Professor Kenneth W. Dam, who administers the program, said: "The fellowships are being offered in an attempt to bring the techniques and skills of legal analysis to the pressing problems of international trade and economic development. This is the first time that any law school has created a research and training project directly for this purpose."

The Fellows begin this year of work by taking part in a joint seminar with members of the Faculty; the seminar surveys current issues in international trade and development. Fellows then devote themselves to individual research projects, under the supervision of members of the Faculty.

George B. Javaras and Michael G. Wolfson, both JD '64, are the Fellows during the current year. The fellowships are open to graduates of any law school in the world. The fellowship stipend is $6,000 plus tuition and fees. Applications are now being accepted for the academic year 1965-66.

Faculty Notes

Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., has been appointed Administrator of the American Bar Foundation. Since it was established in 1952 by the American Bar Association, the Foundation has become the nation's largest legal research organization, with a staff of around 45 persons and an annual budget of approximately $500,000. The Foundation, which is housed in the American Bar Center across the street from the Law School, is supported in part by sources within the profession, principally the American Bar Association, the American Bar Association Endowment, and the Fellows of the American Bar Foundation, and in part through grants for specific projects from foundations and governmental agencies. Professor Hazard will continue to be a regular member of the Faculty, and will divide his time between the Foundation and the School.

Professor Norval R. Morris was a leading participant in a special program on the theme of "Modern Advances in Criminology" offered in December by the Center of Criminology of the University of Toronto. Professor Morris's public lecture, "The Past and Future of Imprisonment," was one of four featured lectures. In addition, he conducted a seminar, jointly with T. S. Lodge, Director of the Home Office Research Unit, London, on "Theories of Punishment."

We are pleased to note, even though very belatedly, that Professor Sofia Mentschikoff was one of two law professors in the six-person American delegation to the Conference on International Sales Law, held at The Hague last spring.

The Law Student and Legal Aid

By John Weinberg

Class of 1965

President, Legal Aid Student Association

In the Law School's Legal Aid Clinic program, law students get a chance to try their wings as lawyers, and at the same time make a vital contribution to the community. Working under the close supervision of full-time attorneys, students hear the legal problems of residents of Chicago's South Side who cannot afford to hire an attorney, and advise the clients of their legal rights and best courses of action.

The first contact the student has with the work of the Clinic comes as somewhat of a jolt to him. Many of the problems presented by the clients are ones which he has seldom if ever met in the course of his classroom studies or in his personal life. The client may have purchased an automobile or furniture on an installment contract with terms so stiff he has not been able to comply with them. It may be the law student's job to work out with the client and his creditor a new payment plan satisfactory to both; occasionally such a problem has ripened to the point that, by the time the client comes into the Clinic, all the lawyer can do for him is to explain how the creditor can take the car away and get a huge judgment against him besides. Often, a client will present a story of marital discord and misbehavior which will make the student's hair stand on end. He must determine whether the story offers the elements of a case for divorce or for separate maintenance. Trouble with landlords also comprises a sizeable portion of the work of the Clinic. The client's landlord may have instituted an action to evict him; or a prior landlord may be holding some of the client's property as "security" for rent never paid. In these cases, the student must combine a careful reading of the lease, if any, with reference to relevant statutes to give the client an accurate picture of his legal position.

These are just prominent examples drawn from the wide range of problems handled by the Clinic. Although legal assistance in criminal cases is left to other agencies, almost all conceivable other kinds of problems are encountered in the Clinic.

Students' Function

The prime task of the students working in the Clinic is that of interviewing. Each participating student is scheduled for certain hours of work in the Clinic each week, and interviews the clients who come in during his hours. The student's first visits to the Clinic are spent sitting in as "silent partner" on interviews by the full-time attorneys. After the client leaves, the attorney and the student discuss the problem and the alternative
courses of action. In "off-moments," the student acquaints himself with the more bureaucratic aspects of the Clinic's procedure by reading the manual provided for that purpose.

