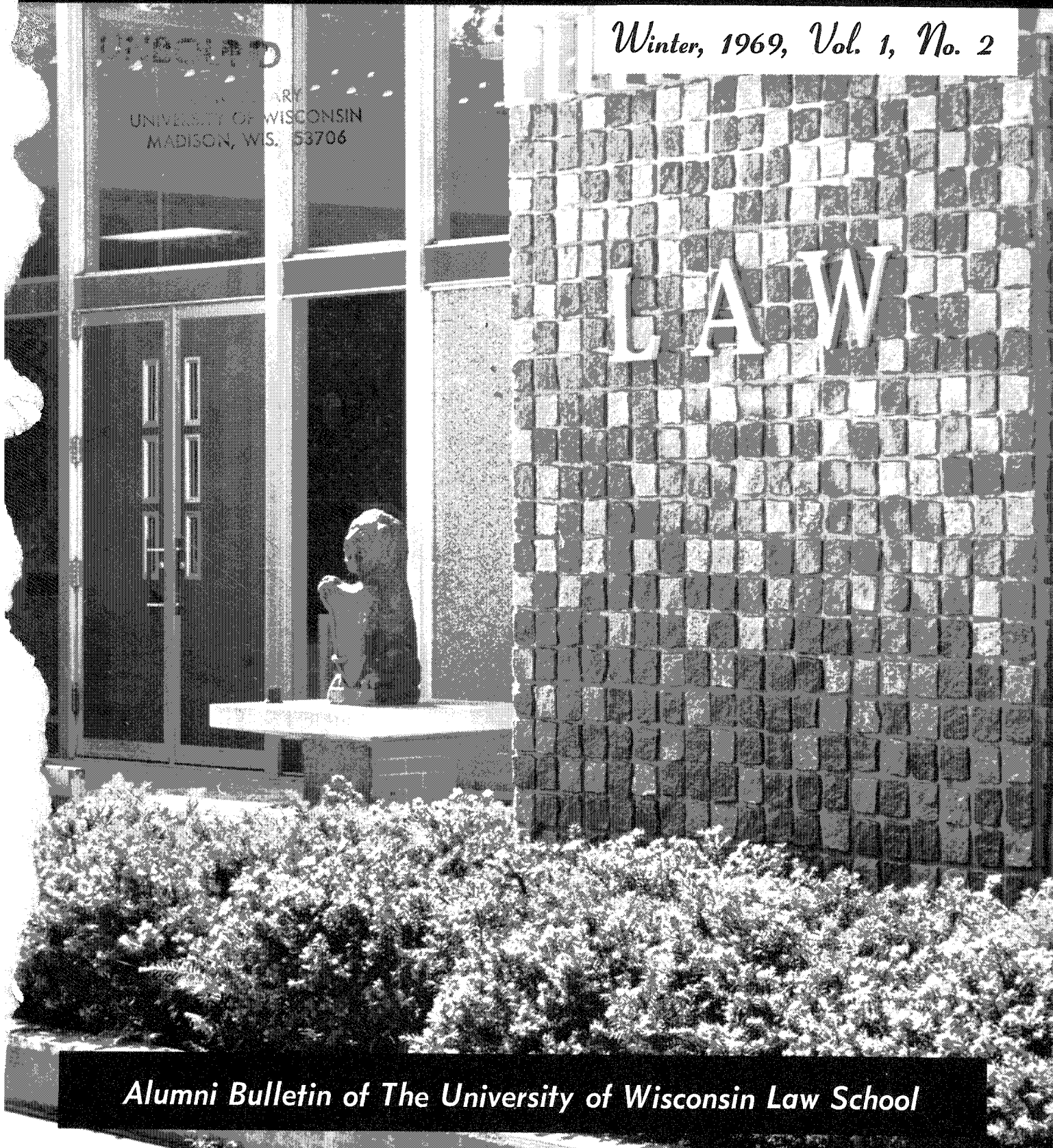


The GARGOYLE

Winter, 1969, Vol. 1, No. 2



Alumni Bulletin of The University of Wisconsin Law School

Return address:

The Gargoyle

Law School
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Application for Second Class
Permit pending at Waterloo, Wis. 53594



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However, we should plan our future curriculum with recognition that the problems of the future will not necessarily be those of poverty. Living together in crowded urban society creates many tensions and thus many legal problems that may sometimes be, but are not necessarily, connected with poverty.

The law of the future—the place where the action will be—will be in relation to crime and its prevention, to mass transportation, to pollution and poisoning of the environment, to the protection of privacy in the era of the computer and electronic devices of extraordinary sensitivity, to name only a few.

