

UNBOUND

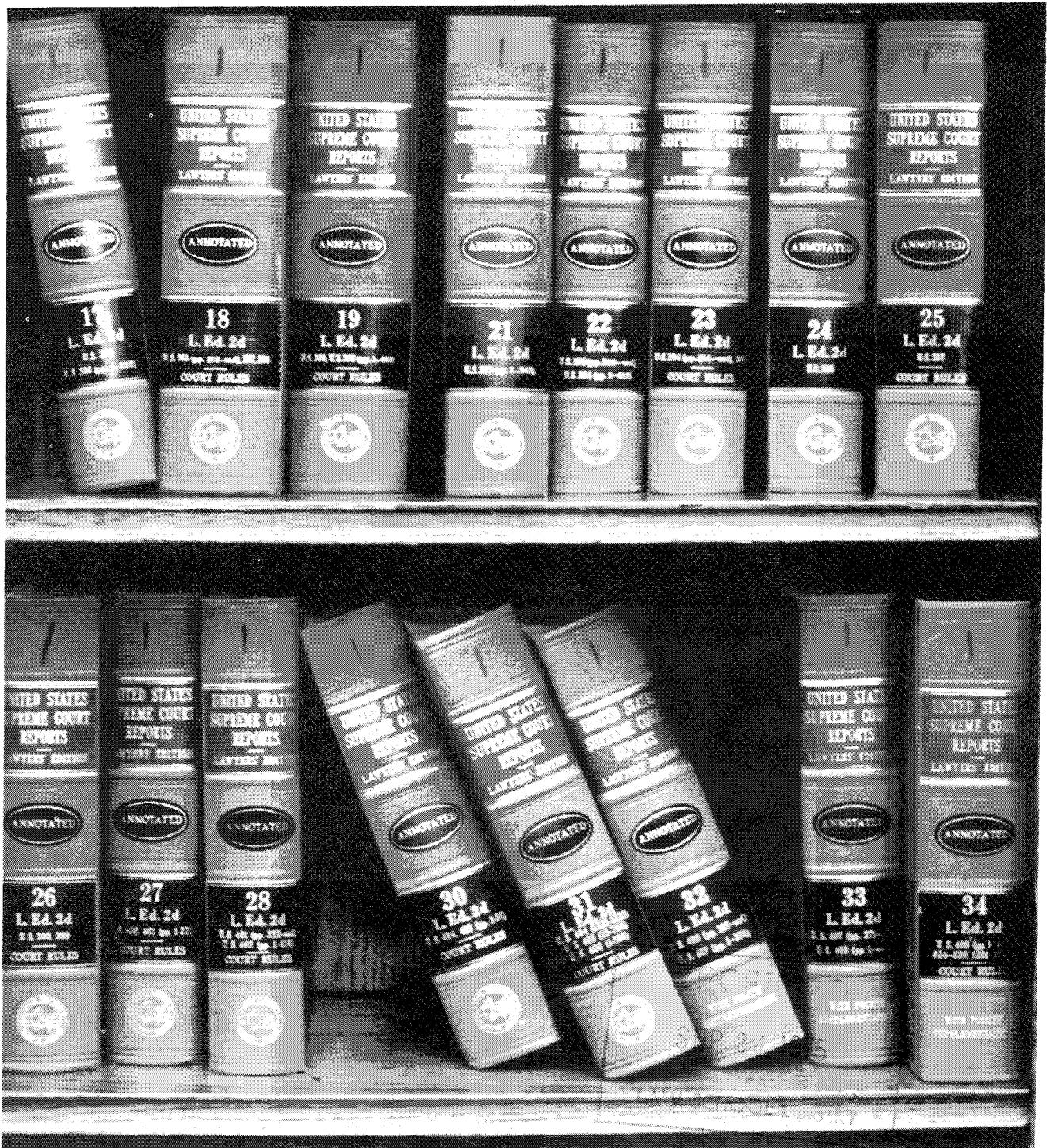
The Gargoyle

Alumni Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School

Vol. 7 No. 1

Autumn 1975

FOR USE IN
READING ROOM ONLY
LAW LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON, WIS. 53706



Return address:

The Gargoyle

Law School
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Second Class Postage Paid at
Waterloo, Wis. 53594

THE DEAN IS GONE—

LONG LIVE THE DEAN

On the last Friday of June, with a friendly wave of farewell, Dean George Bunn vacated his office and took off on a vacation trip to California. He and his wife Anne spent a couple of weeks en route with their camper. In August they were in the High Sierras on a trek. During the first semester, 1975-76, Professor Bunn will be back in Madison to serve as one of the law professors who supervise the work of law students who have clinical placements at the Center for Public Representation. At its summer meeting, the State Bar of Wisconsin honored Dean Bunn for his successful efforts to foster good relations between the Law School and the Bar.

* * *

On Monday morning, June 30, Associate Dean Orrin Helstad became Acting Dean. Because of his long experience as teacher and administrator, the transition was smooth, and the general atmosphere is relaxed and purposeful.

Good thing, too. The search for a permanent Dean will continue. It may be another year before the vacancy is filled on a semi-permanent basis. It appears that there are no permanent law school deans anymore. Abner Brodie, Chairman of the Search and Screen Committee, has expressed optimism, however, that next year's Committee will be able to find a person who meets the high standards of scholarly activities, interest in legal education and leadership qualities which the Committee and Chancellor have set for the job. He noted "an understanding and sympathetic response to the needs of the School" on the part of the Regents and the Madison Campus administration.

* * *

Dean Helstad is a Wisconsin native. He graduated from Blair High School, spent two years at what is now the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse and another year on the Madison campus before going to Law School. His Law School class had its 25th reunion in May, 1975. He served as Note Editor of the Wisconsin Law Review, and was chosen a member of Coif.

* * *

After 10 years as a research associate with the Wisconsin Legislative Council, he joined the Law School faculty in 1961. He has taught courses in Commercial Law, Creditor's Rights, Land Use Controls and Local Government Law, among others.

CORRECTION AVAILABLE

The Gargoyle, of Summer, 1975 (Vol. 6, No. 4) carried Dean Bunn's last statement in the Battle of the Budget. Two columns were reversed, with the effect that what the Dean appeared to be saying made much less sense than the cogent argument he had in fact developed.

We would be glad to send you, on request, a corrected copy of Dean Bunn's message.

THE GARGOYLE

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

Vol. 7 No. 1 Autumn 1975

Ruth B. Doyle, editor

Publication office, Law School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Second class postage paid at Madison, Wis. and Waterloo, Wis.

Postmaster's Note: Please send form 3579 to "Gargoyle", University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wisconsin.

Subscription Price: 50¢ per year for members, \$1.00 per year for non-members.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Dean Is Gone— Long Live The Dean	2
Greetings From The Acting Dean	3
Book Award For Alex Brooks	4
An Irish Summer	4
A Noble (And Successful) Experiment	5
Tuerkheimer Returns To The Law School	5
Legal Assistance to Inmates	6
Where Are You Now?	12
Things Are Tough All Over	13
James E. Jones Jr. Wears Many Hats	13
Many Professors On Leave, 1975-76	14
Visiting Lecturers Take Their Places	14
CLEO Comes to Wisconsin	15
MacDonalds to Far East	15
ALI-ABA Pioneers In Continuing Education For Lawyers	16
Notice To All Alumni	16
WLAA Annual Fund Drive— Volunteers Needed	17
New Hastie Fellows	17
Summer Sessions Continue To Grow	18

THE GARGOYLE

THE DEAN IS GONE—

LONG LIVE THE DEAN

On the last Friday of June, with a friendly wave of farewell, Dean George Bunn vacated his office and took off on a vacation trip to California. He and his wife Anne spent a couple of weeks en route with their camper. In August they were in the High Sierras on a trek. During the first semester, 1975-76, Professor Bunn will be back in Madison to serve as one of the law professors who supervise the work of law students who have clinical placements at the Center for Public Representation. At its summer meeting, the State Bar of Wisconsin honored Dean Bunn for his successful efforts to foster good relations between the Law School and the Bar.

