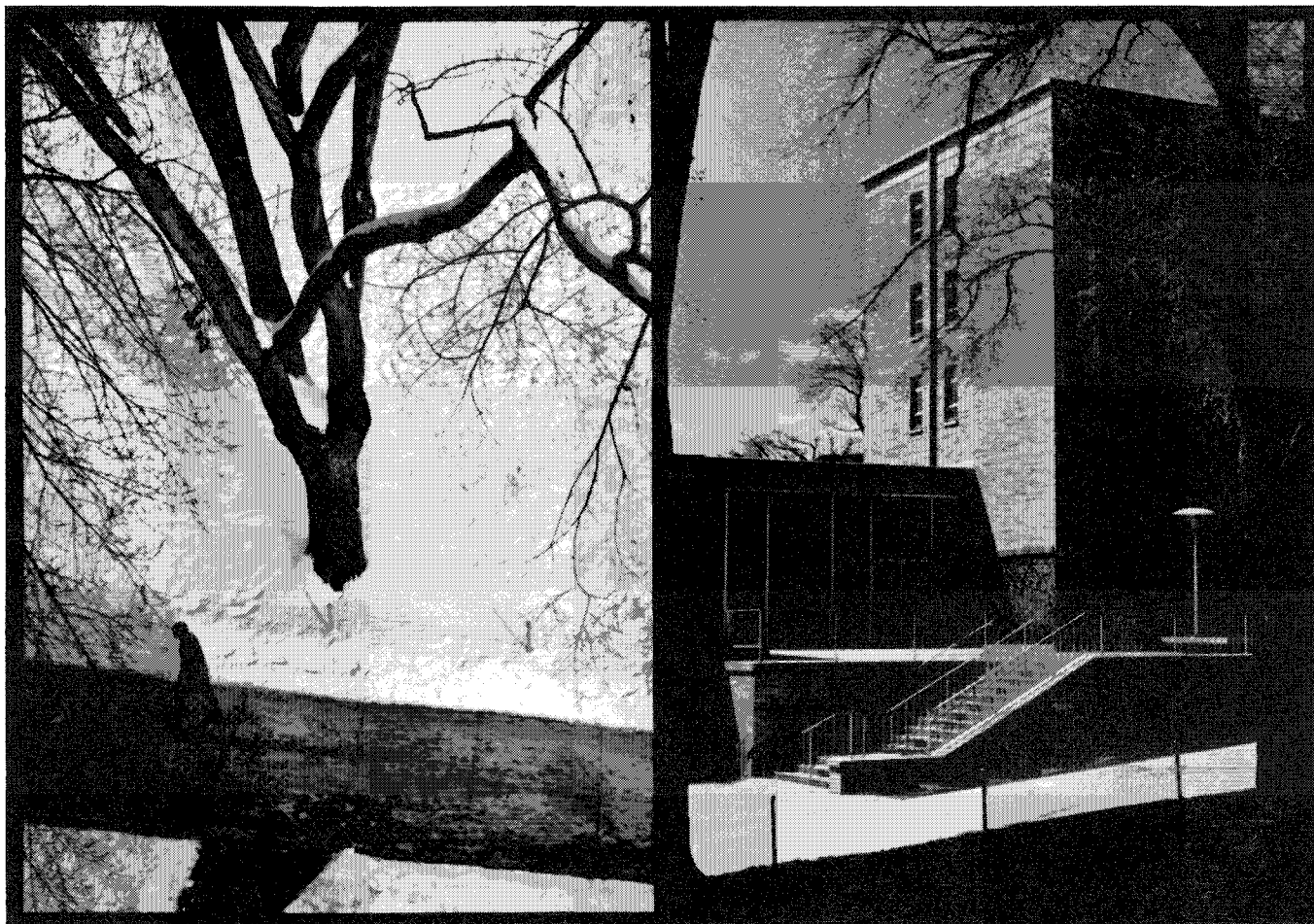


The

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Gargoyle



*Alumni Bulletin of the University
of Wisconsin Law School*

Volume X Number 3

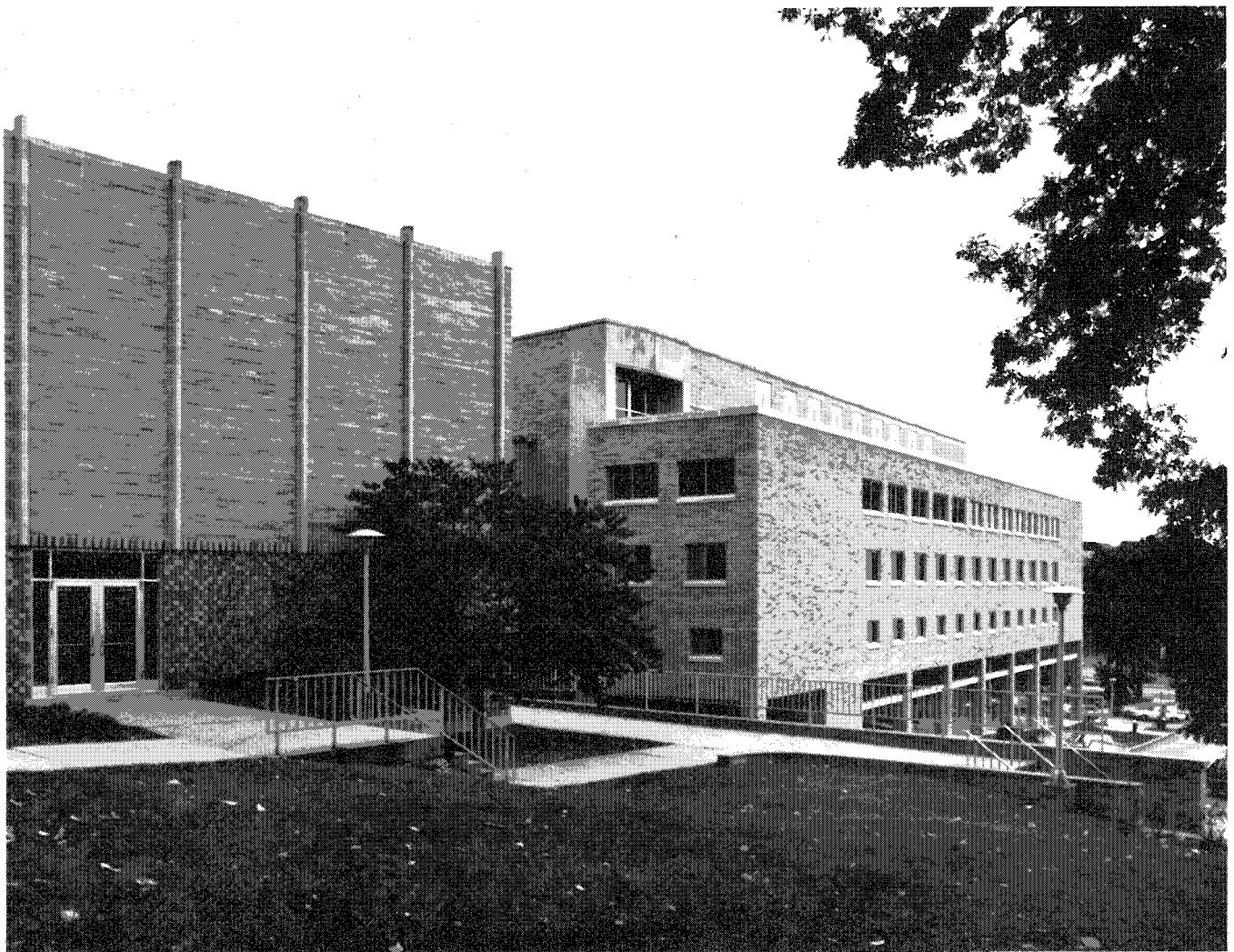
Spring 1979

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The Gargoyle

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Madison, Wisconsin 53706





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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Wisconsin Idea	2
Access to Justice	3
General Practice	4
Administrative Rules — for Division of Corrections .	5
Visitors' Report	6
Ralph Nader	7
Library Security	8
Thain on TV Ads for Kids ...	8
Herzberg Commentary	9
Commission to recommend new Judge	9
Spring Program	10
Fund Drive	10
Law School Receives Large Grant	11
Justice — USA	12
New Manual for Juvenile Justice	12
Baldwin on Terrorism	13
Medicine and the Law	13
Placement, 1978-79	14
Law Review	15
PAD Stock Sought	15

THE GARGOYLE

Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School, published quarterly.

Vol. 10 No. 3 Spring, 1979
Ruth B. Doyle, editor

Photos by G. Schultz
Artist, Elaine Sweet

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* * *

ACCESS TO JUSTICE — WORLD-WIDE

An all-encompassing world encircling study of Access to Justice has involved three Wisconsin Law School Professors: David Trubek, Marc Galanter and Joel Handler.

The Project is directed by a Stanford Professor, Mauro Capelletti, and is financed by the Ford Foundation and the Italian National Research Council and is located at the Florence Center for Comparative Judicial Studies. There is in progress a 5-year research project conducted in more than 30 countries by about 100 scholars, which include anthropologists, sociologists and economists as well as lawyers.

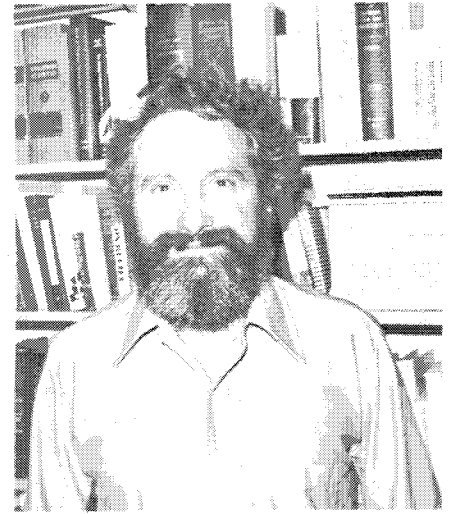