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Law students continue to prepare for Law School with backgrounds in the social sciences more often than in anything else.

Sixty-four of the new first year students had undergraduate majors in government and political science; fifty-two majored in history, 45 in economics. Thirty-five entered the Law School from undergraduate work in accounting and business. Other majors include philosophy, psychology, English, science, mathematics, and foreign languages.

The Class of 1972 is as well—or better—qualified than any class in recent memory. The average student had an undergraduate grade-point average of 2.92. The average

score on the Law School Admission Test is 591.

Included in the Class of '72 is a group of 10 students, members of the special Legal Educational Opportunities Program. All are black, and receive special financial assistance from private sources.

Also included in the Class of '72 are 22 women. A marked increase in women law students is a striking recent phenomenon.

Twenty-six of the students admitted have not yet completed the work for their Bachelor's degrees.

In addition to the 285 first year students, 6 transfers from other Law Schools were accepted with advanced standing.



Student Bar Has Another Busy Year

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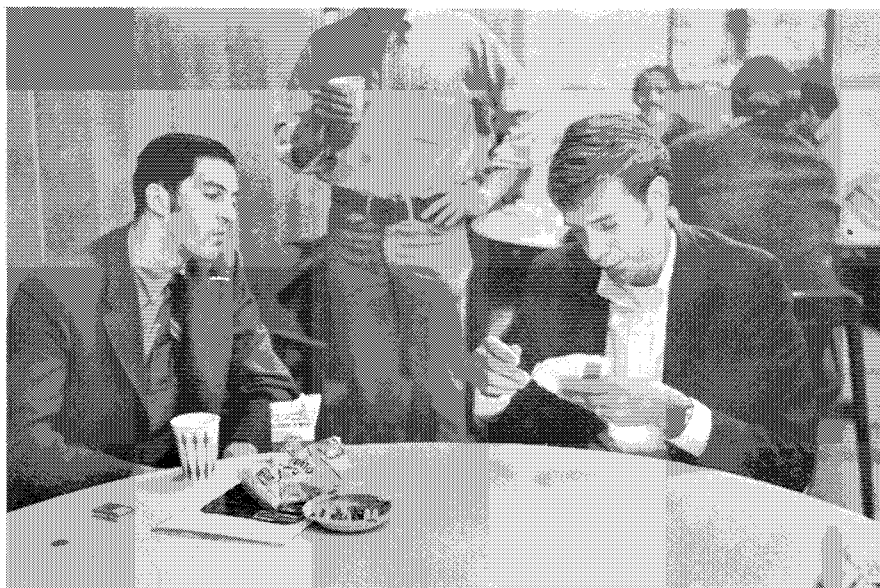


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Keep us informed!

Editor



STUDENTS

Where Do They Go?

Placement

Concern for the problems of the larger society is reflected in the chosen occupations of the Class of 1969, just as it is among all professionals in the younger generation. Also reflected is the increasing mobility of young people, as well as of our whole society.

For example, nearly 10% of the Class accepted positions associated with programs providing legal services to the poor. For the most part these are jobs involving traditional practice problems, but with a specialized clientele.

Sixty graduates (more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the class) have accepted what are normally considered temporary occupations, compared to 33 in 1968. Included, among others, are eleven clerks to state supreme court justices and federal judges, appointments which are traditionally for one or two years. Twenty-one graduates (13%) are in military service, and three graduates are doing further graduate work. Included among the 60 are nine graduates who were, until recently, uncertain about their plans.

The number of graduates going directly into private practice in law firms declined to 58 in 1969, from 72 in 1968 (35% from 45%). Of these, 41 chose Wisconsin firms, and 17 are situated in 8 other states, including Hawaii. It must be remembered that most of the graduates temporarily occupied in other ways eventually find their way into traditional law jobs.

Government service claimed 18 of the graduates, down from 36 in 1968 (11% from 22.5%). Corporations, including banks, insurance companies, accounting firms, and others, also attracted 18 graduates.

One graduate is teaching seventh and eighth grades.

Through the Placement Office, the 1969 graduates were interviewed by approximately 225 firms, corporations, government agencies, banks,

Continued on Page 12

Environmental Law Is MacDonald's Bag

Prof. James B. MacDonald has returned to the Law School from six months' leave during which he served as Legal Research Counsel for the Environmental Defense Fund in Brookhaven, New York.