* * *

On Monday morning, June 30, Associate Dean Orrin Helstad became Acting Dean. Because of his long experience as teacher and administrator, the transition was smooth, and the general atmosphere is relaxed and purposeful.

Good thing, too. The search for a permanent Dean will continue. It may be another year before the vacancy is filled on a semi-permanent basis. It appears that there are no permanent law school deans anymore. Abner Brodie, Chairman of the Search and Screen Committee, has expressed optimism, however, that next year's Committee will be able to find a person who meets the high standards of scholarly activities, interest in legal education and leadership qualities which the Committee and Chancellor have set for the job. He noted "an understanding and sympathetic response to the needs of the School" on the part of the Regents and the Madison Campus administration.

* * *

Dean Helstad is a Wisconsin native. He graduated from Blair High School, spent two years at what is now the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse and another year on the Madison campus before going to Law School. His Law School class had its 25th reunion in May, 1975. He served as Note Editor of the Wisconsin Law Review, and was chosen a member of Coif.

* * *

After 10 years as a research associate with the Wisconsin Legislative Council, he joined the Law School faculty in 1961. He has taught courses in Commercial Law, Creditor's Rights, Land Use Controls and Local Government Law, among others.

CORRECTION AVAILABLE

The Gargoyle, of Summer, 1975 (Vol. 6, No. 4) carried Dean Bunn's last statement in the Battle of the Budget. Two columns were reversed, with the effect that what the Dean appeared to be saying made much less sense than the cogent argument he had in fact developed.

We would be glad to send you, on request, a corrected copy of Dean Bunn's message.

THE GARGOYLE

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

Vol. 7 No. 1

Autumn 1975

Ruth B. Doyle, editor

Publication office, Law School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Second class postage paid at Madison, Wis. and Waterloo, Wis.

Postmaster's Note: Please send form 3579 to "Gargoyle", University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wisconsin.

Subscription Price: 50¢ per year for members, \$1.00 per year for non-members.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Dean Is Gone— Long Live The Dean	2
Greetings From The Acting Dean	3
Book Award For Alex Brooks	4
An Irish Summer	4
A Noble (And Successful) Experiment	5
Tuerkheimer Returns To The Law School	5
Legal Assistance to Inmates	6
Where Are You Now?	12
Things Are Tough All Over	13
James E. Jones Jr. Wears Many Hats	13
Many Professors On Leave, 1975-76	14
Visiting Lecturers Take Their Places	14
CLEO Comes to Wisconsin	15
MacDonalds to Far East	15
ALI-ABA Pioneers In Continuing Education For Lawyers	16
Notice To All Alumni	16
WLAA Annual Fund Drive— Volunteers Needed	17
New Hastie Fellows	17
Summer Sessions Continue To Grow	18

THE GARGOYLE

GREETINGS

FROM THE ACTING DEAN

As the Editor of the Gargoyle has just told you, I became the Acting Dean of the Law School at the beginning of July. I expect my tenure to be even less permanent than that of most deans. Fortunately, I can start my tenure with a considerable degree of optimism.

You will recall that in the immediately preceding issues of the Gargoyle, former Dean George Bunn reported to you in either pessimistic or optimistic tones, depending on the status of the budget battle as of the particular moment. I can now report that the "good guys" eventually won. A total of \$236,800 for the biennium, above what we thought in our most pessimistic moments we were going to get, was added to the Law School's budget, thanks to the efforts of a number of people, including alumni and other friends of the Law School both in and out of the Legislature.

This money will enable us to continue and strengthen a number of programs which at times within the past year we thought we would have to abandon. We will be able to continue our clinical program at least at the same level as in the past, continue our small section program and intensive Legal Writing program for first year students, continue to offer two sections of General Practice each year and continue our extensive offerings of lecturer-taught courses in the trial court and trial advocacy area.

I do not wish to imply that the financial problems of the Law School have been solved. For the most part, we merely are continuing programs which we have had in the past, funded now by state funds rather than from federal and foundation grants. We still have too many large classes and too few seminars. We clearly will need to continue to strive for improvements. We will need to continue to rely heavily on both the moral and financial support of our alumni. Nevertheless, in an age of austerity, I feel we have made real progress. Our students will continue to get an excellent education. And so I look forward to the 1975-76 academic year with optimism.

Orrin L. Helstad



Prof. Orrin Helstad



STATE STREET 1974

REMEMBER?

SEE PAGE 16

AN IRISH SUMMER

A United Nations study which seeks to establish an equitable system of international taxation to which the developing nations of Africa and the western countries subscribe has provided *Professor Charles Irish* with a Kissinger-like summer, travelling from capital to capital in western Europe and Africa.

The absence of enforceable tax systems in the African nations has slowed development, because revenue needed is not available. Taxes on property owned and income earned within the countries are hard to collect. In Zambia, for example, the many thousands of sole proprietors of shops, taxies, taverns, etc. pay no taxes at all. Taxes on international transactions—such as royalties on exported raw materials—are more often evaded than not.

Competition for foreign trade and foreign exchange among the African nations has so far prevented the development of a sound system of payments by the nations of western Europe.

The U.N. Economic Commission for Africa seeks to change all that through a simple treaty in which the developing countries will agree with each other on a single system which will be fair and workable—producing revenues on the same basis for all.

After months of study of the African economies, Professor Irish started his journeys at the close of the school year in May by visiting the governments of England, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany. He sought from each of them some tentative agreement on the terms which would be necessary to encourage international trade and at the same time provide revenue for the development programs of the African nations.

Thus armed with an understanding of the problems faced by Western nations which serve as the market for African products, Professor Irish proceeded to conferences in Ethiopia, Tunisia, Egypt, Kenya, Botswana, Nigeria and Ghana. All arrangements for his visits and introductions to the economic ministers were made by the United Nations representatives in the African nations.

The goal of the mission is the preparation of a multi-nation treaty. Professor Irish's report will be presented to a conference of the African nations during 1976.

Professor Irish believes that such a treaty will provide a solution to some of Africa's economic problems—but certainly not all.

The United States is a relatively small beneficiary of African raw materials, and does not figure at all in the negotiations at this stage.

Prof. Irish



BOOK AWARD FOR ALEX BROOKS

Because he has taught a summer course in the Law School for the past 10 summers, the announcement that Professor Brooks has been awarded the Guttmacher Prize for his book on *Law, Psychiatry and Mental Health* by the American Psychiatric Association will be of interest to many alumni.

During his stay in Wisconsin this past summer, he appeared on a panel at the summer meeting of the State Bar of Wisconsin. His intriguing subject was that of dangerousness.

Recent decisions in a number of federal courts have said that a person cannot be institutionalized as a mental patient against his or her will unless it is determined that release would provide real danger to the person or others.

Professor Brooks is a senior Faculty member at Rutgers University Law School, Newark.

A NOBLE (AND SUCCESSFUL) EXPERIMENT

Professor June Weisberger took up the challenge to provide a complete course in Trusts and Estates (3 credits) during the University's now officially established intersession—May 19 to June 6.

The class began at 9:15 every morning and ended at 12:00. The participants reported that the time went quickly. Mrs. Weisberger lectured only part of the time—particularly in the final meetings. The course included a visit to the Probate Court. Each student wrote a paper, and completed a will-drafting exercise. There was a regular examination at the end of the course.

