writing comments and discharging other duties, such as "preliming" topics for comments, proof-reading, and, most dreaded, "cite-checking"—the tedious and demanding researching of every citation of authority in every piece being prepared for publication. Staff members who meet their obligations are elected—generally at the end of their second year—as either associate or managing editors. Associate editors oversee staff members writing comments, perform a wide variety of administrative and promotional functions, and occasionally write second comments. Managing editors, the highest panjandrums of Law Review management, exercise collective leadership over the publication's range of operations.

At present, the Law Review has six managing editors, including the editor-in-chief, fourteen associate editors, and thirty staff members. None of these persons holds a sinecure. Managing editors and, in particular, staff members find that Law Review work may require twenty to forty hours a week—hours for which no academic credit is given. Despite these demands, most Law Review personnel manage to maintain their grade-point averages.

Of course, Chicago's Law Review, like others, is not without its critics. Law Review pieces, it has been said, are on subjects so narrow as to be nonexistent; they have more footnotes than words; their style is that of a miser's telegram. Although these criticisms contain germs of truth, they slight the fact that the narrowest pieces are often the ones most useful to practicing lawyers, who often find the careful organization of relevant authorities into logical footnotes to be the most significant contribution. And the same readers have little time for rambling verbosity.

Yet, even with a tendency toward pedantry, the Law Review plays an important role within the legal world. It is frequently cited in judicial opinions—including those of the United States Supreme Court. It serves more than 1500 lawyer-subscribers. And some of its past articles—such as Malcolm Sharp's Promissory Liability (1939); Brainerd Currie's Change of Venue and the Conflict of Laws (1955); Harry Kalven's and Walter Blum's The Art of Opinion Research: A Lawyer's Appraisal of an Emerging Science (1956); and past comments such as Search and Seizure in the Supreme Court: Shadows on the Fourth Amendment (1961)—have contributed significantly to the broadening of the horizons of the American legal mind.

Even more important, however, is its role in furthering the education of future lawyers. David Riesman—an alumnus of the Harvard Law Review—has written that "there is nothing in any other professional group which remotely resembles the law review, this guild of students who, working harder than their fellows, manage to cooperate sufficiently to meet the chronic emergency of a periodical." Through writing comments, Law Review personnel are forced to think carefully and analytically about significant legal problems, to defend their ideas against unrelenting constructive criticism, and to develop clear, concise writing styles. Through reading court advance sheets and about-to-be-published pieces, they are made aware of the latest developments in the law. And, through editing and rewriting pieces written by others, they are given an opportunity to hone skills of argumentation, organization, and expression which will serve them throughout their legal careers.

Studies in Criminal Justice

The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice was established at the University of Chicago Law School in August, 1965, with a grant of $1,000,000 from the Ford Foundation. Norval Morris, Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology was appointed Director; Hans W. Mattick, a sociologist who has served as Assistant Warden of the Cook County Jail, was made Associate Director. The Autumn, 1966 issue of the Record reported in some detail on the Center's staff.

During its first year, the Center's research activities included, among others, the following:

Swedish Prison System. After a study of the Swedish law and relevant supporting literature, Professor Morris devoted two months to visiting correctional institutions in Sweden with a view to discovering what laws and practices prevailing in the Swedish system might profitably be adapted to our own. An article containing his conclusions is scheduled to appear shortly.

Half-Way Houses. A substantial and continuing study of half-way houses, of which there are three broad types, is under way. First, there are half-way houses which provide a period of control, supervision and assistance in the community for inmates released from institutions. In these situations, inmates receive residential treatment, while they go out daily to work or to school. A second type, closely related to the first, offers similar treatment to those who are on parole, but who require a higher degree of supervision than is usual. The third type is in effect a "day institution," where offenders live at home but come daily to the half-way house for an intensive rehabilitation program.

The study is planned on two levels. Currently it is focusing on an analysis of the organization of half-way houses, the precepts underlying their programs, the selection of offenders for treatment, and the methods for evaluating the results. When this is completed, the study will move to an empirical evaluation of the effectiveness of one or more such institutions.
Civil Legal Aid in the Cook County Jail. It is generally believed that the preservation and strengthening of a prisoner's community and family ties while he is in jail will help substantially in his rehabilitation. With the approval and cooperation of the Sheriff of Cook County, the Warden of the Jail, and the Chicago and Illinois State Bar Associations, the Center has established a civil legal aid service in the jail. Prisoners tend to have the same sorts of civil problems, marital, landlord-tenant, and installment contract, to cite three examples, as do the clients of legal aid services generally. The Center now has a full-time legal aid director at the Jail, assisted by two Center "interns," graduate and professionally admitted lawyers who are devoting half their time to this project and half to academic work leading to advanced degrees.

Deterrence—The Effect of Sanctions. Professor Morris has stated: "A serious gap in legal theory is the scant information available on the effects of legal sanctions on the community at large—their deterrent, educative and habituative roles." As a result, it is extremely difficult to decide what is most likely to work. The Center is conducting studies so extensive in this area as to suggest a detailed report in a subsequent issue of the Record.

Compensation to Victims of Crimes of Violence. Professor Morris was appointed by the Governor of Illinois to serve as one of the five public members of a fifteen-man Commission on this question. As one of the three members of the drafting sub-committee, he assisted in the preparation of a bill which will go to public hearings shortly.

Indigent Appeals Manual and Check List. A report of the Center's Director states: "The recent sudden upsurge in legal assistance to indigent persons accused of criminal offenses, and the increasing involvement of lawyers aiding indigent convicted persons in their appeals, have created an urgent need for guidance to lawyers undertaking appellate work in criminal cases who lack experience in it." With judicial support and with the approval of the organized Bar, the Center has prepared a manual and check list for lawyers representing indigent persons on appeal in Illinois.

Continuances. The purpose of this study is to analyze the function of continuances in Cook County Criminal Courts and to determine the costs to the administration of justice of granting multiple delays in the processes of trying a case. Very substantial studies of the juvenile court system, and of the use of non-professionals, including some rehabilitated former convicts, as probation case aids, are being planned and will soon be implemented.

It should be noted that more than twenty published articles have come out of the above projects and other activities of the Center. The teaching functions of the Center have, to date, involved 1) the work of three graduate student interns. Each of these young lawyers devotes one-half his time to a Center research project and one-half to curricular work at the School. 2) It is planned that senior officials, both from the United States and from abroad, might come to the Center for special advanced training. Mr. ATSUSHI NAGASHIMA, senior prosecutor and administrator of the Japanese Ministry of Justice, is currently in residence under this program. 3) A six-week institute for criminal law teachers will be held in the Summer Quarter of this year. 4) The Center is regularly involved in offering classes in the Federal Probation Training School.

Since it must be borne in mind that this report is far from exhaustive, it would seem clear that the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice has made a remarkable beginning.

Two Distinguished Visitors

At the Autumn Quarter Convocation, the University of Chicago awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to H. L. A. HART, Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University. Professor Hart was presented for the degree by SHELDON TEFFT, James Parker Hall Professor of Law. The citation for the degree read in part: "Barrister, philosopher and professor of jurisprudence, in recognition of his contributions to the education of lawyers and philosophers." Professor Hart, one of the world's most distinguished legal philosophers, shared the Ames Prize in 1966 with Professor GRANT GILMORE of the University of Chicago Law School.

Professor J. N. D. Anderson agreed to answer questions after his public lecture, and here appears to have received a beauty.
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