There will be 4 published volumes containing the findings of the vast project, one of which has already appeared. The contributions of the three Wisconsin professors will appear in Volume III. Professor Handler will write about public interest law; Professor Galanter will describe attempts to restore the village tribunals in India; Professor Trubek will contribute a study of "public advocacy", an analysis of the problem of providing adequate representation of unorganized groups of consumers.

THE GARGOYLE

Two other participants in these studies are well known to the Law School. Professor Lawrence Friedman of Stanford was a UW Law School Faculty member from 1961-68. Professor Joel Grossman is currently a member of the Department of Political Science on the Madison campus.

In its wide-ranging study, the *Access to Justice* project seeks practical solutions to the problems which deny access to hundreds of millions of people — solutions such as mediation and conciliation of disputes, reforming the general litigation procedures, lowering the costs of dispute settlement through litigation.

The basis of the proposals is found in the responses to a detailed questionnaire, from Western and Eastern Europe, USSR, Latin America, Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Israel, Japan and the U.S.A. — 23 countries in all.



Professor Handler



Professor Feinsinger

Emeritus Professor Nathan Feinsinger was honored on October 31, 1978, at the annual meeting of the Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution. Meeting in Detroit, the Society also honored Prime Minister Begin of Israel, President Sadat of Egypt, the late Senator Hubert Humphrey, and President Carter.

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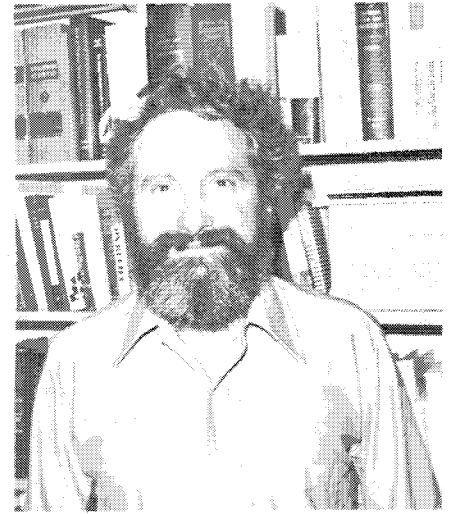
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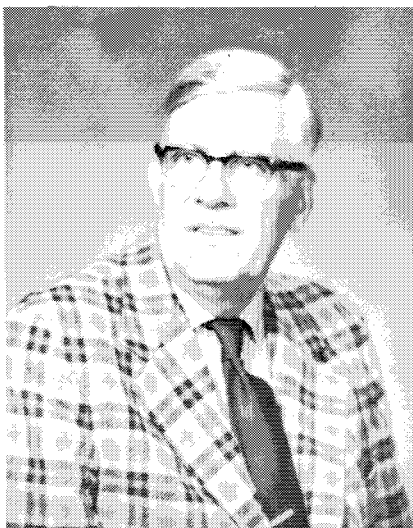


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Long



Lovejoy



Stolper

1,076 Lawyers Have Taken General Practice Course

Warren Stolper (1948), Madison, J. Richard Long (1949) Beloit and Robert Lovejoy, Janesville, are the continuing joint directors of the General Practice Course during the spring semester. There are 72 students enrolled in the course,

which meets 5 days a week for 10 weeks. Each student earns 8 credits, on a pass-fail basis.

