

## LABOR LAW STUDIES AT WISCONSIN

It has been a tradition at the University of Wisconsin Law School since the early thirties, with the late William Gorham Rice and with the arrival in 1932 of Nathan P. Feinsinger, to give special emphasis to the study of labor law. This Law School interest was then, and is still today, paralleled by comparable interest in the other Social Science departments. That Wisconsin tradition is alive and well today.

Although we have not collected precise data to document this statement, it appears that this Law School offers as large a concentration in labor law as exists in any law school at the J.D. program level. (There are, however, several universities, most notably New York University and Georgetown and George Washington Universities in Washington, D.C., which offer degrees at the graduate level (LLM) with a specialization in labor law.) Additionally, it is possible by being admitted in both the Law School and the Industrial Relations Research Institute for a student to complete both a J.D. and a masters degree in Industrial Relations in four years.

The University of Wisconsin Law School currently offers Basic Labor Relations Law, Equal Employment Law, Public Sector Labor Law, a Collective Bargaining seminar devoted to mock arbitration, and a clinical program with placements in the National Labor Relations Board, the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission, and the possibility of some placements in the field of equal rights. These courses comprise 17 credit hours and have been offered in recent years at least once every year.

This year the Law School is fortunate in having an advanced course in Practices and Procedures before the National Labor Relations Board presented by Joseph Szabo, regional attorney for Region 30 of the Board.

Although it has not been taught in recent years, we still have in the curriculum a course in Protective Labor Legislation. We are optimistic that it will be offered in the near term.

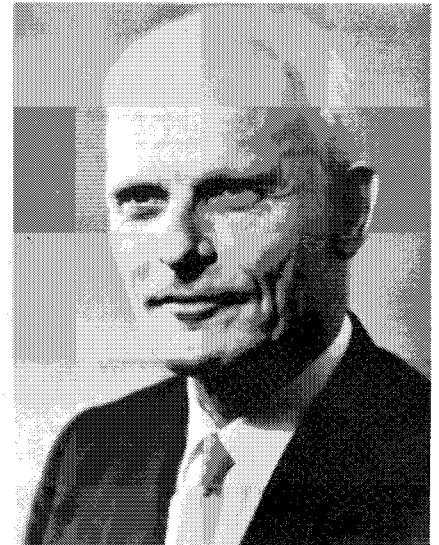
These course offerings, if a student took all of them, come to 22 credits in the labor field. Additionally, the Law School has a rule which permits a student, with consent of the Dean, to elect to take up to six credit hours outside of Law School in the student's area of concentration. The University offers a wide range of courses related to the labor law area. In fact, the Industrial Relations program alone offers a substantial number of courses which would be candidates for approval under the 6-credit rule. Many of the Law School's courses in the labor law

area meet the Wisconsin Supreme Court's 60-credit requirement for bar admission under the diploma privilege, so it is possible for a student to pursue a concentration in the labor law area and still satisfy the bar admission requirements.

It should be a source of satisfaction for those students and alumni who chose the University of Wisconsin Law School because of its preeminence in the labor field that this emphasis continues in the year 1979. However, as you will all appreciate, the field has not been static and there are many things which the Law School must continue to explore if program quality and leadership is to be maintained. In recent years, while we have added Equal Employment Law and Public Sector Collective Bargaining, we have done little with matters such as occupational health and safety, with the regulation of private insurance programs (ERISA) or with the law pertaining to regulation of the internal affairs of labor organizations. Moreover, there has been some slippage in that we have given diminished attention to the whole area of workers compensation. Faculty members who are vitally interested in the labor law program hope to address these deficiencies in course offerings in the near term.



Feinsinger



Rice

The continued cooperation between the Law School, the Industrial Relations Research Institute, the Business School, the School of Social Work and the School of Engineering, as well as the general tradition of the interaction between law and social sciences at U.W.-Madison, provide the kind of supportive environment that has enabled our programs to survive and grow despite limited resources.

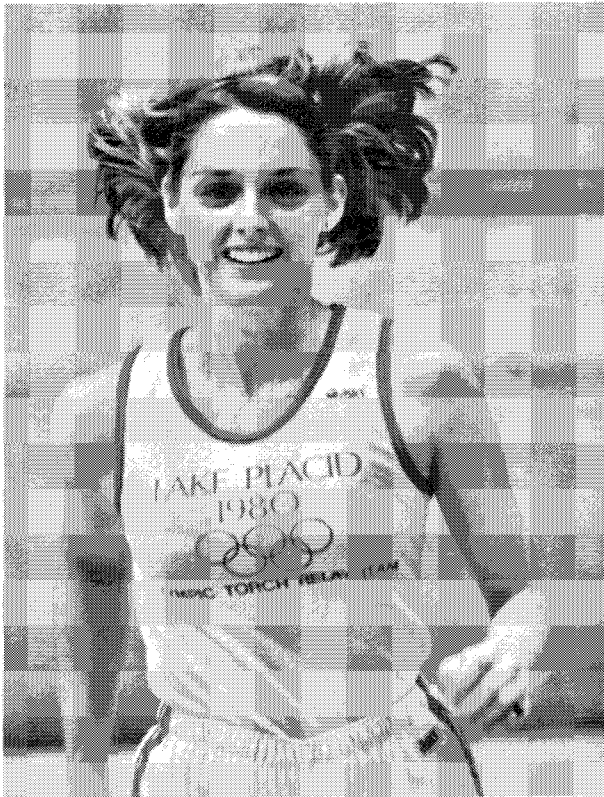
Currently, Professors James E. Jones, Jr. and June Weisberger are the faculty members primarily involved in the labor law program. However, Professor Arlen Christenson maintains an active interest. His teaching of Local Government Law includes substantial portions directed to public sector collective bargaining, and periodically he teaches a course devoted specifically to public sector labor law.



**Weisberger**



**Jones**



**Carlson**

## **LAW SCHOOL IN THE OLYMPICS**

Alison Carlson a University of Wisconsin Law Student will be one of 52 persons elected from a field of 6,000 who will carry the Olympic Torch to the 1980 Olympic games at Lake Placid, New York. She will represent the State of Wisconsin. Ms. Carlson was selected on the basis of personality, academics, outside activities, and her essay on the "Greek Ideal of the Whole Man". Ms. Carlson rowed with the Princeton Women's Crew as an undergrad, runs regularly, and is President of the Mendota Rowing Club. In addition to running an 18 to 30 mile leg of the relay she will also participate in opening ceremonies.

While the Olympic Committee is paying for the direct costs of the torch relay, it is the individual's responsibility to pay all other expenses including travel, food and lodging. Ms. Carlson is hoping to raise at least part of the estimated \$3,000 cost of her participation by appearances at various group meetings. She will also accept contributions made to her (2546 Kendall Avenue, Madison, WI 53705).