

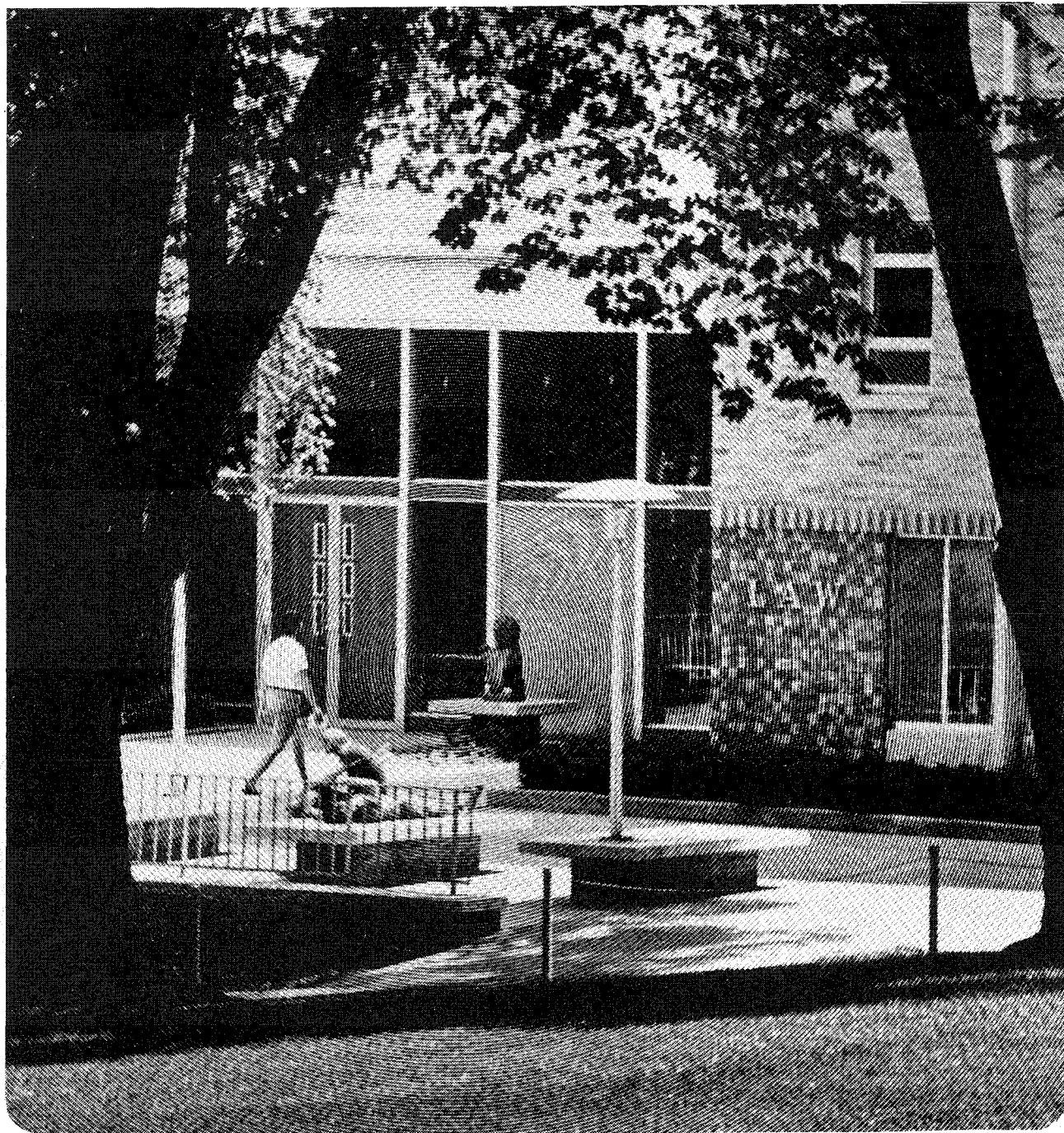
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# gargoyle

**Alumni Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School**  
**Vol. 6 No. 1**

**Autumn 1974**



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*The Gargoyle*

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### Another year underway

Professor Emeritus Merle Curti and Dean Emeritus Mark Ingraham are up-dating the marvelous 2 volume history of the University of Wisconsin, written in 1948, the year of the state's Centennial.

The celebration will also include a large volume of departmental histories, which will be separable, entitled *"A Resourceful University: The University of Wisconsin in its 125th year."*

The *Gargoyle* is preparing an up-to-date chronicle of the Law School. It will be part of the large volume, but will also be available separately at no cost to alumni and other friends of the Law School. The publication date will be early in 1975.

If you wish to receive a copy, please let us know.

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Ruth B. Doyle, editor

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## POLICE ADMINISTRATOR IN RESIDENCE

### HAS BUSY YEAR



**Chief Igleburger**

With the coming of September, the Law School's Police Administrator in Residence completed his year in Wisconsin and returned to Dayton, Ohio, where he was formerly Chief of Police. Robert Igleburger feels that his time has been profitably spent.

A major part of his visit in Wisconsin which was financed in large measure by a grant from the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, was devoted to the development of a series of monthly one-day seminars. Each dealt with particular police problems and new procedures: police policy-making, an exploration of the problems in effecting change in police operations, and recruitment and training of officers were among the subjects discussed. One well-attended conference was devoted to the newly emerging programs for police handling of intoxicated persons, and another to labor-management relations in Wisconsin Police Departments. Professor Herman Goldstein acted as the Coordinator of the Year 'Round program.