The Environmental Defense Fund was founded in 1966 in an effort to prevent the Suffolk County (Long Island) Mosquito Control Commission from using DDT to eradicate mosquitoes. Since that time, the Fund has participated in law suits and commission hearings in Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Montana and Florida. It is presently supported by grants from the Rachel Carson Fund of the National Audubon Society, and private donors.

Typical of the activities of the Environmental Defense Fund were hearings in Madison before the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in early 1969, in support of a petition by the Citizens Natural Resources Association and the Isaac Walton League to limit the use of DDT in Wisconsin. Scientific experts, who received no compensation, gathered from all over the country to testify on the effects of DDT. Locally raised funds paid the expenses of the witnesses and other costs of the hearings.

The new alliance of science and law reflects the growing militancy of the anti-pollution efforts in the United States. A spearhead of this new movement, the Environmental Defense Fund was established through the co-operation of attorneys and faculty members of the New York State University at Stonybrook. Directors of the fund now include conservationists from California, Michigan and other places.

As Legal Research Counsel, Professor MacDonald devoted his time largely to the preparation of legal briefs, although he also drafted a Model Pesticide Control Act, which is adaptable to city, state or federal jurisdictions.

Professor MacDonald stated that the Fund devotes itself almost en-



Prof. Jim MacDonald

tirely to litigation in the conservation and anti-pollution field. Education and legislation—equally important in these areas—are being emphasized by other groups. The purpose of litigation, he states, is not to close down any agricultural, manufacturing or commercial establishments, but rather to persuade them, by the force of law if necessary, to use, as a regular condition of their business operation, all of the appropriate techniques being developed to prevent pollution of the air, water, and land resources.

Professor MacDonald, an alumnus of the Law School and former editor-in-chief of the Wisconsin Law Review, joined the Faculty after seven years of private practice in Madison. His years as a faculty member have been combined with many projects in which he has used his training and experience in service to the public and to the Bar. He is author of the 6th edition of Callaghan's *Wisconsin Probate Law* and co-author of the 2nd edition of *Wisconsin Practice Methods* and *Wisconsin Real Estate Law*. He has served as research reporter for the Wisconsin probate code revision, sponsored by the Wisconsin Bar Association, and as a member of the drafting committee for the Uniform Probate Code, co-sponsored by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws and the American Bar Association.

During 1967 and 1968, Prof. MacDonald served as co-principal investigator on the Federal Land Laws and Policies in Alaska for the Public Land Law Review Commission.

Professor MacDonald's experi-

ences in public service serve to enrich his teaching. He teaches Trusts and Estates and conducts a course in Water Rights. He plans also a seminar in the Legal Problems of Environmental Controls.

"Young lawyers are potential community leaders wherever they settle," he says. "They have close connections with business and industry. Each one of them who becomes conversant with the legal aspects of conservation of natural resources and prevention of pollution will be able to make a substantial community contribution. There is no larger national problem."

PLACEMENT

Continued from Page 5

insurance companies, from 20 states and the District of Columbia. A larger group of Wisconsin employers used the services of the Placement Office during 1968-69 than ever before.

As with all other occupations, beginning salaries are increasing, although the rate of increase may have slowed. Generally, for the Class of 1969, starting salaries in private practice or business varied between \$9000 and \$15,000. Graduates choosing government started between \$9300 and \$11,200.

Interviewing of 1970 graduates began in October and is proceeding, according to Mrs. Mary Staley, Placement Coordinator, at about the same pace as in the fall of 1968.

Dean Kimball wrote an article on "*Placement of Law Graduates*" which has appeared in the October 1969 Wisconsin Bar Journal. It seeks to interpret the above facts, among others.

Detling Scholarships Established

Two highly prestigious Detling scholarships will be awarded to Law students by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mrs. Minnie Riess Detling, Sheboygan, during the second semester, 1969-70. Each of the Detling scholars, who will be selected from high-achieving students with undergraduate degrees from the University of Wisconsin, will receive \$1500 per year.

Redlich Leads Clinical Program

Twenty-six senior law students are participating this year in the recently established Clinical Internship Program, under the direction of Prof. Allen Redlich. Each is spending approximately 20 hours a week on volunteer assignments concerned with the law of the poor and the administration of criminal justice, for which he receives 5 credits each semester.

The Clinical Internship Program was established in the Summer of 1969 with a grant from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility, an organization which receives its funds from the Ford Foundation. It has as its precursor, the program in Police and Correctional Internships, which has gone on for several years and is still continuing, in close relationship to the new program.