The experiment awaits a detailed evaluation; student opinions have been requested. Immediate reactions from both teacher (having read the papers and exams) and the students were heartening. Students reported a feeling of accomplishment on the completion of such an intensive task. The Professor acknowledges a qualified success, although she would make a few relatively minor changes another time—allowing a day or two to elapse between the class and the examination, for example. She does feel that a full semester's work was covered successfully.

For the students enrolled, it provided a profitable use for three weeks which might otherwise have been idle.



Prof. Weisberger

This is an example of the changes in legal education, developed not because of any grand plan, but because they make sense, to students and faculty; both groups are becoming more flexible in the approach to legal education.

TUERKHEIMER RETURNS TO THE LAW SCHOOL

In the fall of 1973, *Professor Frank Tuerkheimer* took leave of the Law School to serve in Washington on the staff of the Water-



Prof. Tuerkheimer

gate Special Prosecutor as an Associate Special Prosecutor.

He has now returned to academe; he began by teaching Evidence for seven weeks in the summer session. Although the 18 months he and his family spent in Washington were exciting and an historically unique experience, they are glad to be back in Madison.

While in the Special Prosecutor's office, Professor Tuerkheimer was in charge of the investigation into possible violations of law arising out of contributions made by dairy interests. This investigation led to charges against Associated Milk Producers, Inc., two of its former officers, two former attorneys for AMPI, two principals of a computer service firm doing business with AMPI, a former campaign manager of Hubert Humphrey and former Treasury-Secretary Connolly. All but Connolly, the former Humphrey campaign manager and one of the lawyers pleaded guilty. The three contested cases ended with guilty verdicts in two cases and an acquittal in the Connolly case. Professor Tuerkheimer was the chief prosecution attorney in the Connolly case. Connolly was represented by Edward Bennett Williams. The trial, before a D.C. jury, lasted three weeks.

In addition, Tuerkheimer argued a mandamus action before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals dealing with the power of a federal judge to contravene the provisions of a plea agreement reached between government and defense attorneys. He also dealt with the White House, the Senate Select (Ervin) Committee and the House Judiciary (Impeachment) Committee on issues related to the dairy investigation. Five Assistant Special Prosecutors worked with Professor Tuerkheimer on these various matters.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO INMATES

By John Norsetter

Class of 1971

*Supervising attorney in Legal
Assistance to Inmates Program.*

The increasingly wide variety of services for which government money is spent has had an impact on social service programs throughout the country. Agencies representing everything from day care centers to vocational counselling to various components of the criminal justice and mental health systems find themselves vying for a limited amount of funds. Even within the criminal justice system, controversy exists over where money should be spent. Should some of it be used to compensate the victims of crime, to improve law enforcement and crime control, to provide more judges and prosecutors for speedy processing of cases, or for community based treatment facilities? Some persons contend more should be spent on "crime prevention" social service programs such as alcohol and drug counselling, family support services, and increased educational and vocational opportunities.

Given these sometimes competing philosophies concerning government expenditures in this area, certain groups have traditionally been given lower priority in the allocation of available resources. One such group is the inmates of correctional and mental health facilities, and thus the provision of adequate legal services for this

group has been difficult to achieve. Partially due to a lack of any organized representation on their behalf, partially due to public attitudes concerning the personal and monetary loss sustained by victims of crime, and partially because deviant behavior is something the public would generally prefer not to think about, the legal needs of these inmates are, in comparison to most groups, generally unfulfilled. With this difficult decision-making process as a frame of reference, it is encouraging to note that the state of Wisconsin, long considered to have one of the more humane and better administered correctional and mental health systems in the country, also has one of the most comprehensive systems of post conviction and post commitment legal assistance to inmates. The system encompasses state programs supported by federal Law Enforcement Assistance funds and a state-supported program which operates out of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

On April 23, 1975, the legislature's joint finance committee voted to add \$172,800 to the law school's biennial budget above what Governor Lucey's Executive Budget recommended. Included in this amount was \$127,700 designated to assist in the continuation of the Legal Assistance to Inmates

Program. LAIP, a joint law school and U.W. Extension activity, was in danger of being discontinued due to a lack of funds. Initially funded by foundation grants and later by federal LEAA funds through the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, the program was jeopardized by the termination of support from these sources. WCCJ policy attempts to encourage local or state government assumption of financial responsibility for programs deemed to be worthy of long-term continuation and it was for this that the joint finance committee's action provided. The budget bill subsequently passed both houses of the legislature and was signed by Governor Lucey on July 29, 1975.

The specific line item appropriation for LAIP provided an essential component of funding for the program, which also receives direct financial support from the State of Wisconsin Division of Corrections, the Division of Mental Hygiene, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Funding responsibilities for the program serves both the educational needs of the law school and the legal services needs of inmates held in institutions in Wisconsin. This scheme provides for a program which serves the legal needs of over 3,000 inmates and helps expose about 100 law students each year to the correctional process and various aspects of the criminal justice system.

The legal assistance program, which is offered as a law school course, began under the supervision of Professor Frank J. Remington of the U.W. Law School faculty in 1963. It has expanded, both in terms of staff and numbers of students involved, as program members developed a greater sensitivity to the services legally trained persons could provide for inmates and as financial support for the program increased.

Currently, there are 7 attorneys, both full and part-time, who supervise the work of students rendering legal assistance to the inmates of Waupun State Prison, the Green Bay Reformatory, the Wisconsin Home for Women Tacheedah, the Wisconsin Correctional Institutions at Fox Lake and Kettle Moraine, the Correctional Camp System, Central State Hospital, Mendota Mental Health Institute and the Federal Correctional Institution at Oxford, Wisconsin.

In addition to Professor Remington, program staff members include attorneys Jon Axelrod, Barbara Bird, Walter Dickey, Kevin Lyons, John Norsetter and Eric Schulenburg. The staff members bring a variety of teaching and practice skills to the program, with each staff member assuming primary responsibility for one or more mental health or correctional institutions. A seminar is conducted concurrent with the course in which problems relating to post-conviction practice, as well as broader issues relating to corrections and the criminal justice system, are discussed.

A course in law and corrections, which stresses a combination of prisoner's rights issues, constitutional law and post conviction remedies is taught by Walter Dickey. This course, which is not a requirement for participation in the legal assistance to inmates program, has attracted law students, persons from other criminal justice professions such as police and social work. It also provides students in LAIP with the opportunity to learn about litigation directed against the institutions, in which the program itself does not become directly involved.

In its present form, the legal assistance program provides both diagnostic and remedial legal services. Each student, working under the supervision of a licensed attorney, is assigned to an institution and conducts interviews of inmates. In general, at the diagnostic stage newly admitted inmates are asked questions regarding: the likelihood of appeal or post conviction attack; the existence of intra- or interstate detainers; whether they desire to challenge parole or probation revocations; and the existence of civil problems, such as family-related matters or debts.

Inmates who are not new admissions are seen upon request by the inmate. Remedial legal services include assistance in: the use of post conviction remedies in state and federal court; dealing with detainers; applications for executive clemency; making motions to reduce or amend sentence; review of parole and probation revocation decisions; and, in some instances, civil matters. Many of the civil law problems are referred to the Corrections Legal Services Program or to an appropriate local legal aid organization.

Complaints about treatment within the institution are raised administratively in the Department of Health and Social Services and the Bureau of Prisons. This may involve discussing the problem with a social worker or correctional administrator or advising the inmate to use the institutional complaint procedure. If administrative action is not satisfactory, it is suggested that the inmate contact the Corrections Legal Services Program which does handle, for

state inmates, court challenges to existing institutional programs and practices. The legal assistance to inmates program does not bring legal actions against particular institutions for specific complaints about institutional practices or treatment of inmates.