Although not widely publicized, the attendance at each subsequent session grew. Officers from state, county and local departments participated; all police ranks were represented, as were many of Wisconsin's city police departments.

Expert resources from outside Wisconsin were available at each meeting. They included Lawrence Sherman, of the Police Foundation, formerly a member of the staff of the Commissioner of Police in New York City; Robert Wasserman, Director of Training for the Boston Police Department; Frank Schubert, Administrative Assistant to the Chief of Police in Dayton, Ohio; Richard Staufenberger, Assistant Director of the Police Foundation, formerly of the National Civil Service League.

The final seminar, held on Tuesday, July 23, dealt with Corruption and featured as resource person, Federal District Judge William Knapp, who served as Chairman of the prestigious commission which investigated corruption in the New York Police Department.

In addition to the successful seminars, Chief Igleburger met with police departments in a number of Wisconsin cities. He gave several talks to citizen groups, and appeared as guest lecturer in criminal law courses, at the Law School and in the University Extension.

Two police chiefs expressed the views of many who attended the seminars: the days were well spent. Practical assistance, based on study and experience had been stimulating and useful. Sharing experiences with others and airing differing views with people of experience from other parts of the country provided new perspectives on old problems.

### ALEX BROOKS— SUMMER PERENNIAL

Summer wouldn't be summer in the Law School without Professor Alex Brooks.

Summer, 1974, marked his tenth consecutive summer as a member of the Law Faculty. His course is a five week offering, Law, Psychiatry, and the Mental Health System. About 35 students are enrolled each summer, including medical students in psychiatry, and graduate students in Sociology.

Working with Professor Brooks in the course were Dr. Leigh Roberts, acting Chairman of the Wisconsin Medical School's department of Psychiatry, Professor James Greenley of the Sociology Department, Dr. Marvin Chapman of Mendota State Hospital, and Judge P. Charles Jones, County Judge of Dane County.

Professor Brooks is a long-time member of the Law faculty at Rutgers—Newark. During the spring term, 1973-74, he taught at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Professor Brooks, together with Professor Joel Handler, is developing a casebook for social work students. A casebook on evidence is nearly completed, as is a handbook on the proposed federal rules of evidence, which are still awaiting Congressional approval.

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## PROFESSOR THOME'S INVOLVEMENT

### IN LATIN AMERICA CONTINUES

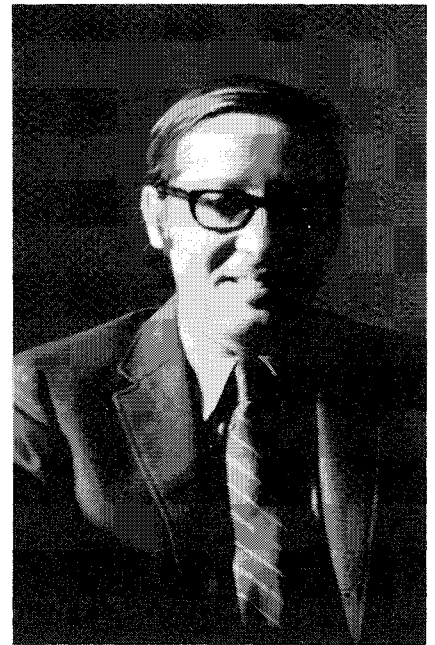
On September 11, 1973, Professor Joseph Thome, his wife, and 2 small children were in Santiago, Chile. They had been there a year and a half, he as a professor of Law at the Catholic University, and his wife, Pauline, as a professor of Psychology. The news of the coup was given them by a young hitchhiker to whom they offered a ride.

Professor Thome reported that the coup was not unexpected; the signs of deep national distress were present everywhere. Professional associations (physicians, air line pilots, professional engineers, etc.) were on strike. A long-continuing truck owner's strike had nearly paralyzed the economy. Hospitals and clinics were closed to all but the gravest emergencies. Judges, army leaders, and other upper and middle class representatives had become increasingly critical of the socialist Allende regime. Terrorist activities by right-wing groups were becoming commonplace.

So it was not surprising that it happened. The remarkable thing was that it moved quickly and thoroughly to cover the entire country.

In Professor Thome's opinion, it was an event of major proportions, disheartening to the democrats, not only in Chile, but elsewhere. Chile had been, under Allende, trying to establish as a model to the world, a constitutionally established socialist regime, in which popularly elected governments and individual freedom could flourish within a socialist framework.

He observed that the military coup not only brought down a constitutionally and popularly elected government; it also brought down democratic and pluralistic institutions and practices over which Chile had long been justifiably proud: the Congress was closed indefinitely; all the parties which had supported the Allende government were outlawed and all political activity suspended; newspapers and other information media were either shut-down or heavily censored; thousands of people were executed without the benefit of any trial or hearing; thousands more were imprisoned without any charges filed against them—nine months after the coup, the *New York Times* estimated that ten thousand people were still imprisoned without any charges filed against them. Hundreds of thousands were and are being dismissed from their jobs without any severance pay or pension benefits. At the Law School of the University of Chile, for instance, thirty-five tenured professors were dismissed without any hearing or other observance of their due process rights.