The schedule for the spring semester is much as other schedules for the course, which is

being offered for the 20th time. Since its beginning under Professor Stuart Gullickson in 1968, a total of 1,076 third year students have taken the course, which is now offered each semester.

Following are the teachers:

Daniel T. Dillon, Janesville
Stephen E. Kravit, Milwaukee
Franklyn M. Gimbel, Milwaukee
James C. Reiher, Milwaukee
Robert H. Kilkelly, Madison
Thor K. Lundgren, Milwaukee
Theodore B. Hertel, Jr., Milwaukee
Julie K. Mitby, Madison
Georgia A. Felger, Milwaukee
Robert P. Goodman, Racine
Paul Fowell, Richland Center
John M. Hayes, Sheboygan
Richard J. Weber, Wausau
Kenneth H. Conell, Lake Geneva

Irving G. Curry, III, Kaukauna
Virginia Wolfe, Wisconsin Dells
William A. Adler, Eau Claire
J. Drew Ryberg, Eau Claire
Robert A. Schnur, Milwaukee
Robert J. Loots, Milwaukee
Hon. Angela B. Bartell, Madison
Dexter D. Black, Racine
Russell A. Eisenberg, Milwaukee
John A. Kassner, Madison
Charles A. Pollex, Friendship
Joseph J. Till, Superior
Harry V. Hill, Madison
Allan E. Iding, Milwaukee
William Mundt, Madison

Maurice G. Rice, Stevens Point
Daphne Webb, Madison
James E. Welker, Janesville
Robert R. Henzel, Racine
Frank D. Woodworth, Beaver Dam
Bruce K. Kaufman, Madison
Daniel T. Kelley, Beloit
William R. Doerr, Eagle River
Harvey L. Wendel, Madison
Ann E. Walsh, Wausau
Duane L. Arena, Racine
Hibbard H. Engler, Oshkosh
Lorence D. Wheeler, Madison
Larry B. Brueggeman, Milwaukee
Martin I. Hanson, Racine

Dickey Drafts Administrative Rules for Division of Corrections

Professor Walter Dickey (Class of 1971) is spending 75% of his time this year (and probably next year) as draftsman of the Administrative Rules for the Division of Corrections, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services.

By statute, the Wisconsin Legislature has placed the rule-making authority and responsibility on the various state agencies. The Division of Corrections and the State Parole Board were specifically exempt from the rule-making requirement until 1978, when the exemption was repealed. Wisconsin's is one of the nation's first efforts to prepare and administer an entire administrative code in Corrections. The proposed rules, after review by the Legislature, will have the full force and effect of law.

The first challenge to the ruledrafters was to identify the broad objectives of the Division of Corrections and relate those objectives to the substantive programs and policies of the Division. This provided the Division with the opportunity to rethink what it is doing in a variety of correctional matters. Then, an outline of all the rules was prepared and the drafting process began.

Assisting Professor Dickey is another lawyer, Terry Sousek (Class of 1977), two part-time law students and one member of the staff of the Division of Corrections. The first segments of the rules have been drafted and were published in mid-January for

public hearings, discussion and comments. They have been forwarded to the standing committees in the Legislature for review. Those dealing with a variety of adult and juvenile institutional matters such as discipline and treatment, as well as probation and parole, are still being prepared.



Professor Dickey

The procedure for constructing rules is deliberate and painstaking, including informal consultations, observation of the system in action, library research and advisory committees, followed by public informational hearings, which are given proper notice. Completed drafts of rules or changes in rules are reviewed by the Legislature's Joint Committee to Review Administrative Rules, which also can hold public hearings.

The Rules begin with Admissions Classification, Sentence Computation and Transfers, rules of conduct and discipline, access to legal services, mail, visitation, searches, media access to institutions, parole and discharge. There are rules for administrators and rules for residents.

The responsibility for drafting these rules carries with it the responsibility for providing training in their administration and enforcement.

Professor Dickey's expertise in the fields of Corrections has been acquired during his tenure as Director of the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons Program which combines needed legal assistance to people in correctional and mental health institutions with an opportunity for many law students to receive highly valued clinical experiences. The Program provides a full-time summer internship during which up to 40 students visit the correctional institutions regularly, and become conversant with the administrative problems created by involuntary confinement of individuals while providing legal services under the supervision of lawyers. The Division of Corrections sought the Legal Assistance Program's assistance with the rules and provided the law school with a welcome opportunity to continue the Wisconsin Idea in action.

Visitors' Report

What follows is the annual report of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association's Board of Visitors, after their visit to the Law School on November 5 & 6, 1978.

We begin by again noting a lack of student interest in the Visitation. Those few students who did join us at lunch or for the open discussion session provided a helpful insight to the operations of the school. We recommend that changes in the way the Visitation is conducted and promoted be considered in an effort to increase student participation. These changes could include: special invitations to representatives of various student groups; greater involvement of the Student Bar Association; advance notice to the student body of possible areas of discussion; and holding the Visitors' lunch in a separate room in the Law Building. Although this year's Visitation was purposely held on a Monday after a non-football weekend, the Visitors may wish to consider some other scheduling even more conducive to student participation.

During Monday morning the Visitors sat in on regular classes. We were generally very encouraged by the quality of instruction from both new and experienced faculty members and noted a variety of teaching styles and class sizes. We encourage the faculty to employ small classes and class discussion as often as possible in both advanced and beginning courses. In addition, in simulation classes, we recommend that the formalities of law practice be observed as well as technical skills.

During an afternoon forum on Law School admission procedures after the *Bakke* decision, Professor Raushenbush, current Chairman of the Admission Committee, brought the Visitors up-to-date on the school's current policies. We learned that under the current interpretation of *Bakke*, our admissions policies are legally defensible. Nevertheless some minor changes are being considered. The Board of Visitors reendorsed this school's commitment to both student and faculty diversity.

The Visitors were given a tour of the library facility including the new addition. Students who met with us complained about the unavailability of certain books, including dictionaries, and a lack of study tables. The Law Librarian advised us that some additional furniture was on order but had not arrived. We also learned that lack of shelf space will require greater use of microfilmed materials in the future.

During the open discussion a question was raised concerning the practicing bar's opinion of UW Law School graduates. Our feeling is that generally the Bar is satisfied that the Law School is fulfilling its basic mission of instruction in the law, although more could be done to instill in students the realization that progress in practice requires continuing hard work. We suggest that a high degree of social skills and respect should be impressed upon students.