During 1974, the program dealt in one form or another with the legal problems of about 1700 inmates of state correctional and mental health institutions. In addition program members saw another 200 inmates at the Federal Correctional Institution at Oxford, Wisconsin.

The program has both a service objective and an educational objective. Both are important to the state of Wisconsin. Educationally the objectives are at least fourfold:

(1) Most importantly, the law student is given an opportunity to observe closely the human consequence of criminal conviction and mental commitment. Every day, lawyers give advice and make decisions which have a profound impact upon the lives of individuals. Too often a lawyer does so without understanding the consequences of his advice or his decisions. The result has often been devastating. For example, in the past, lawyers have on occasion argued that their clients were incompetent to stand trial, assuming that a determination of incompetency would be better than a criminal conviction. In part this as-

sumption was based upon a naive impression that those held to be incompetent went to a hospital much like that with which the average citizen is familiar. It often reflected also an assumption that the period of incarceration would be shorter than it would be were there a criminal conviction. In reality the commitment was to a maximum security institution, much like a prison, and the period of incarceration very often exceeded the time which would have been served had there been a criminal conviction.

(2) The program enables the law student to gain an understanding of the professional role of the lawyer. In the past, members of the bar have been uncertain of their responsibility, particularly in situations involving young people and persons alleged to be mentally ill. It is not easy to know whether a lawyer's responsibility is to keep the person out of an institution, on the one hand, or to obtain for him some form of treatment which will help resolve his delinquency or mental illness. The best way to work through this very difficult professional judgment is to learn of the impact of commitment on the individual. Persons who know institutions and who have learned about people confined in institutions are much better able, as lawyers, to understand the function which they are called upon to perform when asked to represent an individual facing possible institutionalization.

A LAIP program member learns, by virtue of the spectrum of problems with which he deals, to redefine what "being a lawyer" means. Often, a person will come to the program with a narrow, litigation-oriented concept of the role of an attorney. He frequently finds, however, that his client's goals are better achieved through informal negotiations than through court or administrative agency proceedings.

The student also finds that problems which seem of small significance for someone on the outside can be overwhelming for someone confined in an institution. An appreciation of this fact helps the student to realize that the majority of the problems which are important to inmates are those which would not result in the inmate's release or a substantial reduction in his sentence. Thus, the inmate who can leave the institution knowing that his mortgage has not been foreclosed, or that he can qualify for an occupational drivers license, is often relieved and in a better position to cope with problems on the outside than the inmate who, by virtue of some court action, has had his mandatory release date advanced several months.

(3) The Program affords an excellent opportunity to gain a better understanding of the criminal justice and mental health systems. The fact that students frequently must read trial transcripts of mental commitments provides an opportunity to see the criminal justice and mental health systems "in action." It is thought that the fact that the student can look at the trial or commitment proceedings with the advantage of "hindsight" enhances the value of the learning experience.

(4) The Program affords an opportunity for the student to develop specific lawyer skills. He/she must learn to interview and counsel hard-to-interview clients. These clients range from the most naive to the most sophisticated offender, from the seriously mentally ill or mentally defective person to the person with high educational achievement. Students have said that this experience makes subsequent interviewing of business clients seem simple by comparison. In addition, the student must learn how to deal effectively with administrative and institutional personnel if he is to achieve his client's goals. There is also an opportunity to deal with a wide range of agencies including prosecutors, defender offices, judges, probation and parole agents, members of the parole board, and others.

Conventional lawyer skills are also stressed. A student develops the ability to write letters effectively, to draft habeas corpus and executive clemency petitions, and to write briefs and memoranda. He confronts on numerous occasions the question of the ethical responsibility of the lawyer to his client and the relationship of one member of the bar (the student) to another member of the bar (the trial attorney), whose familiarity with the case can help provide valuable assistance to the program in pursuing post conviction relief.

Each student in LAIP works closely with a supervising attorney. A program member has the opportunity to define the legal problems confronting that person in the first instance. Often, what the client perceives to be a problem will not be the problem at all, or

will be only part of the problem. The student may confront an inmate who will distort or withhold facts or who, because of some mental incapacity, cannot communicate at all.

The student learns to identify and pursue the relevant facts and then to determine the legal issues they present. He then proposes a course of action and with his supervising attorney decides whether it is the most appropriate action to take.

This experience has benefits that differ significantly from those derived from more traditional law school courses. First, and most importantly, the problem involves a real person with whom the student must relate and to whom he has a professional responsibility. It is hard not to share the anxiety of an inmate wondering about his family's well-being and it is no easy task to tell a person, especially one you do not believe should be in an institution, that there is nothing you can do to affect his conviction or commitment.

Second, unlike most exam questions, problem solving for program members does not begin with a "given" statement of facts. On most occasions all the student knows when he sees an inmate for the first time is the inmate's name. He usually does not even know whether he will be dealing with a contract action, an alleged tort, or something relating to the inmate's conviction. Any additional information must be obtained from asking questions, writing letters, and making phone calls, all of which help to increase the student's ability to communicate effectively.

Institutionalized persons receiving the program's services benefit as well. The students and supervising attorneys who represent the inmates interests are enthusiastic advocates and have developed considerable expertise in this area of criminal law practice. Thus, the quality of representation given by the program is superior to that rendered by the jailhouse lawyer who does not have the background or the research and investigative resources at his disposal in the way the program does.

As mentioned before, the problems to which program members are exposed are extremely varied. Many are of the nature that someone "on the streets" would have, e.g., problems with a lease, a revoked drivers license, an impatient creditor, or a family problem, such as a divorce or support action. In many instances, at least temporarily, these problems seem of greater consequence to an inmate than the problems relating to the legality of his/her conviction or commitment.

There are differences, however, in the ability of these inmates, as compared to persons on the outside, to deal with their legal problems. Communication to the outside from within an institution can be a very frustrating process.

The basis of the problem for many is the lack of education and socialization. The institutions have a large number of persons with verbal aptitudes at below the sixth grade level, in spite of the fact that many of this group have been awarded high school diplomas

before they were incarcerated or committed. In addition, a criminally sophisticated person is not likely to be one who is adept at dealing with the "straight" world of administrative agencies, courts, judges, banks, and credit companies. Most inmates then, even if they have a legitimate defense or claim, have great difficulty articulating it in a convincing manner. They do not know the "right" place to write to get the information they need or that they might, for example, be successful in getting a creditor to toll principal and interest payments on a loan until they are released and working.

The program also achieves many goals of direct value to the inmates in relation to their convictions and commitments. When assessing these benefits it is important to realize that, in most instances, the further a case goes in the post conviction process the less likely is the inmate to obtain relief. Thus, a motion to withdraw a guilty plea, once it has been denied by the trial court and the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has relatively little chance of success. Cases in which a conviction is overturned and a new trial granted are but a small proportion of those initially filed by inmates seeking post conviction relief.

The program has had success at all levels of post conviction relief. Because of the large number of cases handled, and the previous lack of any systematic analysis of situations in which the program achieved its objective, it is impractical to attempt to chronicle five or six years of work. Nonetheless, it is enlightening to put down a few of the program's recent accomplishments because they show what a substantial benefit some inmates receive, as well as the variety of remedies and problems with which the program deals.

Habeas Corpus: In 1968 a Milwaukee juvenile was tried as an adult and found guilty of injury by conduct regardless of life (Wis. Stat. 940.23) and indecent behavior with a child (Wis. Stat. 944.11(2)). After exhausting state remedies, the petitioner pursued his case to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals where the court held the process by which he was waived into adult court was constitutionally deficient. The result of the petition was his release from prison and a return to his parents' home. He was assisted in the preparation of his petition by a student in the legal assistance program.