During the summer, the participants of the new program had full-time assignments in a number of areas, for which they received stipends through the Program. Three of them worked as clerks for Juvenile Court Judges in Madison, Milwaukee and Washington, D.C. Two assisted the National Welfare Rights Organization in Washington D.C., and are continuing to work on a Welfare Law Manual. Having worked on a Health Law Project in Milwaukee, two other students are preparing a Manual on Medicare, Medicaid and other health programs during the 1969-70 school year. One student began in the summer and is continuing a codification of consumer laws and regulations for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Under the previously funded program, several students, with special interest in the administration of criminal justice, served during the summer of 1969 as interns in police departments and correctional institutions. Of these, two students were members of the Human Relations Section and one a member of the Youth Division in the Chicago Police Department. Two students worked in the Madison Police Department, and another served in

the Training Division of the New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department. One worked with the Wisconsin Division of Corrections, and another with the Multnomah County Sheriff in Portland, Oregon. All are now working in the Legal Services Center as part of a unit specializing in criminal matters, the Public Defender's office or in other clinical settings, and are receiving five credits a semester as members of the Clinical Program.



Prof. Allen Redlich

Twenty-five new second year students will be added to the program in February, 1970. During the spring semester, they will be enrolled in a seminar in poverty law. In addition, a number of students will be enrolled in a seminar in Criminal Justice Administration as in previous years. Full-time summer placement will be followed by part-time work in the fall of 1970. Applications for the program are now being accepted.

As Director, Prof. Redlich will teach the seminar and will place and help supervise the students in the program. Other faculty members will be involved, too.

Three assumptions underlie the Internship Program:

1. Exposure to real life situations enhances the learning process;
2. There is a serious need for added legal services in both areas (poverty and the administration of criminal justice);
3. Students are idealistic and are keenly interested in doing legal work in the public interest.

Prof. Redlich is formerly director of the Nassau County Law Services Committee, Mineola, New York, in which capacity he was responsible for directing the work of thirteen lawyers, three social workers, and others, working out of 4 full-time law offices and 5 part-time offices. He is a graduate of New York University and Harvard Law School (class of 1954). He served as a member of the Board of Education of Syosset, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Nassau County Civil Liberties Union.

Katz Appointed to Haight Chair

Wilber Katz was named George I. Haight Professor of Law by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents at its meeting in Green Bay on October 17, 1969.

Prof. Katz became a member of the Law Faculty in 1961, after many years association with the Law School at the University of Chicago, including eleven years as Dean. His teaching specialties are Corporations, Accounting and Law, and Securities Regulations. He is also considered a leading Christian layman, and an authority on Religion and the Law.

Prof. Katz received an honorary DCL degree at Kenyon College in 1960.

The George I. Haight Professorship was established in Mr. Haight's memory by a group of his friends and classmates. Mr. Haight of Chicago was for many years Wisconsin's "No. 1 Alumnus." He was one of the country's leading appellate advocates.

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Jones Joins Law Faculty as Labor Lawyer

JAMES E. JONES, JR. has joined the Faculty from the position of Associate Solicitor, Division of Labor Relations & Civil Rights, of the United States Department of Labor, a position which he had held since June 1967.

A graduate of the Wisconsin Law School in 1956, Mr. Jones' entire professional career has been in the field of Labor Relations, most of it in the U.S. Department of Labor, where he held various positions of increasing responsibility. In 1966-67, he served as Director of Labor-Management Policy Development, the research and policy planning arm of the Labor-Management Services Administration.

As Associate Solicitor, Mr. Jones was responsible for providing all legal services required in the Department to exercise its basic responsibility to preserve industrial peace and to promote effective labor-management relations. He provided advice and assistance to the Secretary of Labor and to the President in the administration of such statutes as the Taft-Hartley law and the Railway Labor Act, particularly in periods of national emergency arising out of labor disputes in such critical industries as railroads, longshore and shipping.

In addition, he had responsibility for providing legal services required in the Department's performance of its duties under the various non-discrimination directives and the Civil Rights Act.

He acted as legal advisor to the Secretary on statutes and programs in the field of labor-management relations not administered by the Department of Labor—such as the National Labor Relations Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Anti-trust laws.

As Counsel for Labor Relations in the Division of Legislation, he accompanied Secretaries Goldberg and Wirtz in Congressional appearances concerning legislation in labor relations and civil rights.

In his last days in the department, Mr. Jones drafted an Executive Order establishing a Collective

Bargaining Commission in the Construction Industry. The Order was signed by President Nixon on September 22. He also had primary legal responsibility for the Philadelphia Plan designed to achieve equality of employment opportunities in the construction industry in that area.