**Professor Thome**

He is informed that the repressive activities of military government continue unchecked; and while the regime has lost much of its initial support from the middle classes, it has entrenched itself in power and there is little hope for change.

Professor Thome has also been deeply involved in Latin America—in land reforms and legal education. He was a Fulbright fellow in Brazil in 1962 when he was referred to Professor Jacob Beuscher and urged to become affiliated with the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin. He became a member of the Law Faculty in 1966. He has recently served as a consultant to the government of Honduras on proposed agrarian reform legislation. This legislation would establish an expropriation or eminent domain procedure under which large land holdings can be divided for the benefit of the small and impoverished farmers. Re-distribution of land is accompanied by efforts at cooperative farming. Landlords are compensated for the land which the government expropriates.

Continued p. 4

## FACULTY NOTES

During the next year, Professor Thome will supervise the programs of a number of Latin American scholars who will be coming to the University to examine the role of law in the process of social change.

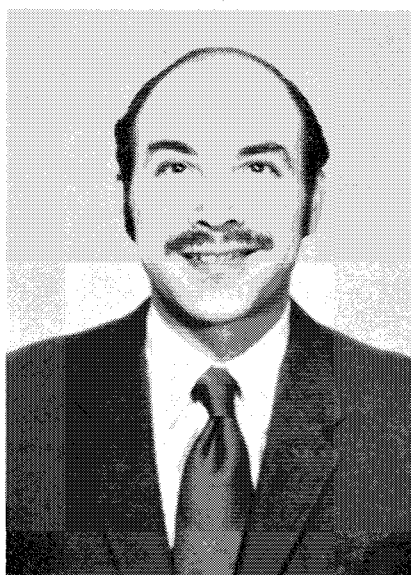
He is also teaching two sections of Contracts.

\* \* \*



**Professor Finman**

*Professor Ted Finman* is serving as Chairman of the UW-Madison University Committee for 1974-75. The University Committee consists of six members elected by the faculty at large; the Chairman is elected by the Committee itself. The Committee is official spokesman for the Madison campus faculty, and, in this capacity, acts as the faculty's representative in dealing with the Regents, the campus administration, and Central Administration. The Committee also functions as the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate; acts as a grievance committee for individual faculty members; and investigates, reports on, and makes recommendations for action on matters of faculty concern.



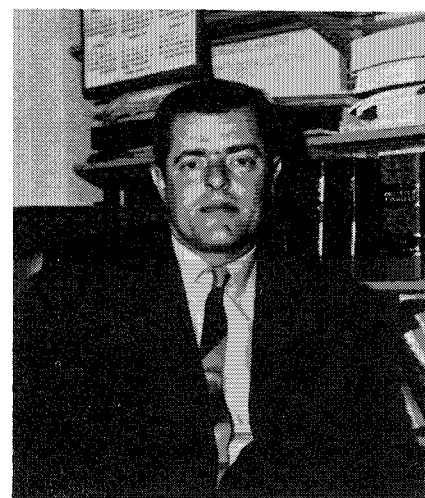
**Professor Kabaker**

Two law school professors have been named Smongeski Research professors for 1974-75. Each will be awarded one semester of research leave. *Professor Richard Z. Kabaker* will study post-mortem estate planning during the first semester; *Professor Ted Schneyer* will use his leave for a study of policy and legal doctrine concerning "informed consent" in doctor-patient relations.

The Smongeski Professorships were established by the University of Wisconsin Foundation from the large bequest of the late Anton Smongeski, Stevens Point, a law school graduate, class of 1909.



**Professor Schneyer**



**Professor Raushenbush**

*Professor Walter B. Raushenbush* will give CLEW (Institute of Continuing Legal Education for Wisconsin) telelectures on various real estate topics in the fall of 1974. He is currently revising his book on the Wisconsin Construction Lien Law. His new edition of *Brown on Personal Property*, a familiar text authored by longtime Wisconsin Law Professor Ray A. Brown, is scheduled for 1975 publication.

He has completed a 4 year term as Chairman of the Prelaw Committee of the national Law School Admission Council. He will continue to be a member of the Board of Trustees, and will be responsible for preparation of the Prelaw Handbook, an essential publication for law school applicants. He continues on the Council and executive committee of the National Council on Legal Education Opportunity, representing the Law School Admission Council.

During the second semester, 1974-75, he will be a visiting professor at the University of New Mexico Law School in Albuquerque.



## 2 WOMEN IN

### NEW FACULTY

#### ARRIVALS

Four new members of the Faculty are on the job for the beginning of the academic year, 1974-74—a turnover of proportions similar to that of several recent years.

Joining the Faculty are:

*Gerald Thain* has spent the past four years as Assistant Director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection, United States Trade Commission. He has, in earlier years, been counsel and advisor to Trade Commissioner Philip Elman. His BA degree (Phi Beta Kappa) and JD (Coif) degrees were earned at the University of Iowa. He has been visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Maryland.



**Professor Thain**

## MORE FACULTY NOTES



**Professor Irish**

*Charles R. Irish*, Assistant Professor. He has come to the Faculty from two years in Zambia, where he served as legal advisor to the Zambian Ministry of Finance and part-time lecturer in law at the University of Zambia. Prior to his African experience, he had 3 years of private practice in Los Angeles. He is a graduate of Columbia College (1966) and earned a JD at Vanderbilt (1969), where he served as a member of the Law Review and was elected to Coif.