Habeas Corpus: An inmate in the Wisconsin correctional system, alleged that he was unlawfully denied representation by counsel at his parole revocation hearing. He was given assistance in drafting his habeas petition and represented by a legal assistance program student until counsel was appointed to represent the petitioner in the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. His case was remanded for further proceedings to determine if he should have been appointed counsel at his revocation hearing.

Habeas Corpus: The program has succeeded in getting several alleged federal parole violators released for failure by the U.S. Parole Board to provide the inmates with speedy revocation hearings.

These are some of the rare instances in which the program's work has resulted in a person's immediate release from confinement, as opposed to a reduction in sentence or an advanced parole eligibility.

Detainers: An inmate at the state prison had two detainers lodged against him by out-of-state authorities. These detainers were having an immediate and adverse effect on the inmate's security status and on his eligibility for certain job-training programs. As a result of efforts by two different program students both detainers were dropped, and the inmate is now participating in a Xerox training program.

Another inmate had three outstanding charges in his home state which he was concerned would either result in his arrest by Michigan authorities upon his release by Wisconsin, or which would effectively prohibit his returning to Michigan to see his father. The intern working on the case, citing the inmate's rehabilitative efforts in the institution, succeeded in getting all three complaints dismissed.

Administrative agency decisions: Under normal circumstances, social security disability benefits are awarded to sex offenders only upon a showing, supported by medical evidence, that they are psychotic. The legal assistance program recently won benefits for a sex offender who was alleged to have a personality disorder, a less severe form of mental disability. This decision, which is likely to be followed in future agency proceedings in this geographic area, is an important recognition of the disabilities and rights of persons committed by virtue of a more moderate degree of mental incapacity.

Credit for Time Served: Many inmates spend time in county jails before conviction, after conviction and before sentencing, and after sentencing but before their transfer to the correctional facility to which they are sentenced. Another group of persons spends up to 60 days each in Central State Hospital or some other facility pursuant to pre-sentence examinations under the Sex Crimes Law, observation orders, etc. Finally, some inmates spend time in a county jail awaiting parole or probation revocation proceedings.

Recent decisions by the Wisconsin Supreme Court have dealt with many aspects of such "jail time" situations and in some instances have clarified Wisconsin case law in the area. The program has been active in making motions to amend sentence on behalf of inmates who have spent time, particularly pre-conviction time, in county jails which has not been credited toward satisfaction of their sentences. The program this summer has been responsible for several successful motions involving pre-conviction jail time, including one which resulted in a reduction of 7 months in an inmate's sentence.

Petitions for reexamination: The legal assistance program has in a number of instances helped to obtain the release of persons committed involuntarily (under Ch. 51) or as incompetent to stand trial or as not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect, by preparing petitions for reexamination of their mental condition. While preparation of these petitions is not technically difficult, the fact remains that if the students were not available to prepare them some inmates who are eligible under current legal guidelines, would not be released.

Informal pressure or negotiation: An inmate at Central State Hospital was recently awarded \$800 in back pay from American Motors as a result of efforts by the program. Another inmate was committed to Central State Hospital as incompetent to stand trial on charges of carrying a concealed weapon and disorderly conduct. He was not, however, given the hearing mandated by *State v. McCredlin*, to determine if there was probable cause to believe he committed the crimes charged. Program personnel intervened on the inmate's behalf and the felony charge was soon dismissed, while a sentence of five days or a \$50 fine was imposed on the disorderly conduct charge. The five days was the amount of time the inmate had already spent in custody, so he was immediately released.

Law Reform: Because until recently there were few legal organizations which worked on behalf of inmates and because, even now, prisoners are generally considered to have low-priority problems, reform efforts in the law relating to post conviction remedies have proceeded slowly. The Legal Assistance to Inmates Program has participated in law reform efforts in at least two direct ways. The first is providing inmates with representation in cases which may have precedential value. While much of this litigation is done by the State Public Defender's office, the Program is the only organization in the state dealing with certain legal problems on a routine, high-volume basis (e.g., detainees). In addition, unlike the office of the State Public Defender, program representatives can go into the federal court system from which a significant number of the law reform decisions emerge.

Statutory changes affecting prisoners, e.g., statutes relating to good time, parole, time for filing motions, credit for time served, and sentencing provisions is another means of accomplishing law reform. Because of its involvement with inmate legal problems, program staff members have made recommendations on legislation designed to create a statewide legal services corporation, and on legislation providing for more protection of the rights of those against whom civil commitment proceedings have been initiated. Program staff members had substantial input into a bill that would provide statutory credit on sentences for time served in a variety of "jail time" situations.

Students in the program working on such law reform activities can learn a great deal about judicial decision making and the legislative process. They are also provided with a unique opportunity to have some influence upon the way society deals with institutionalized persons.

Another component of the legal assistance to inmates program and funded by the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice is the Post Conviction Defense Project. This program is currently staffed by Charles Vetzner and is designed to provide representation to state inmates in the federal court system.

This office makes use of referrals from LAIP and the State Public Defender's office as well as appointments by the Eastern and Western District Federal Courts in Wisconsin. It also provides students with an opportunity to do research on substantive and procedural issues.

Most of the cases handled by the Post Conviction Defense Project are taken with an eye towards preparation of Writs of Habeas Corpus to be sought in the federal court system. Occasionally this will require efforts in the state system to exhaust available state remedies (a pre-requisite to the consideration of a petition), but most of the project's work is done in the Wisconsin Federal District Courts, the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals and if necessary, the U.S. Supreme Court.

Thus, by virtue of support from both the state and federal government, the Law School and U.W. Extension administer a panoply of activities which could be broadly termed legal assistance to inmates. This assistance encompasses both state and federal institutions, and provides a range of services and law reform activities.

Participation in these programs has proved, on the basis of student evaluations, to be a valuable experience. The courses offered related to the programs rendering legal assistance to inmates help to give students a knowledge of the relevant law and procedure to complement their first-hand experiences with institutionalized persons and the correctional and mental health systems.

Certainly, provision of quality legal services for inmates from a source outside the institutions benefits society generally. Inmates are

less inclined toward complete cynicism and alienation from "the system." One inmate, upon having an out-of-state detainer dropped through the efforts of the program, wrote to the student involved in his case saying, "... you have helped to restore my faith in the legal system." While these efforts clearly do not effect instant rehabilitation, such an experience has positive aspects for both the inmate and the student. Elimination of the possibility for more intelligent or persuasive inmates (i.e., the jailhouse lawyers) to command some sort of reimbursement for their services is obviously desirable, because such barter systems almost always involve manipulation and exploitation.

Finally, programs such as this help to establish high standards in the administration of criminal justice. Students who were not previously inclined to do so have, by virtue of their participation in the program, decided to pursue careers in criminal law. One such student wrote, "Prior to this program, I did not intend to practice criminal law. Now I definitely plan to seek a criminal law job."

Mistakes and abuses can and do occur at any stage of a criminal case or civil commitment action, in revocation proceedings, etc. A systematic and competent program of post conviction relief helps to make "equal justice under law" more than a hollow platitude. This requires the type of commitment which students in the legal assistance program tend to evidence, and a greater number of knowledgeable people operating at all levels of the criminal justice system, which the program helps to provide.

WHERE ARE YOU NOW?

1975 has been a year of reminiscence and nostalgia. How many times have you said this year, "Whatever happened to old what's-his/her name?" The Bicentennial mood (looking backward) has captured us all—the *Gargoyle* included.

Can you help us to locate these old What's-Their-Names?

