

value to an intern of seeing how an appellate court works.

"They learn how to read a record (of a trial)," he says, "and they learn how important 'scope of review' is. Most of them are pretty innocent when they get here from law school."

Trial court judges often encourage their interns to spend time observing litigation.

"I like them to be in court, watching" says Dane County Circuit Judge Angela Bartell. "I try to talk to them during breaks—to discuss the issues, techniques of lawyering, what's effective, what isn't, and so on."

"It's a good way to see how the rules of civil procedure actually work," agrees Federal District Judge Barbara Crabb.

Although students interning at trial courts spend a fair amount of time watching trials, they also do a good deal of research and writing, and receive comments and criticism from the judges.

The stress laid on legal research and writing seems to sit well with most students.

... Most of them are pretty innocent when they get here from law school!"

"It's a fantastic legal writing experience," says one student. "It's an experience every law student should have."

Another concurs: "I actually learned something. Other than this program, law school has taught me absolutely nothing practical. I think these things should be mandatory. At least I think the law school should promote and support them with more enthusiasm."

The sense of making a genuine contribution to legal culture also appeals to some students.

"You can have some impact on what happens depending on how hard you work at it," says a student. "They do listen to what you say, and they do read what you write."

Most of the judges agree that their interns are useful sounding boards and often provide helpful insight.

"They offer new perspectives and ask new questions," says Judge Crabb.

"It's helpful to me to bounce ideas off another bright legal mind," says Justice Abrahamson.

According to Gartzke, "Many times their newness enables them to see things we miss."

All this is not to overstate the productivity or impact of student interns. They are, after all, students, and they are not really expected to pull their own weight.

They're there to learn. The consensus among the judges is that, as a matter of efficiency, the internship program is "a wash": the interns do contribute, but the cost in judge time is high—sometimes high enough to reduce the amount of contact between judge and student.

Still, the program flourishes, apparently to the satisfaction of all connected with it. For students the benefits are obvious: exposure to "real world" law, a chance to do a significant amount of legal research and writing on a live question,

contact with sophisticated legal minds outside the sometimes ethereal environment of law school. The judges, too, come out ahead, according to their own appraisals: although the student interns cannot and do not carry the burdens of full-time paid law clerks, they do contribute research; more important, they bring freshness and insight, and offer to judges an opportunity to exercise an often strong instinct to teach.

In the words of Judge Gartzke: "I love 'em."

Faculty Briefs

Shirley Abrahamson received the highest honor the Indiana University-Bloomington School of Law bestows on its alumni, an award for "significant contributions to [her] community, state and nation." For those who don't know, Shirley is the first woman to be named to the Wisconsin Supreme Court; following her appointment, she was elected to a ten-year term. She is also currently a member of the Indiana University School of Law's Board of Visitors. At the ceremonies held in September, four other distinguished alumni of the Indiana Law School were also honored.

Lynn Lopucki has just published a book with Little, Brown entitled *Strategies for Creditors in Bankruptcy Proceedings*.

David Trubek recently returned from a program at the Joachim Nabuco Founda-

tion in Brazil where the focus of discussions was the writing of a new Brazilian constitution. To the Brazilian Lawyers Association David presented a background of legal procedures in the U.S. system and "how citizen groups use the legal system to gain or defend social benefits." The Brazilians reported that he "contributed greatly to the quality and organization of research underway at the Foundation."

Frank Tuerkheimer is now of counsel with the firm of Lafollette and Sinykin. At the Law School, Frank is teaching Evidence, Trial Practice, Litigation in Criminal Cases and a seminar on Watergate. He indicates that he plans to spend one day a week at the firm and that he believes his teaching will be "enhanced by virtue of working in the areas in which I teach."