Disagreement was noted on the

balance between practical and theoretical course work. Visitors from small to medium sized firms preferred an emphasis on practice-oriented courses, while those from large firms felt more emphasis should be placed on theoretical law courses. While clinical courses are valuable to teach procedure, to provide a basis for fundamental course information, and to give students a feeling of "real world," it was pointed out that these courses consumed large amounts of faculty time and may reduce the number and variety of traditional course offerings. One student suggested that the greatest value of clinical programs comes from an increased student awareness of how a lawyer's activity affects the life and interests of his or her clients.

We discussed when the General Practice course should be offered. As a career planning tool it has been suggested that the GPC be given during the student's second year. In this way the student would have a better understanding of the practice of law, and at least a year of law school to adjust to it. On the other hand, it is debatable that students have sufficient general course work to make the GPC understandable after just one year of law school. No recommendation is being made but the Dean agreed to pursue this matter with the faculty.

We briefly returned to the issue of part-time or evening Law School programs. Since this matter was discussed at length at the last visitation, consideration was limited. Instituting such a program may detract from the quality of the Law School's education program. If such programs are determined to be necessary, they might better be instituted in Milwaukee.

We also returned to consideration of writing skills of law students. This complaint has existed for a number of years and is by no means confined to this Law School. We learned of recent changes in the Legal Writing program which we hope will increase students' writing abilities. Some professors, particularly in small

continued page 14

continued from page 6

classes, have required papers as part of their course work, giving students more opportunity for practice and feedback. One Visitor suggested that the ultimate employer had some responsibility for writing instruction.

A question was raised concerning the strength of alumni support for this Law School. There is a sense that because of our tax-supported status, many alumni do not have a deep commitment to support their school. It was urged that the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association educate our alumni to the fact that only basic needs of the school could be met by tax support, while alumni funds are

necessary to provide a measure of excellence. The value of a UW Law School degree depends on the continuing reputation of the school, and alumni therefore have a continuing interest in the school's welfare. Better methods of communicating with a new generation of graduates should be devised.

Our visit concluded with a discussion of student financial aid and the working student. While practical experience is a good reason for part-time work, the disadvantages for "part-time" students carrying full time academic loads leads us to recommend more

student financial aids. These aids should include some scholarships or awards based on superior academic performance. The ability to devote oneself to obtaining a legal education seems more important to future success than outside work experience.

After drafting this report, the Board of Visitors adjourned its 1978 meeting.

Lloyd Barbee
Chairman

Mark S. Bonady
Vice-Chairman

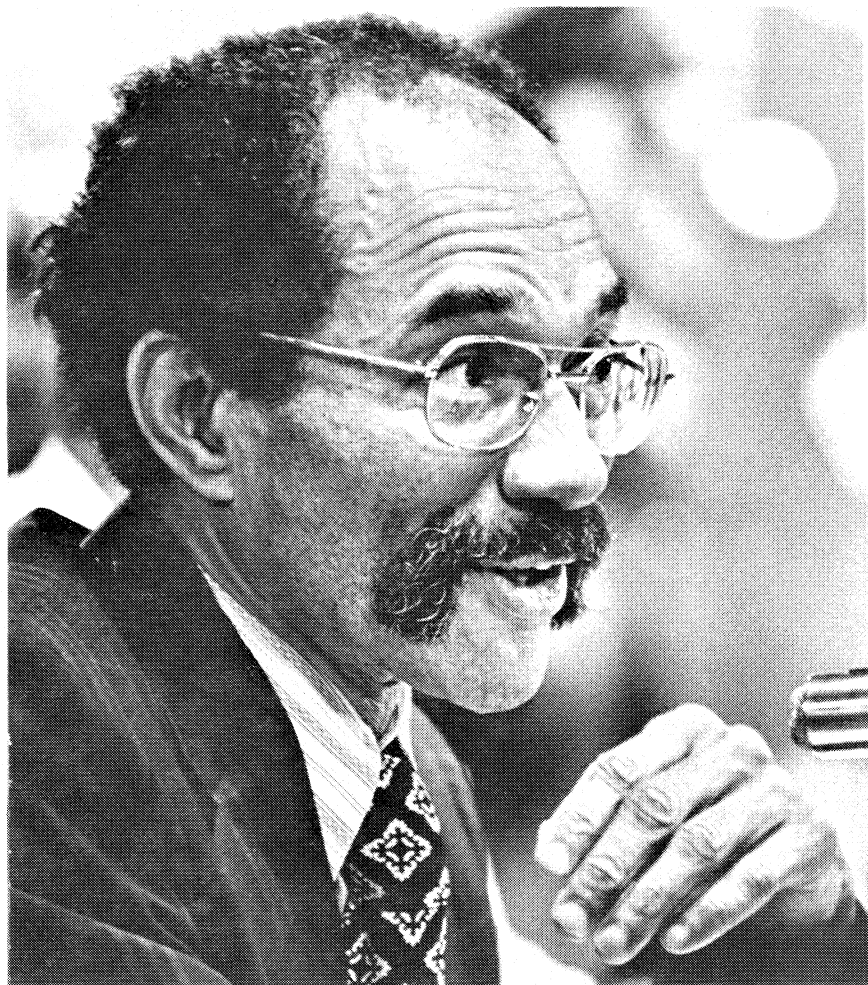
PLACEMENT BEGINS FOR THE CLASS OF 1979

During the fall semester a record number of employers visited on campus to recruit students for permanent and summer positions. So far, one hundred ten employers have conducted in excess of 3,000 individual interviews, most of them during an 8-week period beginning the last week of September. The majority of these employers represented larger firms and agencies from outside of Wisconsin. If early trends continue, this class should equal or exceed last year's 95% record of employment.

Many of the employers visiting the campus are placing an increasing emphasis on recruiting second year students for summer programs. Some employers have already restricted themselves to recruiting permanent associates only from those who have clerked with that firm. This group includes not only large firms but many small, general practice firms.

Salary reports indicate that the average salary offered to the class of 1979 may increase by as much as \$1,500 from the \$16,000 figure reported last year. A few firms jumped their 1978 offers by as much as \$5,000 as competition for the most qualified graduates continued to be intense. Several students have accepted jobs with salaries in excess of \$30,000.

