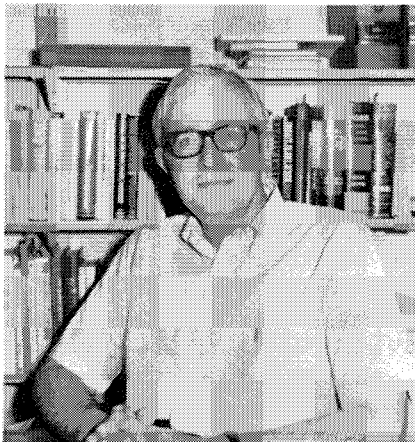


CLINIC—CONTD

Topic leaders included: Adjunct Professor Louis M. Brown, University of Southern California; Professors Lawrence Friedman, Stanford; Harry Jones, Columbia (Cardozo Professor); Charles D. Kelso, Indiana University. Also included as topic leaders were Robert S. Redmount, LLB, PhD, practicing Clinical Psychologist, Connecticut; and Andrew S. Watson, MD, Professor of Law and Psychiatry, University of Michigan. Eleven resource specialists spent a few days each at the Clinic: Professor Vaughn C. Ball, University of Southern California; Michael H. Cardozo, Executive Director, Association of American Law Schools; Profs. Maurice Rosenberg, Columbia; Jack Ladinsky, University of Wisconsin; Kenneth S. Tollett, Center for Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara; Webster Myers, Jr., University of South Carolina; Willard Hurst, University of Wisconsin; W. Garrett Flickinger, University of Kentucky; Ralph McCullough, University of South Carolina. Other resources included: John Frank, Attorney, Phoenix; Dean Phil C. Neal, University of Chicago Law School and A. Kenneth Pye, Chancellor, Duke University.

Three days of the second week of the course were devoted to supervised practice teaching in the Summer Session courses then in progress.

Each participating Law School was asked to contribute \$200 for each staff member attending the Clinic. All other costs including living expenses were borne by the Federal grant.



Prof. Macaulay

Wanderer's Rest—Stewart Macaulay Visits the Law School

A few days of business in the United States brought back to Madison Professor Stewart Macaulay, from Santiago, Chile, where he has been on leave since February, 1970. He will return to the Law School for second semester, 1971-72.

Professor Macaulay is currently working with the International Legal Center's Chilean Project, which is designed to promote Law in Action Research in the 5 Chilean law schools. He consults with Chilean law professors to promote greater participation by students in legal education by encouragement of teaching methods other than straight lectures, the traditional method in most of the world other than the United States.

It, of course, has been a particularly fascinating year to be in Chile, Professor Macaulay reported in a brief conversation. The new government, elected in the winter, is attempting to turn the country to socialism by legal and constitutional means. It prides itself on its legitimacy in the way it is doing so.

The take-over of basic industry is an important aspect of the shift. There had been nationally organized, state monopolies, protected by tariffs from outside competition. Some U.S. companies have sold out to the government. In some cases an old law permitting "intervention" has been used. Similar to U.S. bankruptcy law, "intervention" permits the government to move into industrial management for the good of the country, when an essential industry has been stopped by a labor dispute, or some other crisis which prevents operation. Intervention then permits the government to buy out an industry over a long period, according to Prof. Macaulay.

Outwardly, he reports, a form of law and order exists. Strikes have decreased in number since the new

government took over. Chile has a long civil liberties tradition, which seems undisturbed—so far, at least—by the leftist government. The new government, he emphasizes, is a genuine coalition, of which a non-Marxist party is a very important part. Order is maintained by a National Police Force which is loyal to the Chilean constitution and completely independent of the Army.

The legal profession, and also the law schools, face an uncertain future under the new government. Professor Macaulay's work, the long-range development of legal research, which requires the improvement of law libraries, the development of annotations and the expansion of the law schools, proceeds in an atmosphere of hesitancy. What is the role of the legal profession in a completely socialized country? Will there be a private civil practice sufficient to support the lawyers? Will lawyers become solely employees of the government? These are some of the questions confronting Chilean law schools during the transition period.

The whole Macaulay family enjoys living in Chile, he says, even though Santiago is a smoggy city. Factories have been built in the wrong end, so that smoke covers the city. The Andes are visible only about half the time. They have found a cordial welcome from the Chileans, with little apparent anti-Americanism. Much of the seacoast resembles California, dotted with eucalyptus and pine trees brought originally from California. Southern Chile, they have found, resembles Wisconsin. It is characterized by German names, sausage, beer and cheese. Central Chile offers glorious skiing opportunities.

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