*Frederica Paff* comes to the Law School as an Assistant Professor after a year as law clerk to Justice William H. Rehnquist at the United States Supreme Court. A 1969 graduate of Stanford Law School, she has previously served as law clerk to Judge Ben C. Dunaway, at the US Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit. Her early clerkship was followed by two years as a staff member in the Office of the Legal Counsel in the US Department of Justice.

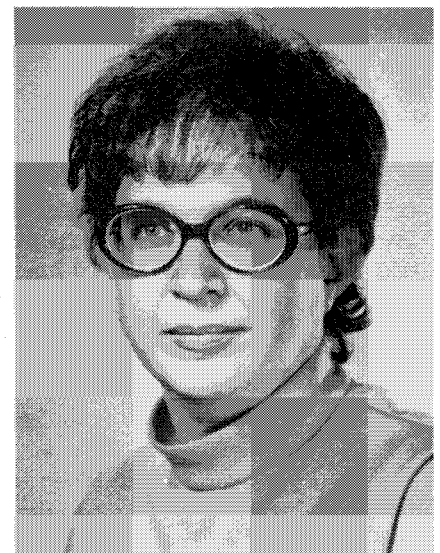
Professor Paff was born in Madison. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College (1965) and in Law School served as an editor of the Stanford Law Review. She was elected to Coif.

Miss Paff is a niece of the Law School's great friend and lecturer, Eleanor Roe.

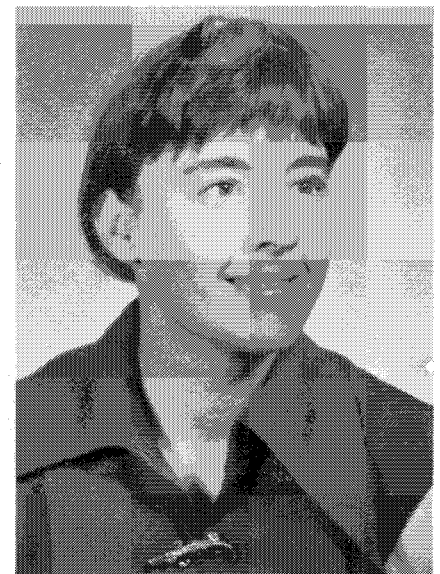
*June Miller Weisberger* comes to Wisconsin from the Department of Collective Bargaining at the New York School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. Previously she had served as Assistant Corporation Counsel in the city of Rochester, New York, and as legal counsel to the Rochester Board of Education.

She is a 1951 graduate of Swarthmore College, and earned an MA degree in history at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. She has a JD degree from the University of Chicago in 1963.

She will be a visiting Associate Professor.



**Professor Weisberger**



**Professor Paff**

## STILL MORE FACULTY NOTES



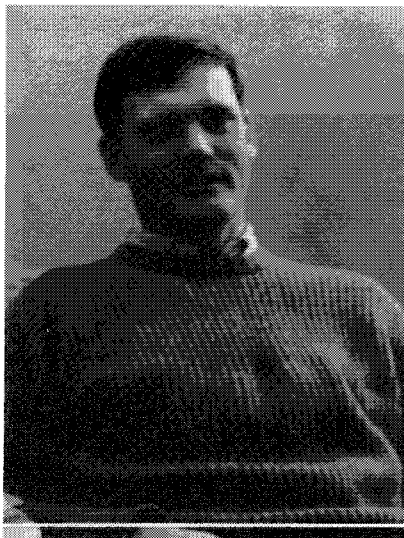
**Professor Stedman**

With no fuss or ceremony—which was the way he wanted it—*Professor John Stedman* was designated Professor of Law—Emeritus—by the University Board of Regents at its June meeting.

\* \* \*

*Professor Lawrence Church* has returned to his teaching duties at the Law School after more than two years abroad. He served briefly in Afghanistan, assisting in an effort to improve court reporting procedures. Since the spring of 1972, he has been a member of the Faculty of Law at the University of Zambia, West Africa.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin Law School, Professor Church served 2 years in the Peace Corps and was associated with Foley and Lardner from 1965-68.



**Professor Church**

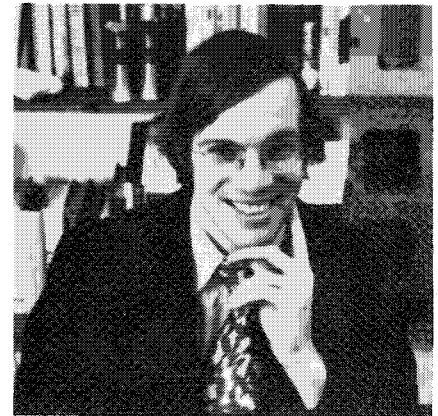
*Professor Arlen Christenson*, who recently completed his turn as Associate Dean, has been named chairman of the Legislative Council Committee on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment. Established by the Legislature in the wave of public concern over strikes by public employees, the Committee is composed of 8 Legislators, and 11 public members.



**Professor Christenson**

*Professor Margo Melli* has been appointed to the Special Review Board, which acts as a parole board for prisoners sentenced under the Sex Crimes Law. The Board is currently composed of a lawyer, a social worker and a psychiatrist.

She is also serving currently as a member of the Board of Directors of the Family Law Section of the State Bar of Wisconsin.



