

June, July and August in the Law School.

There are the regular summer activities: the finalization of the budget, the continuing research projects, the wrap-up of admissions and financial aids, the educational planning for the coming year, the allocation and re-allocation of office space. There are the arrangements for visitors. There are the piles of neglected articles and books, the delayed mail to be answered.

There is the ten week summer session, divided into 2 five week periods. There are the recurring institutes and special programs. And there are the new projects which develop in any given year.

This is some of what happened in the Law School during the "quiet" summer of 1971:

REGULAR SUMMER SESSION

Not counting the enrollments in the Summer Pre-admission Program and the General Practice Course, which are covered separately, there were 155 second and third year students enrolled in eight regular courses during the summer of 1971. This compares with 99 students in the summer of 1970.

It is probable that the tightening market in law-related employment during this past summer accounted in part for the sharp increase in the summer enrollment. Some students sought the summer session as a way of shortening their time in Law School from 3 years to 2½ years, with a consequent acceleration in the date of obtaining permanent jobs.

The Summer Sessions began on June 21, and ended on August 28. The first five weeks ended on July 24, and the second began on July 26.

Courses were taught by Profs. Large, Brodie, Feinsinger, Finman, Young, Redlich, Shapiro, Thome and Seidman. Subjects covered included: Civil Liberties, Constitutional Law, Corporations, Environmental Litigation, Federal Jurisdiction, Labor Relations, Law and Contemporary Urban Problems, and Law and Modernization in the Developing World. Some of these courses are offered only infrequently during the regular academic year.

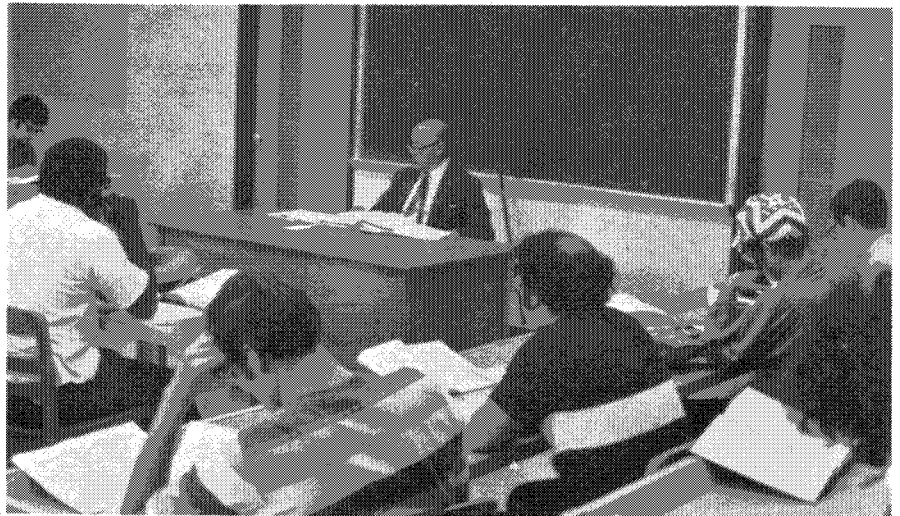
Courses offered as part of the program of the Institute in the Behavioral Sciences, financed and operated independently of the Law School, were available to law stu-

dents as well as to PhD candidates in other departments. Prof. Finman's course in Civil Liberties was one of these.

In addition, a number of seminars were also offered.

SUMMER PRE-ADMISSION PROGRAM

Offered for the second time this past summer, the Summer Pre-admission Program had an enrollment of 80, compared to 64 a year ago. As in the summer of 1970, the students invited were those who didn't quite meet the ever-rising standards of admission. Among the participants—every one of whom is considered capable of succeeding in Law School—were students whose LSAT scores were lower than those of students admitted, but who had strong academic records. Also included were students whose grades were lower than those admitted but whose LSAT scores were high. Almost all of them were residents of Wisconsin.



Prof. Feinsinger



Prof. Young

SUMMER PRE AD—CONTD

This year, the Program consisted of courses in Civil Procedure, taught by Professors G. W. Foster and Allan Redlich, and Property, taught by Professors Walter Raushenbush and Richard Effland. Professor Effland (Class of 1940), visiting from Arizona State University, Tempe, was a long-time member of the Wisconsin Faculty.

The Summer Program began on June 21, and finished with final examinations on August 16 and 18. Notifications of admission and non-admission were mailed on August 20. Seventy-nine were enrolled, and admission was offered to 42 students.

Most of the students paid their own expenses, without financial assistance. However, in order to insure that students were not excluded for financial reasons, the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association made available a fund from which loans up to \$500 were made, on a showing of need.