A native of Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Jones was awarded a BA in Political Science at Lincoln University (Missouri) and an A.M. degree in Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois



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before entering the Law School. He has been national chairman of the Federal Bar Association's Labor Law Committee, and Treasurer of the Washington D.C. chapter of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

As a member of the Faculty, he will cooperate with the Industrial Relations Research Institute in seminars on Protective Labor Legislation and Employment Problems of the Disadvantaged.

He will teach Labor Law.

He brings a wife and two small children to Madison.

ALUMNI MEETINGS

Law School Alumni meetings, to promote the Law School Fund, have been held during the months of October and November, at Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay, LaCrosse, Eau Claire.

In addition to these, Dean Kimball and other members of the Faculty will attend the following gatherings during December:

December 4 — Minneapolis - St. Paul

December 9—Appleton

December 15—Wausau

December 18—Stevens Point



G. W. FOSTER
New Associate Dean

Prof. G. W. Foster, Jr., has been appointed by Dean Kimball to act as Associate Dean for Student Affairs. In this role, Prof. Foster will have overall supervision of student recruiting and student counselling. He will work with the Faculty Committee on Admissions, Retentions and Financial Aids, and will deal generally with all student problems.

He will continue to perform part of his teaching duties. During the first semester, 1969-70, he is teaching a course in Race and Law.

A graduate of Stanford in 1947, Prof. Foster subsequently earned an L.L.B. at Georgetown (1951) and an L.L.M. at Yale (1952). During his years of attendance at Georgetown, he served first as Executive Assistant to Senator Francis J. Myers (D., Pa.) and later as a special assistant to Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

He has been a member of the Law Faculty since 1952, during which time his teaching has been concerned with problems of Federalism: Conflict of Laws, Constitutional Law and Federal Jurisdiction. Between 1955 and 1959, he served as Reporter for the Wisconsin Judicial Council in developing the Wisconsin Long-Arm Process Statute (now Chapter 262, Wisconsin Statutes).

His research interests have centered largely on problems of racial segregation in public education. Between 1961 and 1963 he served as a consultant to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Between 1964 and 1967, he acted as consultant to the U.S. Office of Education on the development of the original HEW School Desegregation Guidelines.

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Feinsinger's Conference Seeks New Methods of Dispute Settlement

A wide-ranging Conference on Studies in Disputes Settlement—the Role of Academic and other Institutions—sponsored by the Center for Teaching and Research in Disputes Settlement drew many notables from many fields of disputes settlement to the Wisconsin Center on October 30 and 31. Responsibility for the Conference was undertaken by Profs. Nathan P. Feinsinger and Eleanore Roe, who serve as Director and Associate Director of the Center.

The Conference sought to learn what other organizations and institutions—public or private, academic or otherwise—have an active interest in disputes settlement and to exchange helpful and relevant information among those interested.

The theme which recurred through the many presentations and discussions was that of *transferability*. Can the techniques of settlement including mediation, fact-finding, arbitration, and conciliation be transferred from the field of labor-management relations to the settlement of the many new types of controversy in an increasingly complex society? Can the attributes of an able and experienced labor-management mediator, or arbitrator, be transferred to community leaders, University administrators and others who are becoming increasingly embroiled in disputes within their institutions?

Prof. Alan I. Widiss, College of Law, University of Iowa, presented, as a starting point for the Conference, the preliminary results of his effort to list all centers, courses, etc. in institutions, Government agencies, etc., which are now engaged in the settlement of disputes, such as the Columbia University Project for Effective Justice, the many courses and seminars in Negotiations and Conflict Resolution, and various Research Centers in Industrial Relations.

Many of the Government Agencies mentioned in the Widiss report, such as the Community Relations



Profs. Eleanore Roe and Nate Feinsinger with Pres. Robben Fleming. (Class of 1941)

Service (now in the Department of Justice), the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the National Mediation Board were represented at the Conference. In addition, the National Center for Dispute Settlement of the American Arbitration Association was represented by its Director, Willoughby Abner.

Other participants included Prof. W. Ellison Chalmers, Director of the Racial Negotiations Project of the University of Michigan Institute of Industrial Relations; the Vice Presidents for Industrial Relations of both Pan American Airlines (Mr. Everett Goulard) and American Smelting and Refining Co. (Mr. Douglas Soutar, Class of 1944).

Discussants of the subject of student-faculty-administrative disputes included Earl Cheit, Executive Vice-Chancellor, University of California at Berkeley; Edward L. Cushman, Executive Vice-President, Wayne State University; Frederic Freilicher, Professor, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell; Prof. Michael Sovern, Columbia Law School, and Dean L. Reed Tripp, Lehigh University.