Lloyd Barbee



WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL PHOTO

LAW SCHOOL REACHES OUT — OUTSIDE REACHES IN

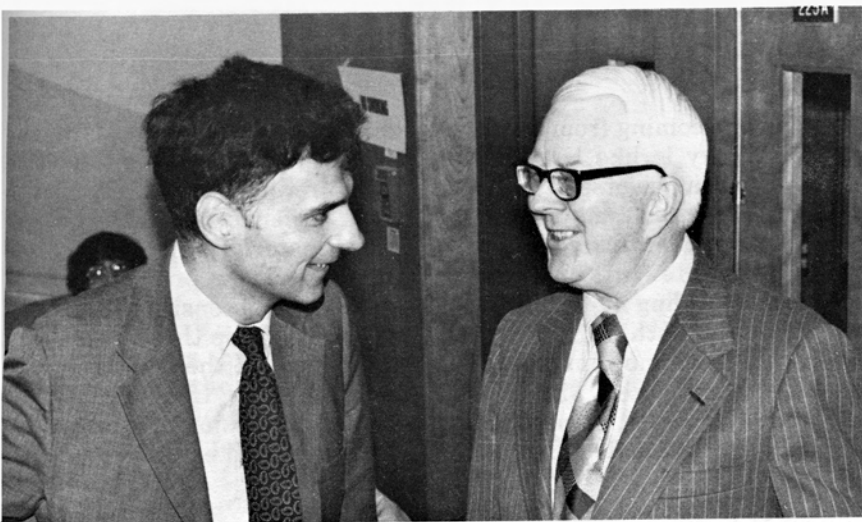


An enthusiastic overflow crowd of law students and faculty members greeted *Ralph Nader*, the nation's most renowned public interest lawyer, when he came to speak on February 16. Pointing out that 80% of the lawyers devote their careers to the needs of 20%

of the people, Mr. Nader urged that more lawyers undertake the representation of the public in the great struggle between people's interests and those of powerful corporations, organizations and government. He urged that third year students become members of

the recently created Equal Justice Foundation, a contributor-controlled organization whose purpose is to improve citizen access to justice by "sweeping away" the obstacles to justice. The foundation is supported by the tithes of its members. Mr. Nader praised the work of the Center for Public Representation. He spoke critically of legal education and the traditional legal profession, challenging his audience to take a stand: "Do you wish to serve the victims or the perpetrators?"

Mr. Nader stated that, contrary to a widely held view, there were many job opportunities in public interest fields all over the United States; they need only be sought out.



NADER AND THE DEAN

THAIN ON TV ADS FOR KIDS

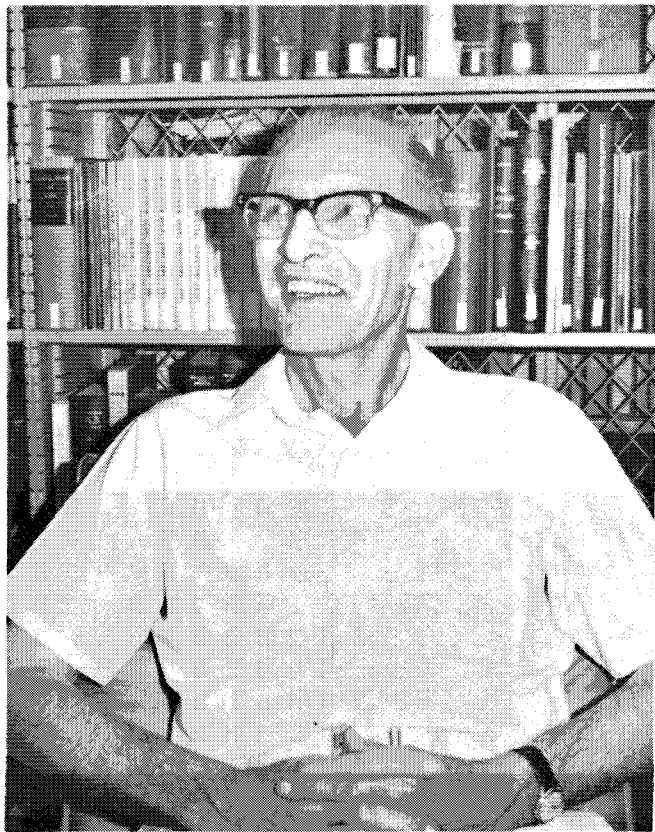


Professor Thain

Professor Gerald Thain, a member of the Office of General Counsel at the Federal Trade Commission and Assistant Director of the Commission's Bureau of Consumer Protection before joining the Faculty, remains a much-sought-after expert in the field of Consumer Affairs. He is serving this year as a co-director of the Center for Public Representation.

In this capacity, he appeared in January at the FTC's rule-making hearings dealing with proposed limitations on TV advertising directed to children. His testimony, which was widely reported, reviewed the findings of studies of 350 Wisconsin school children.

Recently, he has written the forward to Volume VI, *Advertising Law Anthology*, an annual compilation of scholarly articles dealing with advertising and the law. In February, he conducted a seminar for area business people on the subject of "Legal Update-Advertising", and served as co-sponsor of a forum on Wisconsin Lobby Laws and Ethics; he served as leader of the discussion on Consumer Issues for 1979.



Professor Leon

NEW LIBRARY CONTROLS

Going and coming from the Law School library is like boarding a plane — but in reverse.

The Library has had to face up to a major problem, common to all libraries: the unauthorized removal of reading materials from the premises. Within the 3M Tattle Tape System, now installed, all books are implanted with sensitive material which, on approaching the gates at the Reading Room

entrances, triggers an alarm and locks the gates. People thus identified return to the Circulation Desk either to return the book or other material or to check it out properly. Books properly checked out will be desensitized, and thus will be passable through the gate. In addition to the detective gates, access to the Library has been limited by closing off some of the entrances and exits.

TV in the Courtroom — Teaching Tool



Professor Herzberg

Professor Steven Herzberg, shown above with Eileen Berger of Channel 10, WMTV-Milwaukee, participated in one of the first complete televised broadcasts of a real trial in the Circuit Court of Waukesha County. The case was one of murder and kidnapping — the accused was convicted of killing two deputy sheriffs in the process of making an escape from the Waukesha County Court House. A hostage accompanied him to Madison, where he held law enforcement people at bay for several hours at the corner of Park and Regent Streets.

During the 12 days of the trial, Professor Herzberg provided an introduction and commentary to a wide and interested audience. Several documentary films will be made from the long films.