<i>Name</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Last Known Address</i>
Charles S. Voight	Class of '31	Phoenix, AZ
Robert R. Burgess	Class of '35	Racine, WI
Albert D. Nohr	Class of '36	Merrill, WI
Evlyn G. Overgard	Class of '38	Aberdeen, SD
Harold E. Rieve	Class of '42	Falls Church, VA
Edward G. Chambers	Class of '46	St. Paul, MN
Hart E. Meyer	Class of '47	Lawrenceville, IL
Mrs. Lawrence Fawcett	Class of '48	Weed Heights, NV
William A. Tincher	Class of '48	Palo Alto, CA
Rudy B. Wolter, Jr.	Class of '49	Tallahassee, FL
Launie M. Ziebell	Class of '51	McLean, VA
Edward L. Shenkenberg	Class of '52	Kansasville, WI
Joseph J. Peal	Class of '57	Monrovia, Liberia
John E. Thomas	Class of '62	Mequon, WI
James R. Cohen	Class of '63	Chicago, IL
Richard J. Scott	Class of '66	Paris
Robert O. Wienke	Class of '67	Milwaukee, WI
James P. Hargarten	Class of '68	San Francisco, CA
Harry W. Knight, Jr.	Class of '69	New York, NY
William B. Johnson	Class of '70	Seattle, WA

less inclined toward complete cynicism and alienation from "the system." One inmate, upon having an out-of-state detainer dropped through the efforts of the program, wrote to the student involved in his case saying, "... you have helped to restore my faith in the legal system." While these efforts clearly do not effect instant rehabilitation, such an experience has positive aspects for both the inmate and the student. Elimination of the possibility for more intelligent or persuasive inmates (i.e., the jailhouse lawyers) to command some sort of reimbursement for their services is obviously desirable, because such barter systems almost always involve manipulation and exploitation.

Finally, programs such as this help to establish high standards in the administration of criminal justice. Students who were not previously inclined to do so have, by virtue of their participation in the program, decided to pursue careers in criminal law. One such student wrote, "Prior to this program, I did not intend to practice criminal law. Now I definitely plan to seek a criminal law job."

Mistakes and abuses can and do occur at any stage of a criminal case or civil commitment action, in revocation proceedings, etc. A systematic and competent program of post conviction relief helps to make "equal justice under law" more than a hollow platitude. This requires the type of commitment which students in the legal assistance program tend to evidence, and a greater number of knowledgeable people operating at all levels of the criminal justice system, which the program helps to provide.

WHERE ARE YOU NOW?

1975 has been a year of reminiscence and nostalgia. How many times have you said this year, "Whatever happened to old what's-his/her name?" The Bicentennial mood (looking backward) has captured us all—the *Gargoyle* included.

Can you help us to locate these old What's-Their-Names?

<i>Name</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Last Known Address</i>
Charles S. Voight	Class of '31	Phoenix, AZ
Robert R. Burgess	Class of '35	Racine, WI
Albert D. Nohr	Class of '36	Merrill, WI
Evlyn G. Overgard	Class of '38	Aberdeen, SD
Harold E. Rieve	Class of '42	Falls Church, VA
Edward G. Chambers	Class of '46	St. Paul, MN
Hart E. Meyer	Class of '47	Lawrenceville, IL
Mrs. Lawrence Fawcett	Class of '48	Weed Heights, NV
William A. Tincher	Class of '48	Palo Alto, CA
Rudy B. Wolter, Jr.	Class of '49	Tallahassee, FL
Launie M. Ziebell	Class of '51	McLean, VA
Edward L. Shenkenberg	Class of '52	Kansasville, WI
Joseph J. Peal	Class of '57	Monrovia, Liberia
John E. Thomas	Class of '62	Mequon, WI
James R. Cohen	Class of '63	Chicago, IL
Richard J. Scott	Class of '66	Paris
Robert O. Wienke	Class of '67	Milwaukee, WI
James P. Hargarten	Class of '68	San Francisco, CA
Harry W. Knight, Jr.	Class of '69	New York, NY
William B. Johnson	Class of '70	Seattle, WA

THINGS ARE TOUGH

ALL OVER

This year resident tuition at the Law School reaches \$900 for the first time. (Many of us, including the *Gargoyle* remember the anguish generated when tuition went from \$32.50 to \$37.50—per semester.) Non-residents pay \$2856 for the year. The amount of tuition is set after the state budget is adopted. Students, through tuition, pay a substantial percentage of the cost of instruction, making up the difference between actual costs and state appropriations.

We are not alone. The Harvard Alumni Bulletin reveals that Harvard students will pay \$2950, plus a health fee of \$150. At Chicago it is \$3600, at Columbia, \$3740, Pennsylvania will charge \$3760, Stanford \$3810 and Yale, \$3750. All have had major increases in 1975-76.

* * *

HURST SPEAKS TO ABA CONFERENCE

On June 14, *Professor Willard Hurst* was one of the speakers at a conference on Federal and State roles in establishing standards of conduct for corporate management. The Conference was brought together by the ABA Committee on Federal Regulation and Securities, Section on Corporations, Banking and Business Law.

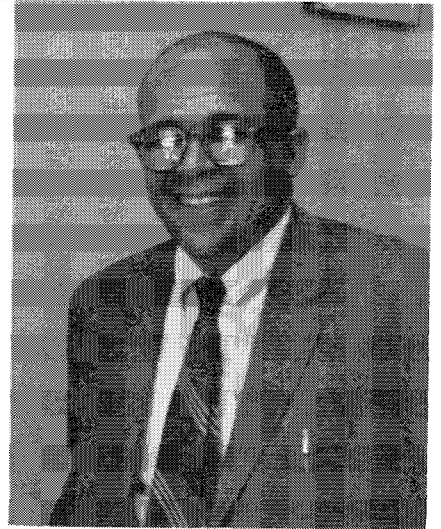
Ever since he joined the Law School Faculty in 1969, Professor James E. Jones Jr. (Class of '56) has carried a heavy load of civic and professional responsibilities. During recent months, his calendar included the following:

Participation in a conference jointly sponsored by the New York School of Industrial and Labor Relations (Cornell University) and the U.S. Department of Labor on the subject of *Evaluating the Effects of the Federal Contract Compliance Program* on May 8 and 9, 1975, where he served as a discussant for three papers on the Legal and Institutional Aspects of the Federal Contract Compliance.

Participation in the seventh annual conference of the Recruitment and Training Program, Inc., June 4-8 in Washington. His part of the program concerned Resolving Conflicts Between Affirmative Action and the Seniority System.

Lecturer on *Insights into the Intent and Implementation of Judicial Mandates*, as part of the Iowa Governor's Conference on Understanding Affirmative Action, February 27, 1975, at Drake University.

JAMES E. JONES JR. WEARS MANY HATS



James E. Jones, Jr.

Consultant to Washington, D.C., Board of Higher Education on development of a policy of labor-management relations. The Federal City College and the D.C. Teachers College are presently the institutions under control of the Board of Higher Education.

One of the speakers at a workshop, Affirmative Action for Jobs: *The Battle Against Discrimination and Layoff and Dismissal* which was part of the program at the NAACP national convention in Washington on July 1, 1975.

Member of the Committee on Standards and Goals of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice which conducted a series of ten public hearings around Wisconsin to seek suggestions on *What to Do About Youth in Trouble*. He sits on a sub-committee on apprehension and detection. Professor Margo Melli serves on the sub-committee on Adjudication.

cont. on page 19

MANY PROFESSORS

ON LEAVE, 1975-76

Leaves of absence for research and leaves to participate in various public service positions are traditional at the University of Wisconsin Law School. These leaves have several useful functions: (a) For many faculty members they serve as a substitute for a sabbatical leave policy—a respite from teaching and a time for renewal. This is important in an institution which officially does not have a sabbatical leave policy. (b) They provide an important service to other University departments and to state and federal agencies which seek the expertise which our faculty members often can provide. (c) The leaves are important for budgetary reasons because the law school budget in recent years has not been large enough to support every member of the faculty at any given time.