Leading the discussion on techniques developed in public employee disputes was Arvid Anderson (Class of 1948), Chairman of the Office of Collective Bargaining, New York City. Among those who participated in this discussion were three additional Law School Alumni, Zel Rice II (1950), member of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission; John Shiels

(LLB, 1933, SJD, 1934), Chairman, Wisconsin Personnel Board; and John Lawton (1942) prominent Madison Labor Attorney.

Racial and community disputes were discussed in separate, but related discussions. Representatives of the Community Relations Service (Richard Salem, Regional Director, Chicago; and Donald Jones, Regional Director, Atlanta) described the techniques which they have developed and are constantly seeking to improve, to assist many communities in the settlement of many difficult and abrasive controversies.

There were descriptions by Lawrence Schultz, Director of Planning and Development, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, of methods used to screen and train the 250 federal mediators.

While there seemed to be agreement among many of the Conferees that successful mediators are "born not made," it was also contended that proper training can improve their effectiveness.

The use of mediation by Judges was a hotly disputed subject at the final session of the Conference entitled "The Bench, The Bar and Mediation." The participants included Dean Spencer L. Kimball, University of Wisconsin Law School; Edwin Wilkie, Administrative Director of Court System, Madison; John G. Buchen, Judge, County Court, Sheboygan; Gilbert Cornfield, Labor Attorney, Public Employment Disputes, Chicago; John Decker, Circuit Judge, Milwaukee; James Doyle, U.S. District Judge, Western

Mermin Studies Japanese Legal Process

Important differences and important similarities between American and Japanese legal education were discovered by Prof. Samuel Mermin who, accompanied by his wife, Lora, spent the 1968-69 academic year as a Fulbright lecturer on public law and jurisprudence in Japan.

Prof. Mermin's year was divided between Kobe and Tokyo. From October, 1968, until February, 1969, he was at Kobe University, where he offered a course in American Constitutional Rights to a group of undergraduate students. In addition, he led a seminar on the Theory of American Judicial Process for a group of graduate students and faculty members.

Between February 1 and July 15, 1969, he was located in Tokyo where he taught and lectured at Tokyo Metropolitan University, Chuo University and the Legal Training and Research Institute.

At Tokyo Metropolitan University he conducted a seminar on the Theory of American Judicial Process, and at the Legal Training and Research Institute his lectures dealt with Judicial Review in America, Law and the Computer, Restraints on Free Expression and Association, and When Is A Public Trial Too Public?

Lectures scheduled for Chuo University were cancelled because of serious student disturbances; Prof. Mermin met instead with small groups of students and faculty in his home, discussing many questions including American Legal Education, University Neutrality, Privilege Against Self-Incrimination, Application of Constitutional Restrictions to Private Parties.

Other lecture engagements took him from the northernmost island of Japan, Hokkaido, to the southernmost, Kyushu, and for a busy week to Korea, where he lectured at Seoul National University, Chonpuk National University at Chonju, and the Korean Legal Institute, a center for research and continuing legal education. At the Institute, he spoke on the "Constitutional Right of Privacy," a novel concept in



Sam and Lora Mermin in Japan

Korean law. Non-University audiences in Korea included groups of lawyers and judges and American Cultural Center participants.

In Japan, Prof. Mermin reports, legal training is scheduled in the latter half of the undergraduate years. As a result, undergraduate law students are not as mature as their American counterparts. Most law graduates accept positions in industry. The minority which chooses to be private practitioners, prosecutors, or judges, completes an additional two years of training at the Legal Training and Research Institute, which is run by the Supreme Court of Japan. Mr. Mermin's lectures at the Institute were attended by judges and practicing lawyers, as well as the graduate students.

Courses in Japanese law schools do not cover the broader spectrum of law-and-society relationships which are now incorporated into legal training in this country, as a supplement to technical and professional courses on legal doctrine and process. Professors teach by lecture, and the emphasis is on theory, rather than on problem-solving, as in American law schools. Generally speaking, Anglo-American law, if it is taught at all, is the "step-child" of the legal curriculum. There is,

however, a growing interest in American constitutional law as Japan gains experience with her post-war Constitution based on the American model. American criminal law and administration is also of much interest to Japanese lawyers and judges.

Japanese students, like American students, are restless and sometimes disturbing to us in the older generations. Not only were classes cancelled at Chou University, but Faculty representatives from nearby Universities were often unable to attend lectures at Kobe, because disturbances on their own campuses required their undivided attention.