**Professor Robertson**

*Professor John A. Robertson* is the editor of a book on *Rough Justice: Perspectives on Lower Criminal Courts*, recently published by Little, Brown and Company.



**Professor Melli**

## WHERE O WHERE

*Every alum should have the opportunity to contribute to the Fund.*

Name	Class	Last Known Address
Barbara F. Sachs	66	Evanston, Illinois
Eugene B. Saunders	36	New York City
Thomas M. Schaus	62	Milwaukee
Lee J. Schroeder	66	Suitland, Maryland
James M. Senner	68	Vienna, Virginia
Sharon Sherman	70	Montclair, New Jersey
Ernest J. Skroch	61	Sacramento, California

## **WLAA HIRES EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Professor Richard Z. Kabaker has been elected an Academic Fellow of the American College of Probate Counsel, the first such election from Wisconsin. He is a member of several committees of the American Bar Association, dealing with probate, and of the Committee on Probate Legislation of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

At its meeting on June 20 at Lakelawn Lodge, Delavan, the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association authorized the hiring of an Executive Director of the association, who will take over the actual solicitation of funds for the annual drive, among other duties.

President Thomas Zilavy has recently announced that William Lewis, Madison, has been hired for the half-time position. A 1972 graduate of the Law School, Mr. Lewis has returned from 2 years in Phoenix, Arizona, to open an office in Madison. He has been a life-long Madison resident, except for four years in Swarthmore College and four years as a Navy flyer.

## **UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ON CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION**

The CLEW CLARION, a quarterly publication of the Institute of Continuing Education for Wisconsin—an arm of the University Extension—made its first appearance in June, 1974. It contains much of what practicing lawyers will want to know: announcements of conferences and seminars in vital legal areas, such as Defense in Criminal Cases, Trial Advocacy and Buying and Selling the Small Business. News of workshops, telelectures and courses and CLEW books and hand-books will be carried in the Clarion. All lawyers—not just the U. W. alumni—will be interested.

Watch for the CLARION.

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KEEP IT IN MIND**

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## SOME BACKGROUND ON BUDGETS

For the first 40 years of its life, the Law School depended solely on its own income from tuition for its support. Until 1893, when the Law School occupied a new building on the campus, it was located in a succession of rented accommodations near Capitol Square. The Faculty was composed of practitioners and judges.

The independent support by fees existed with the Law School much longer than with other schools and colleges, such as the College of Engineering or Agriculture.

The first appropriations were block grants, not annual allocations, and requests were made when money was needed.

The 1899 annual report of expenditures below shows that the Law School was nothing if not economical:

### COLLEGE OF LAW

E. E. Bryant, dean, salary . . . . .	\$3,500.00
C. N. Gregory, associate dean and professor, salary . . . . .	2,600.00
A. A. Bruce, professor, salary . . . . .	1,800.00
R. M. Bashford, law lecturer, lectures . . . . .	1,260.00
J. H. Carpenter, law lecturer, lectures . . . . .	168.00
B. W. Jones, law lecturer, lectures . . . . .	1,224.00
John M. Olin, law lecturer, lectures . . . . .	1,188.00
Banks Law Publishing Co., books . . . . .	25.00
The Robert Clarke Co., books . . . . .	52.00
Conklin & Sons, fuel . . . . .	322.62
Callaghan & Co., books . . . . .	860.95
Democrat Printing Co., printing . . . . .	26.25
Evening Wisconsin Co., printing separates . . . . .	66.00
Edward Fischer Co., copy bath . . . . .	6.76
N. Fredrickson & Sons, lumber . . . . .	35.30
T. H. Flood & Co., books . . . . .	12.00
G. Grimm & Son, binding . . . . .	20.60
Lawyers Co-operative Co., books . . . . .	44.00
James E. Moseley, stationery . . . . .	12.25
Frank L. McNamara, clerk moot court 2/3 . . . . .	50.00
Labor pay roll, clerks and janitors . . . . .	523.81
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamps . . . . .	.70
Standard Paper Co., paper . . . . .	1.60
Edw. Thompson Co., books . . . . .	18.00
United Typewriter & Supplies Co., typewriter exchanged . . . . .	40.50
West Publishing Co., books and advertising . . . . .	213.75
Whiting Paper Co., paper . . . . .	9.10
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express . . . . .	34.83
	<b>\$14,116.02</b>



## PROFESSORS COME AND GO

The Law School budget is so set up that about 7 professors are on leave in any given semester. There is never enough money appropriated to pay the whole Faculty at once. Money for leaves of absence comes from government and foundation grants, and other sources.

Ironically, this necessity is one

\* \* \*

*Professor Richard Bilder* will spend the academic year, 1974-75, as Visiting Professor at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.



**Professor Bilder**

\* \* \*

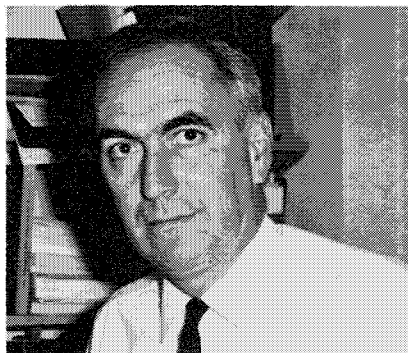
As a result of charges of incompetence published in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, an objective investigation of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will be made by a Committee of which *Professor James B. MacDonald* is Chairman. Professor MacDonald is on leave from the Law School during the first semester, 1974-75. Professor John Conway is also a member of the staff, on partial leave of absence from the Law School.

of the things which makes the Law School attractive to young Faculty, since they often are seeking opportunities for scholarly research and experiences to enrich their teaching.