It may be that uncertainties about the recent budget caused more than the usual number to seek outside commitments for 1975-76. Opportunities for Wisconsin faculty members were not wanting, it seems.

Professor William Whitford will be a Fulbright Professor of Law at University of Nairobi (Kenya); Professor Gordon Baldwin is serving as an Assistant to the Counselor of the United States State Department; Professor Sam-

continued on page 19

VISITING LECTURERS

TAKE THEIR PLACES

A number of distinguished members of the Bar have agreed to teach on a part-time basis during the year. Some of them have been part of the Law School scene for many years. Others are new. They are:

A. Roy Anderson of the Madison firm of LaFollette, Sinykin, Anderson and Abrahamson is teaching Professional Responsibilities.

Daniel W. Hildebrand of the Madison firm of Ross & Stevens, S.C. is teaching Federal Jurisdiction.

James Shellow of the Milwaukee firm of Shellow & Shellow is conducting a course in Advanced Criminal Procedure.

Gerald T. Conklin and Michael W. Wilcox of the Madison firm of Boardman, Suhr, Curry and Field are teaching a course in Client Counseling.

Accounting and Law will be offered by Ted Gunkel, a Madison accountant.

William A. Chatterton of the Madison firm of Ross & Chatterton is teaching a course on Creditor-Debtor Relations.

A seminar in Problems of Consumer Law is under the direction of James D. Jeffries, Assistant Attorney General.

Conrad G. Goodkind, Deputy Commissioner of Securities for Wisconsin, is teaching a seminar in state securities law.

Joseph F. Thomas, Executive Council for Consumer Affairs, is teaching a seminar in Legislative Problems.

The following trial lawyers will teach courses in Trial Court and Trial Advocacy:

1) Robert L. Habush of the Milwaukee firm of Habush, Glick, Habush, Davis & Murphy;

2) J. Richard Long of Beloit;

3) Frank A. Ross, Jr. of the Madison firm of Ross & Chatterton;

4) James R. Cole of the Madison firm of Ross and Stevens, S.C.;

5) Francis R. Croak of the Milwaukee firm of Cook & Franke;

6) Paul C. Gartzke of the Madison firm of Bieberstein, Cooper, Bruemmer, Gartzke & Hanson;

7) Richard L. Cates of the Madison firm of Lawton & Cates

PROFESSORS ON LEAVE

continued from page 14

uel Mermin is a Fulbright Professor in Japan. Professor Lawrence Church will be Visiting Professor at Brigham Young University in the second semester; Professor Stephen Cohen is a Visiting Professor at Stanford.

Several faculty members will be on part-time leave from the Law School to other departments of the University. Professors Neil Komesar, Joel Handler, Thomas Heller, Gerald Thain and James E. Jones, Jr. will teach and do research in the departments of Economics, Environmental Studies and Industrial Relations. Professors David Trubek, George Bunn and Arlen Christenson are employed part-time at the Center for Public Representation. Smongeski Research Professorships will be held by Professor Frank Tuerkheimer in the first semester, and Professor Stephen Herzberg in the second.

* * *

JONES

continued from page 13

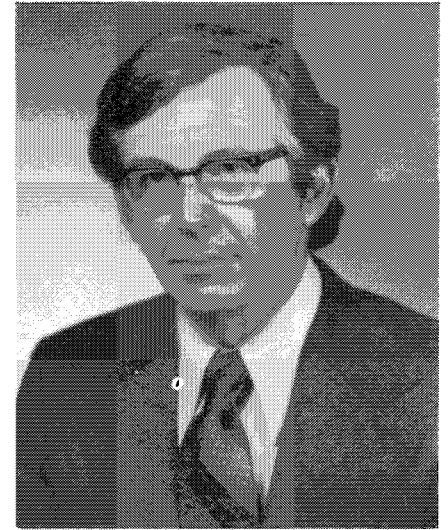
A past Director of the Industrial Relations Research Institute, the UW-Madison Graduate School of Industrial Relations, he is the Director of the Center for the Study of Equal Employment and Affirmative Action which is associated with the IRRI. The Center and CLEW co-sponsored the program "Making Title VII Pay" at the Madison Center last November.

Professor Jones is a member of the Madison Police and Fire Commission, the State Manpower Planning Council and The Public Review Board of the International Union UAW.

THE GARGOYLE



Betty MacDonald



James MacDonald

MACDONALDS

continued from page 15

including professors, government officials, activist citizens. Small working meetings were often attended by members of single groups, such as newsmen, students, and labor leaders.

The audiences' appetites were enormous, according to Professor MacDonald. The joint lectures lasted an hour and the question period was more often than not two hours long.

They were interviewed on radio and television. Several newspapers provided them with extensive cov-

erage. In Osaka, they were the guests on a major radio morning show (estimated audience, more than a million), the first time that program had used consecutive translation.

Professor and Mrs. MacDonald visited USIS centers in six cities of Japan over a three week period. In Maylasia, they were programed in Kwala Lumpur, and Penang, with side trips to Singapore and Hong Kong. In the Philippines they worked only in Manila, where they spent four days.

UW—Madison does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, or religion in its education programs or activities. This statement is published, in part, to fulfill requirements of Section 86.9 of Title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, which implements Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Inquiries about the policy may be directed to the appropriate campus admitting or employing office or to the campus Affirmative Action Office, 175 Bascom Hall.

CLEO COMES

TO WISCONSIN

Do not confuse CLEO with LEO

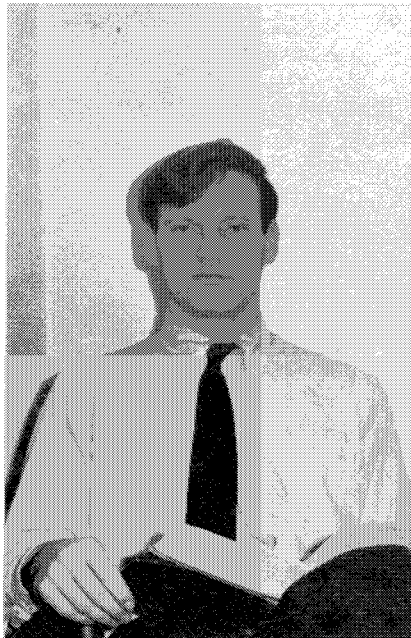
The Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) is a federally funded project, sponsored by the American Bar Association, the Association of American Law Schools, the La Raza National Lawyers Association, and the National Bar Association.

Its purpose is to provide some pre-law experience to educationally disadvantaged students. Three hundred students are selected from many applicants to attend one of the 7 institutes held each summer. Each summer since 1969, there have been CLEO Institutes in various law schools throughout the country. In summer, 1975, it was Wisconsin's turn for the Midwest Institute.

Professor Lawrence Church served as director of the program. He was assisted by Wisconsin Professors Herzberg and Kidwell and Professor Holm from Southern Illinois University and Dean Slagle from Ohio State. There were also several teaching assistants, six of them from Wisconsin. As there were only 31 students, a highly intensive program was possible for the six-week course. Almost all of the students obtained admission to law school; three or four will remain in Madison as members of the first-year class. All expenses were paid by the CLEO program—salaries of faculty and living expenses of the students. Graduates of the program receive scholarships of \$1,000 each year during attendance in law school.