Prof. Mermin was asked frequently to talk about Law and Student Demonstrations. He is uniquely qualified to do this, because just prior to going to Japan, he served as Chairman of an all-Campus Committee "on the mode of response to obstruction, interview policy and related matters." This Ad Hoc Committee, known as the Mermin Committee, was established after the Dow demonstrations in October 1967, to permit campus-wide self-examination and develop suggestions for preventing or minimizing subsequent violence. It is highly regarded as a perceptive analysis of the problem and is "must" reading for those who seek to understand it.

Prof. Mermin has been a member of the Law School Faculty for almost twenty years. He earned his BA and LLB degrees at Yale, and was employed by various agencies of the Federal Government and as a Professor at the University of Oklahoma before coming to Wisconsin. He is co-author of *Legal Process* (1961), and author of *Jurisprudence and Statecraft* (1963) and *The Fox-Wisconsin Rivers Improvement*. (1968).

Students Assist in Fund Drive

Two students have been appointed to the National Committee of the Law School Fund. They are Andrew Giffin (Class of 1970) and Howard Eisenberg (Class of 1971).

**SUPPORT THE LAW
SCHOOL FUND**

Environmental Law Is MacDonald's Bag

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Professor MacDonald's experi-

ences in public service serve to enrich his teaching. He teaches Trusts and Estates and conducts a course in Water Rights. He plans also a seminar in the Legal Problems of Environmental Controls.

"Young lawyers are potential community leaders wherever they settle," he says. "They have close connections with business and industry. Each one of them who becomes conversant with the legal aspects of conservation of natural resources and prevention of pollution will be able to make a substantial community contribution. There is no larger national problem."

PLACEMENT

Continued from Page 5

insurance companies, from 20 states and the District of Columbia. A larger group of Wisconsin employers used the services of the Placement Office during 1968-69 than ever before.

As with all other occupations, beginning salaries are increasing, although the rate of increase may have slowed. Generally, for the Class of 1969, starting salaries in private practice or business varied between \$9000 and \$15,000. Graduates choosing government started between \$9300 and \$11,200.

Interviewing of 1970 graduates began in October and is proceeding, according to Mrs. Mary Staley, Placement Coordinator, at about the same pace as in the fall of 1968.

Dean Kimball wrote an article on "*Placement of Law Graduates*" which has appeared in the October 1969 Wisconsin Bar Journal. It seeks to interpret the above facts, among others.

Detling Scholarships Established

Two highly prestigious Detling scholarships will be awarded to Law students by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mrs. Minnie Riess Detling, Sheboygan, during the second semester, 1969-70. Each of the Detling scholars, who will be selected from high-achieving students with undergraduate degrees from the University of Wisconsin, will receive \$1500 per year.

Support For The Law School Needed

by
Gordon B. Baldwin

Since 1957 relative support for legal education in Wisconsin as compared to support for the University generally has declined by nearly 60%. In 1957 the Law School budget constituted 7/10 of one percent of the University of Wisconsin budget. In 1969 the Law School budget is little better than 4/10 of one percent of the total University budget. Because of new campuses and new programs this way of stating the dimensions of the decline may be a little misleading, but the Law School's portion of the Madison campus budget has declined too, although much less strikingly. Moreover this is the only public Law School in the State.

The absolute dollar increase, which is substantial, is accounted for by inflation and the increase in size.

The decline in relative support for legal education is having serious consequences. The annual budget can only be balanced by a variety of undesirable expedients. For example, faculty must be encouraged to take leave without replacing them with visitors. Desirable student activities must be foregone. Although the quality of the school is improving in many ways, that improvement, beyond the new buildings already insufficient in size, has been financed by non-Wisconsin funds. Several important Foundation grants over the past decade have enabled Wisconsin to keep its head above water and have contributed to maintaining our national distinction. A Ford Foundation grant, secured through the leadership of Willard Hurst, enabled the faculty to undertake broader research projects that have had a valuable impact upon teaching. Stewart Macaulay's Contracts class, for example, benefits immeasurably from the research into actual business contract practice that the Ford grant enabled him to do. Frank Remington, Edward Kimball, Margo Melli and Herman Goldstein's book and course on criminal



Dean Baldwin

justice administration could not have been prepared without grants from the American Bar Foundation. Nate Feinsinger's work on dispute settlement procedures receives financing from several non-State donors. The "Clinical Program" was instituted through a grant from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility. The International Legal Center is helping Zigurds Zile, Joseph Thome and Gordon Baldwin improve the quality of legal education in such diverse places as Latin America and the Middle East. The lessons they are learning are having an impact on their teaching here.