When the student feels that he is ready, he begins interviewing clients on his own. He must understand and be able to operate under the procedural system of the Clinic. But more important, he must by then have enough of a grasp of the substantive problems which are most often presented to be able to ask the right questions, and to be able to restrict the interview to the relevant scope of inquiry. This restriction not only promotes the efficient use of his time, but also provides for the maximum preservation of the privacy of the client's affairs. In beginning to interview on his own, the student need not wait until such time that he is confident he knows the best course of action in all or even most of the situations he will meet. Indeed, it would be presumptuous of a second- or third-year law student to think that he has the knowledge of the law and of its artful use which is required for successfully handling cases in the Clinic. Such knowledge and understanding are picked up by the student as he gains experience in his Clinic work.

The interview procedure permits the student to contribute without hindrance that which he is qualified to do, and yet guarantee a safeguard on his work. Students talk to clients in their own special offices within the Clinic. After determining that the client is financially eligible for the services of Legal Aid, the student and client discuss the legal problems which brought him to the office. When the student thinks he has elicited all the information relevant to the disposition of the case he excuses himself from his office and, while the client waits, talks with one of the full-time attorneys. Together, the lawyer and the student discuss the client's problem, the law in the area, and the best course of action. After the matter has been thoroughly explored and discussed, the student returns to his client and makes the suggestions which he and the attorney have worked out.

**DISPOSITION OF CASES**

Often the result will be a referral of the matter to some other agency. This can occur when, for example, the client is financially able to hire an attorney; if the client doesn't know a lawyer, it is suggested that he take advantage of the Lawyer Reference Plan of the Chicago Bar Association. Many family cases, such as divorces, are referred to the Social Service division of the Legal Aid Bureau to explore further the facts of the situation and to determine the best solution. A social worker of that agency maintains an office right in the Clinic. Once cleared there, the case returns to the Legal Aid Bureau for the required legal action. In support cases, clients are directed to the Court of Domestic Relations.

Some wage claim cases are turned over to the Illinois Department of Labor, which will furnish assistance to the client. But in many cases, the student can advise the client as to the best course of action. This may consist of simply explaining in detail to the client his legal rights in the situation, thus enabling him to insist on that to which he is entitled in settling the matter himself. Sometimes the student is called upon to write a letter or make a call in the client's behalf. If the case is to go to court, the student may assist in the preparation of court papers. The dispositions are as varied as the number of problems presented.

**STRUCTURE AND HISTORY OF THE CLINIC**

The Legal Aid Clinic serves only the residents of a specified portion of Chicago's South Side. It operates as a branch office of the Legal Aid Bureau, which serves the entire city, and has its main office downtown. The Clinic was established under a grant from Edwin F. Mandel in 1957, and had its original offices on 63rd St. When the new law school building opened in 1959, space was provided under the classroom wing for a suite of offices for the Clinic.

The administrative structure of the Clinic reflects its hybrid nature. It is basically a branch office of the downtown Bureau. The attorneys and other paid staff are employed by that agency, but the Director of the Clinic is also a member of the faculty of the Law School. General supervision of the Clinic and the students' work in it is the function of a faculty committee, formerly under the chairmanship of Professor Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and currently of Professor Dallin H. Oaks.

As of November 1, thirty-eight students were participating on a regularly scheduled basis. The Legal Aid Student Association is made up of all the students participating in the Clinic. Through its officers, it serves the functions of stimulating student participation, publicizing the work of the Clinic, scheduling the students working there, providing liaison between the Law School and the work of the Clinic, etc. The Edwin F. Mandel Prize is awarded each year to the graduating third-year student who performed outstanding service in and for the Clinic; and regular participants receive certificates upon their graduation.

The Director of the Clinic is Mr. Henry J. Kaganiec; he and Mrs. Mary Smithburg are the Clinic's two full-time attorneys. Mr. Kaganiec, after extensive legal education on the Continent and a J.D. degree at Northwestern, was selected for the position of Director by committee from the Law School and from the Legal Aid Bureau at the inception of the Clinic in 1957. He has served in this capacity throughout the Clinic's seven year existence.