The CLEO Institute consisted of courses dealing with issues frequently encountered in first-year courses. The development of writing skills and of the methods of legal analysis were emphasized throughout the program. Each student submitted some four written papers of legal substance each week. The CLEO Faculty evaluated the work of each student, using class participation and preparation, written exercises and examinations.

Faculty members working in the Institute during June and July reported that the students were articulate and diligent. All who are admitted to law school are expected to be successful law students.



Prof. Church

MacDONALDS

TO FAR EAST

It was because of *Betty MacDonald's* long time and effective service through the League of Women Voters in Madison, in Wisconsin and in Washington, D.C. that she and her husband, *Professor James MacDonald*, were invited by the U.S. State Department (United States Information Agency) to visit the USIA centers in Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines during five weeks of the early summer, mid-May to mid-June.

Citizen Participation in Government was their assigned mission. They gave joint lectures and conducted small discussion groups. Audiences varied from 150 at several Center programs to 6 in small working meetings. Mrs. MacDonald spoke of methods used by citizens in the United States to influence legislation; Mr. MacDonald spoke about litigation in the United States as a way of influencing public policy, particularly in the areas of land use, air and water pollution, and other controversies over environmental quality.

Most who attended these meetings were invited guests, selected by the USIS because of their interests in environment issues and in mobilizing citizens to take greater part in community decisions. The lecture groups were diverse—

continued on page 19

ALI-ABA PIONEERS IN CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR LAWYERS

All lawyers are observing and wondering about the trend toward certified specialization of members of the Bar and its companion, the developing requirements for continuing legal education.

For 11 years, a program has been sponsored on the University of Wisconsin campus by the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association (ALI-ABA). The University of Wisconsin Extension Law Department has been local sponsor, and Professor Arnon Allen has been the coordinator.

This year, from June 22-28, ALI-ABA offered courses in *Advanced Business Tax Planning* and *Estate Planning in Depth*. The latter was the fourth in an annual series, updated periodically to reflect the latest changes in practice.



Arnon Allen



SEE IT NOW STATE STREET SEPTEMBER, 1975

The Faculty for the Estate Planning series included 17 practicing attorneys and university professors of law, while 19 faculty taught the course on Advanced Business

Tax Planning. A total of 450 students attended the courses in Madison—just two of 16 programs sponsored by ALI-ABA all over the United States.

NOTICE TO ALL ALUMNI

A year ago we reported that there would be a chapter about the Law School in a volume prepared to celebrate the University's 125th anniversary, entitled *A Resourceful University*—the University-Madison in its 125th year. We have a number of reprints of this chapter, and would like to send you one, on request. No charge.

WLAA ANNUAL FUND DRIVE

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

WLAA's staff is working on next fall's annual fund drive. Executive Director Bill Lewis said he will emphasize finding volunteers to make personal contact with our alumni.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that the major share of WLAA funds have been used in the past for student financial aids. "This continues to be an area of need," he said, "but it is becoming increasingly apparent that alumni funds are needed in other areas as well." He noted that alumni funds at some other law schools he has visited are used in a variety of ways in support of the instructional program.

"Committed volunteers are the key to any successful fund drive," Bill said. "However, most potential volunteers fear they will be committing themselves to more than a few hours of work. If they

say "yes" once, they fear they will be called upon again and again. We must take steps to avoid this reaction if we are to build a large volunteer network." Bill hopes to have each volunteer assigned no more than 15 U.W. law grads to contact in whatever way he or she chooses. This should not take more than 2-5 hours of work. If there aren't enough volunteers in an area, then some alumni simply will not be assigned to volunteers. "Above all," Bill emphasized, "we must not overload our volunteers."

It may take 3 to 5 years to find enough volunteers to cover all alumni. If you are willing to donate a few hours of your time to this year's fund drive, please fill out the coupon below and mail it to the Law School.

NEW HASTIE FELLOWS

Two new William H. Hastie fellows have been added to the Law School community. They are Victoria Palacios, a recent graduate of the University of Nebraska Law School and Joseph Sales, who earned his JD degree at the University of Miami Law School in Coral Gables, Florida.

They will succeed Nancy and Daniel Bernstine who have left Madison after three semesters. Mr. Bernstine has joined the faculty at Howard University Law School.

The Hastie Fellows are members of minority groups who are interested in law school teaching careers. Half their time is committed to research and study leading to the LL.M. degree. The other half is devoted to providing academic assistance to participants in the Legal Education Opportunities Program. This includes making arrangements for study groups, encouraging informal student-faculty interchange and other projects designed to increase reading and writing skills.

continued on page 18

I would like to help with the 1975-76 WLAA FUND DRIVE:

_____ 2- 5 hours

_____ Other (please specify)

_____ 5-10 hours

Name: _____ Class _____

Address: _____

_____ ZIP CODE

Telephone: Office _____

Home _____

HAVE YOU MOVED?

PLEASE LET

US KNOW

WHERE.

GARGOYLE

continued from page 17

The fellowships are named to honor William H. Hastie, a distinguished senior Federal Appeals Court judge and former Dean of the Howard Law School.

Ms. Palacios is a native of Standardville, Utah. Her undergraduate degree was earned at the University of Utah. While in Law School, she was a teaching assistant at the CLEO (Council on Legal Education Opportunity) Institute at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. Also, while a student, she was Director of the Student Tutorial Service, co-sponsored by the Chicano students and the Utah Law School. She is married and has one child.

Mr. Sales received his Bachelor's degree from the University of Georgia. Before going to Law School he was a junior high school social studies teacher. He was on the Dean's list in Law School. A member of the Black American Law Students Association, he took a very active role in the recruitment of minority students for the Miami Law School. He is also married and the father of one.

Summer session has been part of the academic program of the Law School since the early 20th century. In the aftermath of World War II, there was a 3rd full semester offered during the summer. In addition to regular summer offerings, the Summer Program course and its successor, the General Practice Course, kept many students enrolled during the summer to get the practical requirements for graduation. The pre-admission screening program for several years had 70-80 students competing for places in the first-year class.

During the past two years, there has been an expansion of the regular curricular offerings during the summer session so that some students can earn all or a substantial part of a semester's credit by attending summer school. The shortage of summer jobs and the rising costs of education have combined to encourage many students to finish law school in 2½ years instead of three.

During summer, 1975, there were 329 students enrolled in the various sessions, which now include the intersession (see article on Professor June Weisberger's course), the ten weeks session (from June 19 to August 15) and the first and second five weeks sessions (from June to July 11; July 14 to August 15). Eighty-four students participated in the intersession. The first five weeks courses had an enrollment of 214; the second, 219. The ten weeks sessions had 320 enrolled. Some of the 329 were enrolled in all available sessions; others in one

or two of them. Trial court, trial advocacy, and the clinical program had classes of 30, 64, and 34.

Although most of those attending are Wisconsin Law School students, there are always a few who come from law schools without summer sessions to earn a few extra, transferrable credits.

Courses offered included: Real Estate Transactions, Evidence, Constitutional Law, Trial Advocacy, Trial Court, in the 10 week session; Taxation of Trusts and Estates, Psychiatry and Law, Sociology of Law, Business Associations, and Professional Responsibility, in the first five weeks; Law and Contemporary Problems (childhood, family and state), Taxation I, Real Estate Transactions II, Environmental Litigation and Land Use Controls in the 2nd five weeks.

It is possible for a highly motivated student to earn 3 credits in the Intersession, 8 in the ten weeks session, plus 3 in each of the five weeks sessions, a solid semester's achievement.

The expansion of summer sessions provides a fuller use of space and faculty and may, as it continues to grow, become a major part of the solution to the problem of over-crowding in the Law School.

CONTINUE TO GROW