Professor Weisberger Chair of Commission to Screen Federal Judge Candidates

Professor June Miller Weisberger has been elected Chairperson of the newly established Federal Judicial Nominating Commission for the United States District Court of the Western District of Wisconsin. Dean Orrin Helstad is also a mem-

ber of the Committee, which was established to assist in the selection of the new judge for the Western District. The Commission will make its recommendations after accepting applications and nominations to Wisconsin's U.S. Senators, Proxmire and Nelson.



Professor Weisberger

36th ANNUAL LAW SCHOOL SPRING

PROGRAM

PRELIMINARY REPORT: 1978-79 ALUMNI FUND DRIVE

Dear Alumnus:

Early indications suggest that this year's Alumni Fund Drive will top the amount contributed last year. While encouraging, it should be remembered that last year's total was the lowest in the past five years. All contributions made through March 31, 1979, are included in this year's totals. A record \$94,000 was contributed during the 1971-72 Fund Drive, while 666 individuals or approximately 12% of our Alumni participated in the 1976-77 Drive.

If you have not already made a contribution to the current campaign or would like to increase your contribution, please do so now and help us to help the Law School. While a large share of Alumni money continues to be used for much needed student financial assistance, the Law School consistently has projects which are not included in its state appropriation.

Recently the Law School was successful in obtaining a research contract for more than \$1 million, in part because some alumni funds were available to pay for assistance in preparation of the research proposal. Your contributions in the past have been important in maintaining the high quality of this Law School. We ask for your continued support.

Yours,
Ed Reisner



Reisner

NOMINATIONS ARE IN ORDER

The Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, at its annual meeting on April 21, will elect a President-elect and several members of the Board of Directors and Board of Visitors. Irvin Charne (1950), Milwaukee, the present President-elect, along with past-president Dan Flaherty (1948), La Crosse, and Mary Bowman (1968), Madison, will make up the Committee.

The 36th Annual Law School Spring Program will be held on April 20-21, 1979. The weekend will feature reunion events for the classes of 1974, 1969, 1964, 1959, 1944, 1939, 1934 and 1929. Special attention will be given to the classes of 1969, 1954 and 1939, celebrating their 10th, 25th and 40th reunions respectively. Distinguished service awards will be presented at the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association's annual membership luncheon. The Benchers Society will also have a dinner during this weekend. Students will present the 5th version of the satirical "Law Revue" on Friday night.

A detailed program of all events along with a reservation form was mailed to all alumni about April 1. We encourage all alumni to come and renew their attachment to the Law School, and to celebrate the return of Spring to the Madison campus, an event this year of much more than usual significance. We hope that many will be able to attend at least some of the weekend's events.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL FUND

I want my Law School to continue its tradition of excellence.

All gifts are used by the University of Wisconsin Law School and are fully tax deductible.

My contribution is:

\$ _____ Unrestricted

\$ _____ for this Project: _____

I wish to pledge \$ _____ Please remind me on _____

Please make check payable to the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association.

SIGNATURE _____

CLIP & MAIL

U.S. Department of Justice Makes Grant to U.W. to Study Costs of Civil Litigation



Professor Trubek

Everyone knows that the cost of litigation is rising, and that these increasing costs create problems for litigants and the courts. But little is known about why costs are going up, or what should be done about it. A new study recently begun at the Law School will help to get answers to these questions.

In January, the U.S. Department of Justice awarded a \$1.3 million contract for a two year investigation of the costs of litigation and alternative dispute processing mechanisms. The award went to the University of Wisconsin Dispute Processing Research Program, an interdisciplinary effort established by the Law School in 1977 to coordinate studies in this growing field. Working with the UW group will be members of the Dispute Resolution Program of the University of Southern California. A national research corporation, Mathematica Policy Research of Princeton, New Jersey, will assist in the survey aspect of the study.

"This is one of the largest empirical studies of the legal process ever undertaken," said Project Director David M. Trubek, Professor and Associate Dean for Research at the Law School. The study will involve interdisciplinary analysis of several thousand cases to be drawn from federal

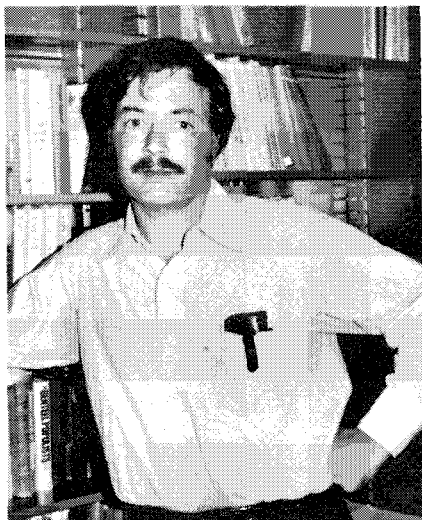
and state courts, arbitration, mediation, administrative agencies, etc. Over 10,000 interviews will be conducted with lawyers, litigants, government agencies, corporations and the general public.

The project team includes researchers with backgrounds in law, economics, political science, and sociology. Team members are: Professors Neil Komesar, Stewart Macaulay, and Marc Galanter from the Law School, Joel Grossman and Herbert Kritzer from the Political Science Department and William Felstiner and Earl Johnson, Jr. from USC. Richard Miller, a young sociologist, serves as project manager.

The project will make important contributions to basic knowledge about the legal process. Wisconsin has been a pioneer in the development of theories about the use of courts and alternative forms of dispute processing, and the project will draw heavily on prior work by Macaulay, Galanter, Komesar and Grossman. "But with this project", Trubek observed, "We will be breaking new ground in theoretical work on the courts, and testing these theories with massive and detailed empirical data."

The project should contribute to the growing policy debate over the appropriate role for courts in our society, and the effectiveness of alternative systems for dispute processing like arbitration. With new programs and legislation being considered at the federal and state level, policy makers are looking to the project to help resolve important issues in civil procedure and related fields.

"This project is an important milestone in the history of the Law School," said Associate Dean Trubek. There are very few — if any — Law Schools with the tradition and commitment Wisconsin has to interdisciplinary research, and thus with the capacity to conduct a national study of this nature. "By winning this competition," he concluded, "we have demonstrated the importance of this tradition, and at the same time secured an opportunity to expand our research efforts into new and exciting areas."



Professor Galanter

IMPROVEMENT OF JUSTICE — USA

Professor Marc Galanter has recently accepted an invitation to join a group to examine the role of courts in contemporary American society. Mr. Daniel J. Meador, Assistant U.S. Attorney General, Office of Improvements in the Administration of Justice, is the organizer of the group, although the group will function totally apart from any government agency or control. It is contemplated, according to Mr. Meador, that the group "will meet at periodic intervals, . . . discuss the results of (empirical) research, draw upon the group's own experiences and perspectives . . . in reaching some conclusions which will be of assistance to legislators, judges and others concerned with this perplexing problem."