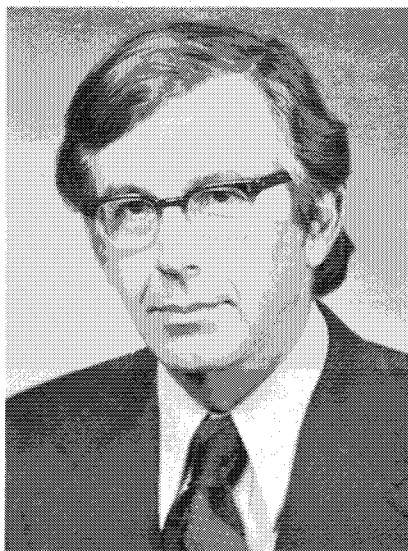
Students are aware that they too benefit from the experiences the Faculty brings back to the Law School.

\* \* \*

Also returning from leave is *Professor G. William Foster*. He has spent the past year and a half in a study of Class Actions sponsored by the American Bar Foundation.



**Professor Foster**



**Professor MacDonald**

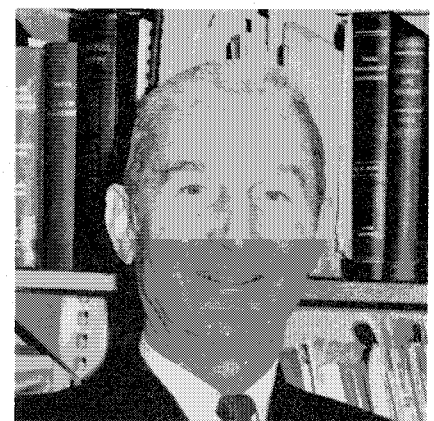
## ALUMNI DATA TO BE GATHERED

What becomes of UW Law School graduates? Where? Who? Why? and How?

A broadly based questionnaire to Alumni of the Wisconsin Law School in certain classes will be circulated in the fall by Ms. Patsy Kabaker, at the request of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association. Graduates of the classes of 1954, 1959, 1964, 1969, and 1972 will be asked to cooperate.

This will be the first effort within memory to determine in some detail what our graduates are doing, and the relation between their legal education and their professional progress.

A full and cooperative response could prove helpful to the Law School, providing insights into the attitudes of the profession toward the Law School and suggestions for curricular change and development.



**Professor Conway**

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*Professor Richard Bilder* will spend the academic year, 1974-75, as Visiting Professor at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.



**Professor Bilder**

\* \* \*

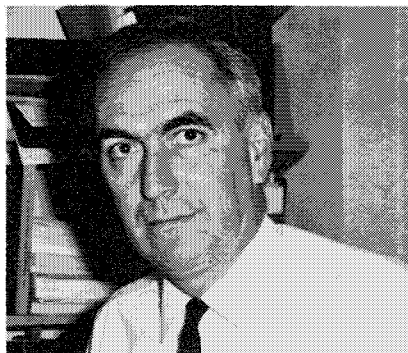
As a result of charges of incompetence published in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, an objective investigation of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will be made by a Committee of which *Professor James B. MacDonald* is Chairman. Professor MacDonald is on leave from the Law School during the first semester, 1974-75. Professor John Conway is also a member of the staff, on partial leave of absence from the Law School.

of the things which makes the Law School attractive to young Faculty, since they often are seeking opportunities for scholarly research and experiences to enrich their teaching.

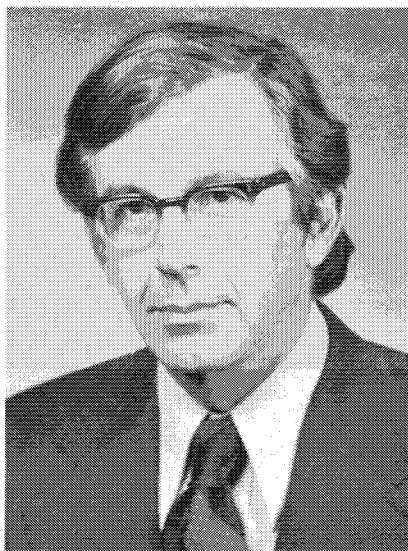
Students are aware that they too benefit from the experiences the Faculty brings back to the Law School.

\* \* \*

Also returning from leave is *Professor G. William Foster*. He has spent the past year and a half in a study of Class Actions sponsored by the American Bar Foundation.



**Professor Foster**



**Professor MacDonald**

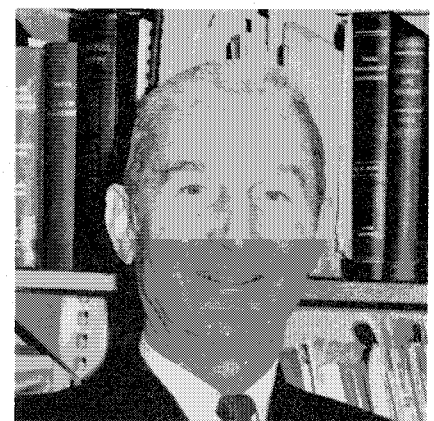
## ALUMNI DATA TO BE GATHERED

What becomes of UW Law School graduates? Where? Who? Why? and How?