Participants in the 1970 Program, who were admitted to the Law School, gave valuable help in the planning of the program and the orientation of the students. Those admitted to Law School are not required to repeat the courses successfully completed in the Pre-admission Program. They are, however, required to earn a full 90 credits for graduation, after admission as regular students.

LAW AND DEVELOPMENT— INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

A most interesting and unusual summer activity at the Law School was the seminar on the Legal Problems of Developing Countries, conducted by Professors Robert Seidman and Joseph Thome of the Law School and Professor Ann Seidman of the Land Tenure Center and Professor William Chambliss, who teaches Sociology at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The Ford Foundation's International Legal Center provided support for the faculty and administration of the Program. Students were supported by Ford or AID funds, or by their home governments and home universities.



Prof. Thome (left) conducts seminar.

The 31 students in the Seminar represented many nations, races and cultures. All were law teachers or civil servants. About half had PhD's in addition to law degrees. They gathered from Malaya, Saudi Arabia, South Viet Nam, Korea, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Zambia, Rhodesia, Mexico, the Congo, Nigeria, Cameroons, Ghana, Ethiopia, Sweden and the United States. Among them were the Principal Secretary of Local Government in Nigeria, the Chief Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Labor in Saudi Arabia, the Commissioner of Mines in Ethiopia, the lawyer attached to the Secretariat of the President of Mexico. Many of the participants had spent several years in graduate work in the United States, earning advanced degrees.

The central problem discussed during the intense 10 week course was the development of expertise in the promulgation of rules and in administrative procedure which will implement the broad development plans and statutes which most developing countries now have.

The course was divided into five areas: Law and Modernization, Economics of Development, Methodology of Social Science Research, Law and Social Change in Latin America, and Law and Social Change in Africa.

ALI-ABA COURSE OF STUDY FOR YOUNG LAWYERS, JUNE 20-26

Offered at Wisconsin for the 7th consecutive year by the Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association, the 1971 summer Course enrolled over sixty lawyers engaged in private practice, business, industry and banking from all over the United States. This year, the subject of the week-long course was Corporate Finance—the Development, Growth and Rescue of the Substantial Publicly Held Corporation. Participants had the opportunity to study in depth the legal, economic and practical problems of corporations—including mergers, acquisitions and take-over problems, financing methods and reorganization of corporations in financial trouble.

In previous years, the course has been devoted to such subjects as Secured Transactions under the Uniform Commercial Code, Government Regulation (Anti-trust law, Labor Law and Securities Regulation), Corporate Law Departments, and Real Estate Law and Practice.

Coordinator of the course is Prof. Arnon Allen, of the University of

Wisconsin Extension Law Department. J. Gordon Cooney, of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis, Philadelphia, served as Director. Faculty members included Allen D. Choka, of Antonow, Fink, Gunther and Epstein, Chicago; Ralph C. Hocker, Associate Director, Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington; Wilber G. Katz, Emeritus Professor, U.W. Law School; Bruce A. Mann, (Class of '57) of Pillsbury, Madison and Sutro, San Francisco; Shaun F. O'Malley, CPA, Price, Waterhouse & Co., Philadelphia; John F. Power of O'Melveny and Myers, Los Angeles; A. A. Sommer, Jr., of Calfee, Halter, Calfee, Griswold and Sommer, Cleveland; Hilbert P. Zarky (Class of '37) of Mitchell, Silberberg and Knupp, Los Angeles. Mr. Sommer is presently serving as Chairman of the Committee on Federal Regulation of the Securities of the Corporation of the American Bar Association. Mr. Zarky was formerly Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Tax Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

SEMINAR ON LAW, PSYCHIATRY, AND THE MENTALLY ILL

The Seminar on Law, Psychiatry and the Mentally Ill, offered by the Institute on Behavioral Science and Law, which is not a part of the law school, but draws upon the law school's resources, was conducted for an 8-week period by Professor Alex Brooks, visiting professor from Rutgers Law School, Dr. Seymour Halleck of the University of Wisconsin Department of Psychiatry, and Professor David Mechanic of the University's Sociology Department. A two credit course, the seminar, which was offered for the fourth time, has been supported by funds granted to the Institute, which has been funded by the National Science Foundation.

Of the 50 students enrolled, several were law students. A balance is maintained among the students, so that various disciplines are represented — graduate students in the social sciences and residents in psychiatry were admitted along with law students.

Professor Brooks, who has participated each summer, teaches Evidence and Juvenile Justice at Rutgers University Law School. He also supervises about twelve law students who participate in a clinical program in mental hospitals.

