

After graduating from law school in 1956, Jones went to work as a civil-service lawyer in the US Department of Labor. He worked his way up through the ranks and in 1967 was named Associate Solicitor of Labor for Labor Relations and Civil Rights, a post he held until he joined the UW law faculty in the fall of 1969.

He was one of the highest ranking civil-service lawyers in the US Department of Labor when he changed careers at the age of 45. Why did he make the move? Jones says he could not resist the lure of Wisconsin's tradition.

"I came to this place because of its labor heritage," he says, ticking off the names of legendary scholars who preceded him. John Commons. William Rice. Nate Feinsinger. Abner Brodie.

The overall quality of the Law School was also a powerful attraction.

"We are a premier law school," Jones notes. "We're much better than our rankings, and our rankings are formidable."

Since 1969, the Law School has made its labor law program even stronger, according to Jones. The number of courses offered has doubled and the labor faculty has been expanded with the likes of June Weisberger and Carin Clauss, a former Solicitor of Labor who, Jones adds, "went farther as a woman than I went as a black."

All of the above has been accomplished with what Jones describes as a "penny pinching" budget. He

adds that the excellence of the Law School's labor program is a fragile property. "We need to encourage research in this area," Jones says, "the kind of research that our Capital Fund Drive can help finance."

"We encourage and seek diversity, but that's the hardest kind of thing to keep on an even keel," he points out. Nonetheless, "there is a critical mass (of professors) with a continuing interest in labor matters."

Despite countless offers of other jobs Jones has remained at Wisconsin.

President Carter appointed him to the Federal Service Impasse panel, which seeks to settle labor disputes in the Federal Service. His term ended in January 1982. The part-time position enabled him to perform a public service while remaining a full time academic.

One of the things he says he finds most satisfying about being a professor is helping recently graduated students find jobs in Washington. He calls himself a "facilitator of professional opportunities" who uses his continuing contacts to open doors for students.

"I am an unabashed promoter of the Wisconsin product as I go about the country and make contact with people," Jones says.

Jones, 58, is married to the former Joan Turner. The couple has two children. Daughter Evan, 18, just started her freshman year at UW. Son Peter, 16, is a junior at West High School in Madison.

## ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

In Volume XII, No. 1, we gave you a copy of the new standardized examination for potential law professors. In retaliation law professors apparently have come up with their own rules for success in teaching and examining. These rules (inadvertently left in a Law School copying machine) are reprinted here as a service to all of us who have observed their operation.

Rule 1: Do not waste time covering material which will appear in the examination. This will give you more time to prepare examination questions from material outside the course.

Rule 2: Be sure to assign 100-150 pages of material on the last day of the course. This will prevent students from frittering away their time in bed or on other courses.

Rule 3: Be sure to appear fifteen minutes before the start of the examination with a self-satisfied

smirk on your face. This will convince the students that you are a fine fellow, after all, and sincerely interested in their welfare.

Rule 4: Be certain that there are five or six strategically placed typographical errors in the exam. This will test student ability to resolve ambiguities. It will also enable you to make an opportune entrance with an incomprehensible explanation after the students have resolved those ambiguities. Be sure to announce the corrections in an inaudible tone. This will spread confusion and consternation. After all, anyone can take an examination under ideal conditions.

Rule 5: Set time limits on questions that are inversely proportional to the complexity and difficulty of the questions. Good lawyers must be able to work under pressure.

Rule 6: Where you have stressed policy all year, be certain to mark on the basis of doctrine and doctrine alone. It is never too late

to learn the law.

Rule 7: Where space limitations are indicated for each question, be sure they far exceed the space required for a complete answer. This will provide incentive for creative writing.

Rule 8: Leave out sufficient facts in each question so that you can test the student's ability to write as well as answer questions.

Rule 9: Stay in the vicinity of the examination room so that you can meet students who are taking a short break. Greet them with some congenial remark like, "Isn't it a beaut!" This will convince them that you are one of the boys.

Rule 10: Immediately after the exam point out to questioning students issues that are not in the questions. This will make them more alert in future exams.

Rule 11: As soon as you receive the blue books, put them in the safe for at least three months. This will enable you to mark them in perspective and take the pressure off borderline students.

# 40th Annual Spring Program

April 22-23, 1983

- 20th Anniversary Benchers Society Dinner
- Annual Meeting and Luncheon,

Featuring:

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Recognition of reunion classes (1933, 1938, 1943, 1948, 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, and 1978)

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