A broadly based questionnaire to Alumni of the Wisconsin Law School in certain classes will be circulated in the fall by Ms. Patsy Kabaker, at the request of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association. Graduates of the classes of 1954, 1959, 1964, 1969, and 1972 will be asked to cooperate.

This will be the first effort within memory to determine in some detail what our graduates are doing, and the relation between their legal education and their professional progress.

A full and cooperative response could prove helpful to the Law School, providing insights into the attitudes of the profession toward the Law School and suggestions for curricular change and development.



**Professor Conway**

## PROGRAM OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO INMATES AND MENTAL PATIENTS PROVIDES ADDED DIMENSION TO LAW SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

### THE HUMANIST SIDE

#### OF THE LAW

#### EXPLORED IN SEMINAR

One of two four week seminars sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities was held in Madison during June, under the directorship of *Professor Willard Hurst*, assisted by *Professor Stanley I. Kutler*. The National Endowment is an agency of the United States government, established to promote national progress and scholarship in the Humanities. Although jurisprudence is a humanistic discipline, few lawyers have had, in their professional lives, the opportunity to reflect on the historical, philosophical and social dimensions of what they are doing. One of the seminars, conducted by Professor Charles Frankel of Columbia, dealt with the philosophical approach to the central and constant problems faced by the law and its practitioners.

Professors Hurst and Kutler, are both legal historians, Hurst in the Law School; Kutler in the History Department of the College of Letters and Science. Their seminar naturally became an effort to seek historical perspectives.

In the Madison seminar, twelve lawyers were accepted from a large number of applicants. Participants received stipends to cover their expenses. They included a county judge, a bankruptcy judge, 4 lawyers from big city firms, one from a legal aid society, a small town practitioner, an Army officer on the staff of the Judge Advocate General, a deputy county counsel, a lawyer lobbyist, an Assistant United States Attorney and a director of a public-interest law firm. They came from both coasts and between. Only one was from Wisconsin.

Ever since the Law School was established—and in all Law Schools—the need to provide some practical experience to the “embryo lawyers” has been recognized. A number and variety of attempts have been made including the long term office practice requirements for graduation.

One of the earliest programs in the Law School was established with a Ford Foundation grant, under the direction of Professor Frank Remington. It has sought



**Professor Remington**

The group had morning sessions, five days a week. They studied the historic roots of American public policy concerning the structure of power and the allocation of power between government and private decision-makers. The basic readings of the course dealt principally with the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Guest participants included U. W. faculty members G. W. Foster, Willard F. Mueller, Herman Goldstein and Joel Handler.

to combine genuine and satisfactory public service to a large group of people whom society had forgotten—prison inmates. Weekly visits to institutions at Waupun, Green Bay, Fox Lake and Taycheedah provide opportunities for students to interview inmates on a wide range of subjects. Inmates of the Dane County Jail are also interviewed as are inmates of the Camp system and the new federal institution at Oxford, Wisconsin.

Weekly seminars dealing with the substantive and procedural problems in the criminal justice system and to the legal issues relating to patients in mental hospitals. James Glover and Professor Leonard Kaplan conduct the seminars.

Another group of students were assigned—either singly or in pairs—to the offices of District Attorneys and Public Defenders. They appear in misdemeanor cases, preliminary hearings and arraignments. They assist in drafting complaints, memos and briefs, and interviewing witnesses.

Twenty-five students spent the summer in the “jail house lawyer” program, and 17 students worked with out-state District Attorneys and Public Defenders.

For their summer experience, students receive modest stipends. Because the foundation funding is coming to an end, new sources of funds are being sought. John Norsetter, Class of 1971, has been hired as coordinator of the program, with various responsibilities, including evaluation of the program and the solicitation of funds.

In addition, six students were placed in the Wisconsin Department of Justice, eight in the State Public Defender's. There were six in Dane County Legal Services and six in the Dane County D.A.'s office.

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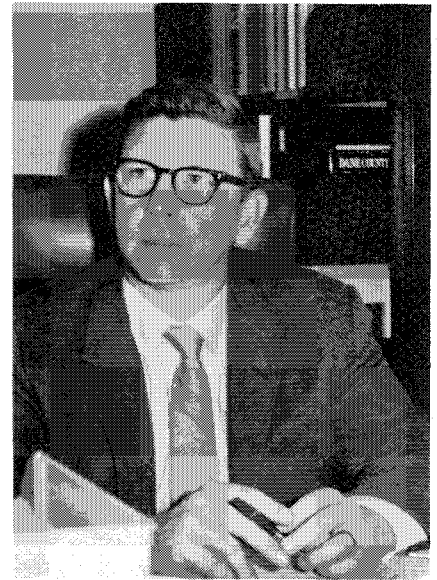
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## ALI-ABA COMES AGAIN

The tenth annual summer program sponsored at the Wisconsin Law School by the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association (ALI-ABA) enrolled about 400 attorneys from all over the United States during the week of June 23. It was the largest group ever to attend, and for the third time dealt with Estate Planning in Depth. Professor Arnon Allen, Chairman of the Extension

Law Department of the University of Wisconsin, served, as he has in the past, as Coordinator of the Program. A large faculty of practicing lawyers and experts conducted the seminar. Professor August Eckhardt, now of the Law School at the University of Arizona, but formerly a U. W. Faculty member, was among the experts who participated.