However important these special grants are in maintaining a great law school at Wisconsin, they do not cover some of the most basic essentials of a good school. The quality of the law library, for example, is in great jeopardy. Funds for book purchases have not increased in six years, although book prices have risen by nearly 50%. The library book budget is already the lowest among Big 10 schools. It is about a third as large as Michigan's. Although Governor Knowles recommended more than doubling the library capital budget, the Joint Finance Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature did not see fit to follow that recommendation.

Funds for the purchase of supplies, postage and duplication facilities have not increased appreciably in five years, although costs are rising dramatically here too. Mrs. Davidson reports, "I just don't know how we're going to manage in January when our supplies and ex-

pense budget runs out." In prior years the University has been able to cover a substantial deficit in library and supplies and expense items, but the budget crisis confronting the whole University means that the law school can not confidently rely on that help again.

One of the immediate consequences of the Wisconsin budget crisis is a cut back in summer teaching and research opportunities. For the most part faculty are paid on a nine month basis. However, for many years, all those who sought summer support, either through summer school teaching or research, were able to secure it. Now that is no longer possible for everyone. Consequently, those members of the faculty who have withstood tempting offers from other law schools paying as much in nine months as Wisconsin has been able to pay in twelve are likely to find such offers more appealing. This is a serious risk we cannot afford to run. Wisconsin has been remarkably successful in keeping its faculty, but this has been a source of wonder to many people. Last year at least 15 schools, including many far less well known than Wisconsin, had median faculty salaries greater than Wisconsin's. This year several more have passed us in that category. We are moving downward in the scale.

It is imperative that at an early date the budget position of the Wisconsin Law School in relation to other law schools be rapidly changed upward; it is also important that its relative position within the University be drastically improved.



Mrs. "D."



The Dean at Oxford

September 9 - 13, 1969, found Dean Kimball in Oxford, England, to participate in the Oxford Colloquium on Life Insurance Law. Dean Kimball, one of the country's leading experts in Insurance Law and internationally known in the field, spoke in Oxford on the Regulation of Life Insurance Companies for Solvency.

For Dean Kimball, the trip to Oxford was a homecoming, since he earned his Bachelor of Civil Law degree there as a Rhodes Scholar in 1949. He became Dean of the Wisconsin Law School in 1968, after service as Dean of the Utah College of Law and Professor of Law at the University of Michigan. He is the author of many books and articles, including his book, *Insurance and Public Policy*, which won the Elizur Wright prize in

1960, a casebook in Legal History, and a score or more of major articles, many of which have been excerpted in his *Essays in Insurance Regulation*, published in 1966. His work is well known abroad, and some of it has been published in England, Germany, Japan, Italy, Spain and Finland. He will also be the author of the chapter on Insurance Regulation for the *International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law*.

Along with his Deanship, he is serving as Staff Director for the Legislative Council's Insurance Laws Revision Committee. Part of the revision was enacted in 1967, and another part in 1969.

He is shown above with Prof. Ernst Klingmuller, University of Cologne, Mrs. Klingmuller, and Prof. Simon Fredericq, University of Ghent.

Small Classes Revived For First Year

For the first time since the school became a large one, entering Wisconsin law students are assured at least one small class during their first year. By means of an intricate system of scheduling, each of the required first year courses is offered in four different sections. Two of them are large, numbering one hundred twenty each, and two are small, meeting in seminar rooms seating only twenty. The large classes, which are of about the same size as regular first year classes at such Law Schools as Harvard, Yale, Chicago and Northwestern, are taught in a way familiar to all law graduates. The small sections, however, meet around a seminar room table and enable the instructor to carry on a vigorous dialogue with the students. Almost everyone in a small class can participate every day. During the first semester, 1969-70, small sections are given by Professors Macaulay (Contracts I), Zile (Torts), Conway (Civil Procedure I), Mermin (Legal Process) and Melli and Lehman (Legal Process). The small section system has imposed a heavier teaching load on several instructors—Macaulay, Zile and Conway each teach two sections without reduction of their other work, but they speak with enthusiasm about the experience.

In the Spring Semester small sections will be given in Contracts II by Professor William Whitford and in Criminal Law by Professors Edward Kimball and Bilder. The Legal Writing program, under the leadership of John Blakely, continues under the format developed in the late 1950's by Professor Macaulay and Henry Manne (now of the University of Rochester). About 22 different sections of Legal Writing are taught by selected second and third year students who are supervised and carefully trained by Mr. Blakely.

Despite the fact that Wisconsin is one of the larger law schools, the small section system gives students at least one significant opportunity to have close contact with the faculty.

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