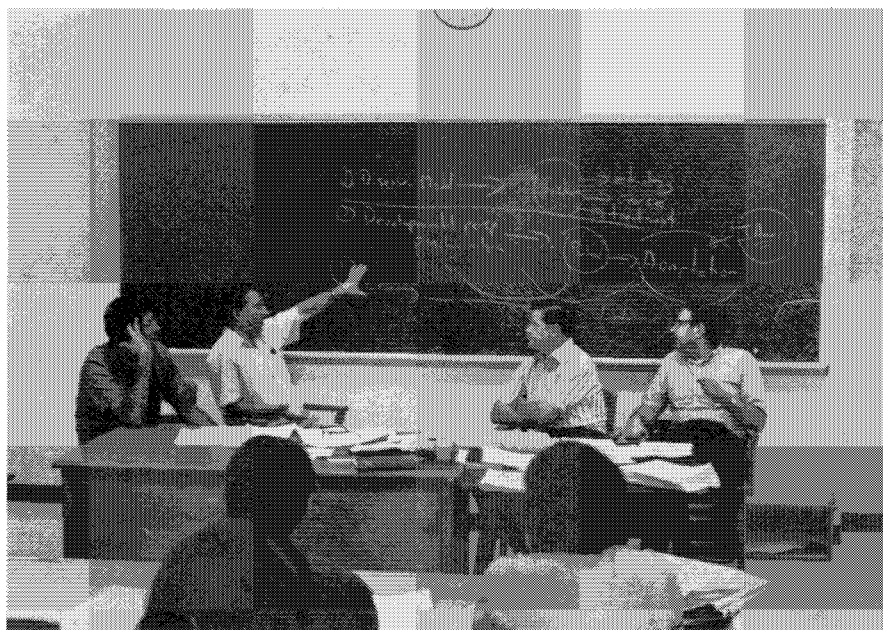
SEMINAR ON EFFECTING CHANGE IN MUNICIPAL POLICE AGENCIES

The "tough" issues of police administration were the subjects of an invitational seminar conducted between July 11 and July 23. Under the sponsorship of the Police Foundation, the seminar was directed by Professor Herman Goldstein. Invited to participate were the Police Chiefs and Commissioners, as well as key administrators and personnel staff members from New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Dallas, Detroit, and Kansas City—all police departments selected by the Police Foundation as having shown interest in experimentation and innovation seeking to improve the functioning of the police.

Among the participants were Donald Pomerleau, Commissioner of Police of Baltimore; Henry Sandman, Director of Public Safety and Carl Goodin, Chief of Police of Cincinnati; Frank Dyson, Chief of Police, Dallas; John Nichols, Commissioner of Police and Charles Gentry, Superintendent of Police, Detroit; Clarence Kelley, Chief of Police, Kansas City; and Patrick V. Murphy, Commissioner of Police, New York. In all 40 people attended the seminar.

The administrators from the six cities selected have under their control 55,000 patrolmen, dealing daily with millions of individual urban dwellers.

Among the "tough" issues discussed were those of the nature and definition of the police function; the nature and extent of citizen control; exploration of alternatives to the police function, as in domestic quarrels, dealing with drunks, or other time-consuming problems with which police deal daily; and the pervasive question of how to make huge departments respond to changes made necessary by the constant changes in urban life.



Prof. Halleck, Brooks and Mechanic (far right).

The best resources available were gathered to assist in the conduct of the off-the-record discussions. The participants themselves were important resources, according to Professor Goldstein, who noted that one of the most important benefits of the seminar was the opportunity to share experiences and to challenge each other's conception of the police function.

The Law School was selected as site for the seminar because of the continuing interest of Professors Remington, Goldstein and others in the large questions relating to the administration of criminal justice.

GENERAL PRACTICE COURSE

Professor Stuart Gullickson conducted the General Practice Course for the fourth time this summer. As with other dynamic and developing institutions, there were a number of changes this year over previous years.

For one thing, the enrollment grew dramatically. Seventy-five students—up 25% over last year—participated in the course.

For another, the teaching staff changed considerably. Thirty of the 45 teaching lawyers were new to the course in 1971.

About 65% of the course was subjected to major revisions. The new Criminal Code, the new Probate Code, revisions in the landlord-tenant laws, as well as in the law of conveyancing, necessitated major revision in teaching materials for appropriate weeks of the course.

A new week treating with methods of representing clients before administrative agencies was introduced. The section of the course dealing with preparation of civil cases for trial was expanded to a week and a half, to include some aspects of trial techniques in addition to the preparation for trial. The latter were presented by demonstration only, not lectures.