Bag Rush 1919

NEW MANUAL FOR PROCEEDINGS IN JUVENILE COURT

Professor Margo Melli is editor of a recently published handbook, *Wisconsin Juvenile Court Practice in Delinquency and Status Offense Cases*, a manual prepared for the use of district attorneys, judges, and defense attorneys.

The loose-leaf manual has been in preparation for one and one-half years. Before publication it was reviewed by a group of prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys. Publication was under a grant to the Youth Policy and Law Center of Madison, Wisconsin, from the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, with some financial support from the Continuing Legal Education Committee of the State Bar of Wisconsin. It represents the first effort to define and make available the procedural rules which apply in juvenile court in delinquency and related cases.

In its preparation, Professor Melli was assisted by the staff of the Youth Policy and Law Center. The assistant editor is John Franz, staff attorney at the Center. The manual has been distributed, on request, to judges in juvenile court, public defenders, prosecutors and others who might find it useful.

Professor Melli is also the chairman of the Madison Campus University Committee — the powerful voice of the faculty in university policy — and a member of the Search and Screen Committee seeking an academic vice-president of the University System. She has been elected vice-chairman of the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence of the State Bar of Wisconsin.



Professor Melli

GORDON BALDWIN ON TERRORISM

Professor Gordon Baldwin, who has served as a consultant to the State Department since 1975, was one of a couple dozen guests from all over the western world and Japan, who gathered in Washington during December to discuss terrorism. The invited attendants at the Conference are legal experts who serve as advisors to foreign offices and to heads of state, in the stressful events surrounding the acts of terrorists. They came from France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, Britain, Germany and Israel.

Since 1975, Baldwin has done research on some of the legal problems involved in hijacking, kidnappings, assassinations, and other international violent acts. The knotty legal problem in the United States is jurisdictional: murder, for example, is generally a state — not a federal — crime. What are the powers of the President of the United States in dealing with terrorists? Can he, on demand of a hijacker, order the release of prisoners held in state prisons or local jails?

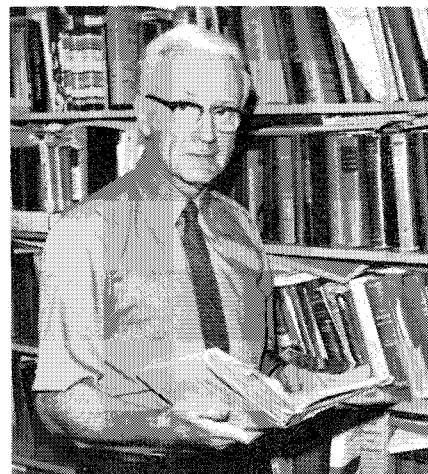
The object of meetings such as this is to open lines of communication between countries to provide dissemination of information between nations, and to develop understandings at times when calm and rational discussion is possible — in advance of crisis, or to prevent crises by making it clear that nations agree on their responses to terrorist demands.



Baldwin

A recently published issue of the *Columbia Law Review* contains a lengthy essay, *Alexander Hamilton, Law Maker*, by Professor Willard Hurst. The article is based on Professor Hurst's Sulzberger Memorial Lecture at Columbia in the fall of 1977.

In October 1978, Professor Hurst delivered a paper at the American Society for Legal History entitled "Old and New Dimensions of Research in Legal History", covering the work of the last 30 years.

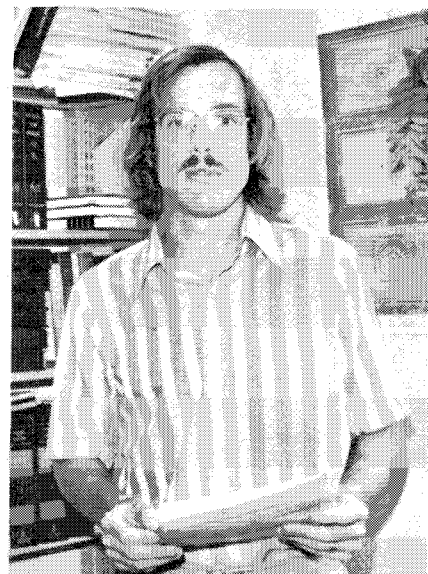


Hurst

As a part of a symposium on "Environmental Change in the Great Lakes Forests," in June 1979, Professor Hurst will present a paper called "The Institutional Environment of the Logging Era in Wisconsin, 1836-1915," the paper will be published later in a volume of symposium papers.

ROBERTSON ON MEDICAL ETHICS

Last November, under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association, *Professor John Robertson* conducted a seminar for Appellate Judges in San Francisco on the legal aspects of withholding of necessary medical care from incompetent patients. In December he addressed the annual meeting of the Illinois Judge's Association on the same topic. In February he participated in a symposium on medical ethics at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine. He will participate in the Second National Symposium on Genetics and the Law in Boston in May. His article, "The Scientist's Right to Research: A Constitutional Analysis" has just been published in the *University of Southern California Law Review*.



Robertson

continued from page 6

classes, have required papers as part of their course work, giving students more opportunity for practice and feedback. One Visitor suggested that the ultimate employer had some responsibility for writing instruction.

A question was raised concerning the strength of alumni support for this Law School. There is a sense that because of our tax-supported status, many alumni do not have a deep commitment to support their school. It was urged that the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association educate our alumni to the fact that only basic needs of the school could be met by tax support, while alumni funds are

necessary to provide a measure of excellence. The value of a UW Law School degree depends on the continuing reputation of the school, and alumni therefore have a continuing interest in the school's welfare. Better methods of communicating with a new generation of graduates should be devised.

Our visit concluded with a discussion of student financial aid and the working student. While practical experience is a good reason for part-time work, the disadvantages for "part-time" students carrying full time academic loads leads us to recommend more

student financial aids. These aids should include some scholarships or awards based on superior academic performance. The ability to devote oneself to obtaining a legal education seems more important to future success than outside work experience.

After drafting this report, the Board of Visitors adjourned its 1978 meeting.