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## SUMMER SCHOOL—ALMOST LIKE WINTER SCHOOL

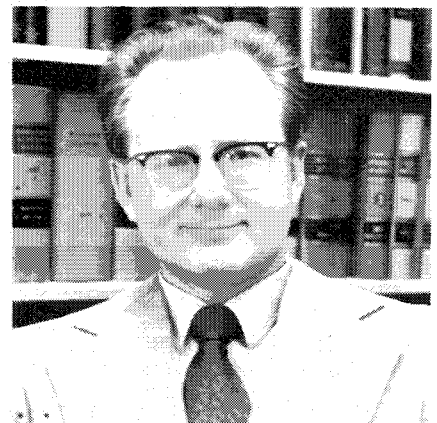
Two hundred ninety-one students were engaged in taking a wide range of regular courses for regular credit during the summer session of 1974, up from 260 in the summer of 1973. The growing number of students in the summer perhaps indicates a tightening of the summer job market, and an urge by students to shorten, if possible, the regular three year course.

Courses offered this past summer included: Real Estate Transactions, Gift and Death Tax, Trusts and Estates, Legal Process, Evidence, Corporations, Constitutional Law, Professional Responsibilities, Law and Contemporary Problems, Sociology of Law and seminars in Trade Regulation, and Psychiatry and Law.

Students who entered law school through the Summer Pre-admission Screening Program have been awarded 8 credits retroactively for the two courses taken in the summer. One additional summer session of 8 credits permits them to graduate in 2½ years instead of three, and many of them, of course, took advantage of this fortuitous circumstance.

The total summer school lasts 10 weeks, and is divided into five week sessions. Courses can be conducted during the first five weeks, the second five weeks or for ten weeks. Constitutional Law, Evidence, Real Estate Transactions, Trial Court and Trial Advocacy, and Law and Contemporary Problems are 10 week courses.

Joining the Faculty for the summer session were three welcome visiting professors: Ed Kimball, from Brigham Young, who taught Evidence, Gus Eckhardt from the University of Arizona—Tucson, who taught Trusts and Estates, and a summer school regular, Alexander Brooks from Rutgers.



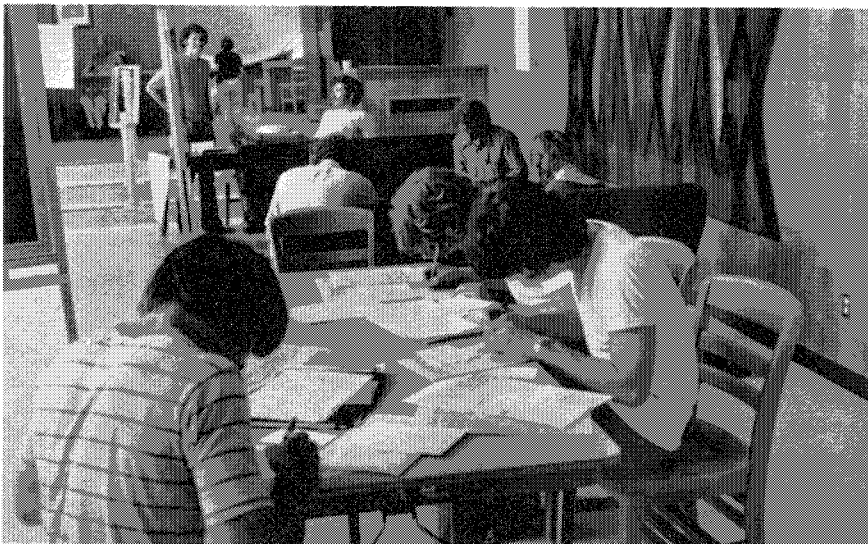
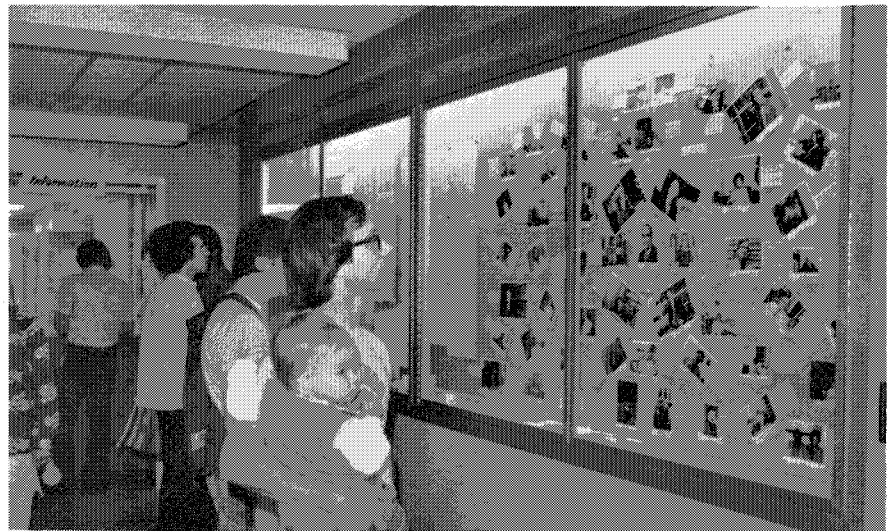
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## WHO ARE THESE PEOPLE?



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