Other Legal Aid Clinics are in operation throughout the country. There are clinics affiliated with Harvard and Duke University Law Schools, for example; and North-
western students participate in the work of the Legal Aid Bureau’s downtown office. The Edwin F. Mandel Clinic, however, is the largest Clinic in the country, measured by the number of cases handled.

**VALUE OF PARTICIPATION**

The benefits to the law student participating in the Legal Aid program derive only in small part from the knowledge of the substantive law involved in solving the clients’ problems. Of much greater importance is the realization that legal problems are people’s problems. The Clinic helps to put legal questions in the proper perspective for a neophyte practicing lawyer: not as abstract theoretical problems, as one finds on an examination, in a law review article, or in an appellate case, but as disruptive factors in people’s lives. The work of a lawyer is clearly seen not to be that of an impartial balancing of issues and theoretical propositions; he is a member of the community who has special skills and training and to whom people turn for help with these disruptive problems. In this sense, the program of the Clinic serves as a vital supplement to the more conventional aspects of law school work.

Another benefit derived by the student is the development of the skills of dealing with people and helping them solve their own problems. Facing a client in your own office is an awkward and sometimes a frightening thing to a young lawyer or law student. Talking the problem out with the client, and padding the legal advice given with the interest and understanding necessary for satisfying a client, are skills which must be learned through experience by every lawyer. Those who have had experience in this direction in law school are that much ahead when they enter practice.

Underlying all these activities, however, is the motif of excitement in the Clinic’s work. A participant is almost always enthusiastic about his experience. It is gratifying to him to realize that people are coming to seek his help, and that he has real help to offer them. One is much closer to conditions in the community, and has a much clearer grasp of the problems of the poor in an urban area.

In this summary of benefits from the Legal Aid program, one must not slight the community contribution made by students giving their time and efforts to the work of the Clinic. To be sure, it is unusual to find a program which offers simultaneously so many personal benefits to the participant and such a significant community service.

But providing legal assistance to the poor is more than just a community service. It is increasingly being recognized as a duty of the profession and, as the decision in *Gideon v. Wainwright* would indicate, of the society as a whole. The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, then Attorney General of the United States and now Senator-elect from New York, put it thus in his Law Day address at the Law School on May 1, 1964:

- It is time we used those traditional skills—our precision, our understanding of technicalities, our adversary skills, our negotiating skills, our understanding of procedural maneuvers—on behalf of the poor.
- Only when we have done all these things, when we have created in fact a system of equal justice for all—a system which recognizes in fact the dignity of all men—will our profession have lived up to its responsibilities.

**And Now, for a Word from…**

When the Weymouth Kirkland Courtroom was designed, large windows were placed between the Courtroom and the adjoining lounges with the thought that, in addition to the other purposes they serve, they might be useful for television cameras. They are.

During the autumn, a considerable segment of NBC-TV’s “Today” show was filmed at the Law School. The portion of the program dealing with the School itself consisted of an interview of Dean Neal by Hugh Downs, and a broadcast of a substantial segment of a moot court argument from the Kirkland Courtroom. Counsel shown arguing were Patrick Hardin, A.B., University of Alabama, of Childersburg, Alabama, and Thomas West, B.B.A., Northwestern University, of Galesburg, Illinois, both of the Class of 1965. Hardin and West, together with Kenneth L. Pursley, A.B., Cornell University, of Sandpoint, Idaho, make up the School’s national moot court team.

On the Bench were Professors Soia Mentschikoff, presiding, Sheldon Tefft, and Dallin H. Oaks.

Later in the day, the Law Buildings were used as a setting for interviews with Samuel K. Allison, Professor of Physics and Director of the Enrico Fermi Institute, and with Charles H. Percy, then candidate for Governor of Illinois.

As a feature of the “Today” show, Charles Percy, Trustee of the University and then candidate for Governor of Illinois, is interviewed in the Law Quadrangle.
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