Lloyd Barbee
Chairman

Mark S. Bonady
Vice-Chairman

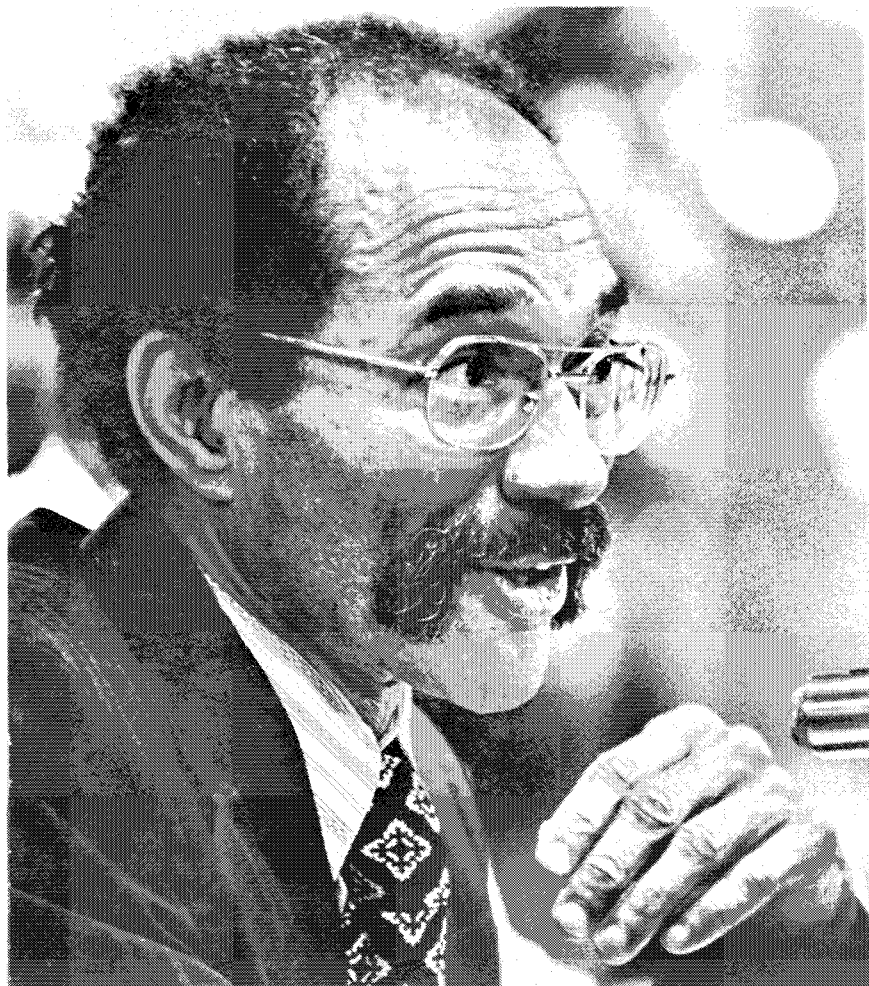
PLACEMENT BEGINS FOR THE CLASS OF 1979

During the fall semester a record number of employers visited on campus to recruit students for permanent and summer positions. So far, one hundred ten employers have conducted in excess of 3,000 individual interviews, most of them during an 8-week period beginning the last week of September. The majority of these employers represented larger firms and agencies from outside of Wisconsin. If early trends continue, this class should equal or exceed last year's 95% record of employment.

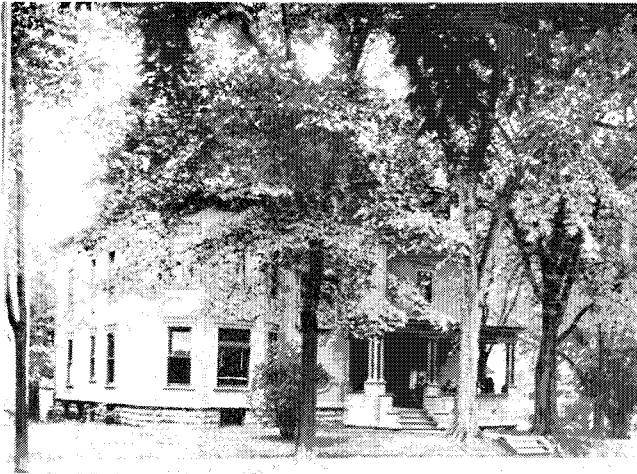
Many of the employers visiting the campus are placing an increasing emphasis on recruiting second year students for summer programs. Some employers have already restricted themselves to recruiting permanent associates only from those who have clerked with that firm. This group includes not only large firms but many small, general practice firms.

Salary reports indicate that the average salary offered to the class of 1979 may increase by as much as \$1,500 from the \$16,000 figure reported last year. A few firms jumped their 1978 offers by as much as \$5,000 as competition for the most qualified graduates continued to be intense. Several students have accepted jobs with salaries in excess of \$30,000.

Lloyd Barbee



WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL PHOTO



P.A.D. House 1917

DO YOU HAVE AN OLD PAD STOCK CERTIFICATE?

The Boards of Directors and Visitors, at their meeting on January 23, 1979, in Milwaukee, heard an updated report on the potential tax liability of the Phi Alpha Delta revocable trusts, and discussed the possibility of terminating the trusts, if the majority of existing shares could be voted by WLAA. While the original purposes of the trusts would continue to be observed, termination could solve tax questions raised by the corporation's inactive status. The Association holds 11 of the 95 outstanding shares of the original building corporation. In its Autumn, 1972, issue, the *Gargoyle* assisted in a drive to solicit the shares for transfer to the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association. Have you come across one in your father's file drawer, or your retiring senior partner's desk?

Shares were valued for tax purposes at \$600 each in 1972. Send it in and get a tax credit for the gift!

EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

Professor Willard Hurst's perennially popular course in Modern American Legal History is being broadcast on the state radio network Mondays and Fridays at 1:30 during the current semester.

WATCH OUT FOR THE LAW REVIEW

Volume 1979-No. 4

The lead article in the upcoming Law Review, (Volume 1979, '4) to be published in March, 1979, is *The Impact of Judicializing Repossession: the Wisconsin Consumer Act Revisited* by Professor William Whitford and Charles Grau, a recent graduate who is now Research Attorney, American Judicature Society. Professor Nancy Erickson, Associate Professor at the New York Law School is the author of the second lead article, *Spousal Support Toward the Realization of Education Goals: How the Law can Insure Reciprocity*. Also included in the issue are student comments on the Tort of Misappropriation of Name or Likeness Under Wisconsin's New Privacy Law, Constitutionality of the No Discrimination Clause Regulating University of Wisconsin Investments, *Buse v. School Finance Reform: A Case Study of the Doctrinal, Social, and Ideological Determinants of Judicial Decisionmaking*; and *Patent Quality: An Analysis of Proposed Court, Legislative, and PTO-Administrative Reform — Reexamination Resurrected*.