Real estate and probate were combined into two weeks—one at the



Prof. Goldstein (center) and Police Chiefs.

beginning of the course, and one toward the end.

The Faculty was larger in 1971 than in previous summers. Four were added to teach the additional one half week on Trial Techniques. Included in the additional faculty were both Referees in Bankruptcy for the Western District of Wisconsin. Referee Frawley, Eau Claire, visited the court of Referee Bessman, Madison, with the class, and was therefore on hand to interpret Bessman's rulings to the class.

CLINICAL INTERNSHIPS

Thirty-two law students, under the supervision of various faculty members, spent the summer in internships in the administration of criminal justice. They were located in the District Attorneys' offices in Milwaukee, Dane County and Dodge County. Some were attached to Police Departments in Dayton, Ohio; Oakland, California; Madison; Washington, D.C.; and Cleveland, Ohio. Others worked for Le-



General Practice "Professors": Kenneth Swanson, Ellsworth; Kenneth Orchard, Madison; Lyman Precourt, Milwaukee; Ward Dunphy, Milwaukee.

INTERNS—CONTD

gal Services Centers in Madison and Milwaukee. Several were stationed in the State Prison and Central State Hospital, Waupun. Two were associated with the National Council of Distribution Workers of America in New York, and one with the New York City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. One student was assigned to the Attorney General of Wisconsin, and another to the Attorney General of the state of Washington, Consumer Protection Division.

Profs. Edward Kimball, Frank Remington, Herman Goldstein, William Whitford, Margo Melli, Joel Handler and James Jones accepted the responsibility for supervision of the interns. Prof. Kimball himself spent the summer as an Assistant to the District Attorney of Dane County, supervising the students as part of his job.



Prof. Ed. Kimball

LAW TEACHING CLINIC— JULY 26 - AUGUST 13, 1971

The second Law Teaching Clinic for Professors with less than 5 years teaching experience was conducted at the Law School between July 26 and August 13. The first such Clinic was held at the University of North Carolina in 1969.

Professor Frank Strong, who occupies the Carrie C. Boshamer Chair as a distinguished professor at the University of North Carolina Law School, acted as Director of the Clinic. Professor Richard Smith, University of North Carolina, acted as Assistant Director. Dean Richard Huber, Boston College Law School,



Prof. Frank Strong, Dean Richard Huber, and Prof. Richard Smith.



Young law teachers: (left to right) Steve Feldman, Harvard; Walter Blakey, Univ. of N. Carolina; Vincent Cardi, Univ. of W. Virginia; Brock Hornby, Univ. of Virginia, Dean John Irving, Seton Hall.

Chairman of the Advisory Committee, served as Clinic Coordinator. Prior to moving to North Carolina, Professor Strong was Dean of the Ohio State Law School for many years.

Participants were 59 young law teachers, 25% of whom are teaching for the first time in September, 1971.

The University of North Carolina is the grantee institution for the funds granted by the United States Office of Education under the Education Professions Act. Wisconsin served as host in 1971, and it is anticipated that the site of the Clinic will change from year to year.

The Clinic has as its focus the pedagogical aspects of law school teaching. It is widely recognized that today's young law teachers have been good students with a demonstrated capacity for the law. But they have little or no exposure to teaching techniques. In addition to

exploration and demonstration of acceptable techniques, the young professors have at the Clinic an opportunity to acquaint themselves with curricular innovations and methods of presentation.

Analysis of the nature of the learning process was considered at the Clinic, along with the educational components in legal learning, the parties to the teaching-learning operation, and the institutional framework of teaching, testing, curricular patterns and educational perspectives.

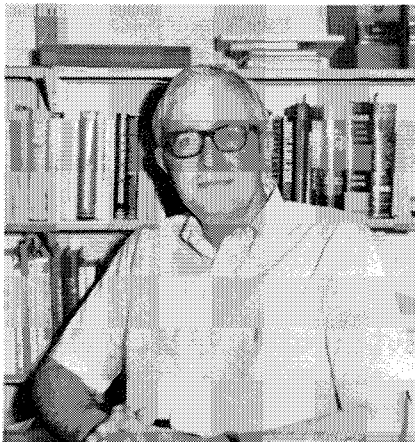
The Faculty for the Clinic was composed of 6 Group Leaders: Profs. N. William Hines, University of Iowa; George Lefcoe, University of Southern California; Robert J. Levy, University of Minnesota; Frank I. Michelman, Harvard University; Robert L. Rabin, moving this year from Wisconsin to Stanford; Richard E. Speidel, University of Virginia.

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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