



Professor John Conway

ertheless, and a public service.”

The Foreword to *Wisconsin Jury Instructions—Criminal* says this about the contribution of Frank Remington “. . . The Committee could have found no better qualified individuals than William Platz and Frank Remington for technical advisers. Suffice it to say that the aid of these two men has been invaluable.”

Wisconsin Jury Instruction—Civil, prepared for the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges by its Civil Jury Instructions Committee, was edited by Professor Conway. He became Editor, after conducting the institutes on jury instructions for trial judges in the summer of 1959. Judge Andrew Parnell, Chairman of the Jury Instruction Committee commended, in his introduction “. . . Professor John E. Conway for his patience, his counsel, his knowledge and his editorial skill.” These instructions, like those for juries in criminal cases, are also under continuous revision.

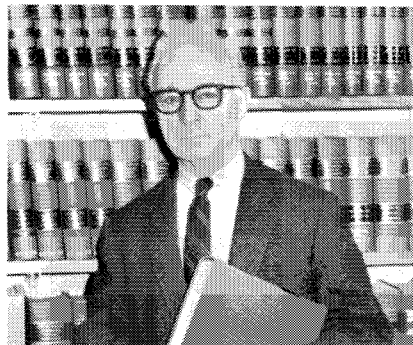
Serving with two fellow attorneys, Warren Resh (formerly Assistant Attorney General) and William Reiser, Professor George Young has been Chairman of the Legal Review Board, appointed by the state Personnel Board. The Board conducted a review of all the legal positions in state service, cutting tremendously the number of classifications. The salary and classification level of any newly established position is established by the Legal Review Board.

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Of course, the basic faculty contribution to the improvement of the profession is in the creative teaching which goes on day by day, year after year, in the Law School. The General Practice course and the Clinical Program have been de-

scribed in previous issues of the *Gargoyle*.

Much of what Faculty members write is directed at improvement of the profession. A recent notable example is *The Lawyer in Modern Society*, [Little Brown, 1966] of which Professor Ted Finman is co-author with Professor Vern Countryman of Harvard Law School. The book is designed by the authors “to facilitate the efforts of those [teachers] who agree, and, as a consequence, spend part of their teaching time exploring the many problems suggested by the phrase ‘professional responsibility’”. It is the view of the authors that “it is a mistake to think of these matters as essentially ‘private’ rather than ‘public’ problems. Certainly, for example, questions concerning the extent to which practicing lawyers ought to be guided by conceptions of public as well as client interest are not devoid of social importance; the matter of defining and maintaining standards of competence and care in servicing clients is not unrelated to the functioning of the legal system; and the approach of the organized profession to solicitation of business and unauthorized practice-of-law problems has obvious impacts on the kind and extent of legal service available to the public.”



Professor Abner Brodie



Professor Ted Finman

Faculty members serve as arbitrators and negotiators

The legal profession has *negotiation* as one of its most important components. The Faculty lawyers, in some cases, are also negotiators in the public interest. Professor Arlen Christenson has been serving during this year as a member of the Faculty Committee appointed by the Madison Campus Chancellor to conduct negotiations with the Teaching Assistants Association. This difficult and time-consuming task has so far been fruitless.

Professor Nathan P. Feinsinger is a world-renowned negotiator, whose experiences over the past thirty years are well-known to the alumni. A long-range study of strikes in Wisconsin, to include the causes of strikes, and whether voluntary means could have been used to prevent or settle them is now being considered as a cooperative effort with the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO by Mr. Feinsinger's Center for Teaching and Research in Disputes Settlement. A proposal to consider broadening the subjects of labor-management negotiations beyond the usual “bread and butter” issues to include matters of concern to the public at large (such as industrial pollution) is also being studied by the Center.

An international conference on disputes settlement to follow the national conference held in October, 1969, is being planned for 1970. (See *Gargoyle*, vol. 1, no. 2.)

For several years prior to 1969, Professor Abner Brodie, succeeding Professor Feinsinger, served as the Umpire, or permanent arbitrator provided in the collective bargaining agreement between the General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers, arbitrating disputes between the corporation and the union. He presently serves as labor-management arbitrator in disputes arising in private industry or in public service. In addition, he occasionally serves as a Fact Finder in public service labor-management contract disputes.