MEMORANDUM

TO: UWM FACULTY SENATE

FROM: John J. Solon

Attached you will find a proposal for authorization for the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Law Studies. The proposal was presented to the Dean of the College of Letters and Science by the Course and Curriculum Committee of that College on June 18, 1980, and approved by the Faculty of the College on October 21, 1980. The proposal was approved by the Academic Program and Curriculum Committee on December 8, 1980.

I have reproduced the proposal and Appendix A of the proposal. Appendices B and C, "The Advising System," and "Vitae of Participating Faculty" may be seen at this office in Mitchell 225 and the office of Ron Snyder, 113 Holton Hall.

jjs/hm
Attachment
PROPOSAL FOR AUTHORIZATION TO
PLAN AND IMPLEMENT A NEW ACADEMIC PROGRAM

I. PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

1.1 Exact Designation of Proposed Program

Bachelor of Arts in Law Studies

1.2 Departments

Multi-Departmental. Administered by an inter-departmental, inter-school Law Studies Program Committee appointed by the Dean of the College of Letters and Science from among the program faculty (see 4.1 and 4.2 below). With the advice of the Law Studies Program Committee, the Dean shall appoint a Coordinator of the Law Studies Program from among the program faculty.

1.3 College or School

College of Letters and Science

1.4 Institution

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

1.5 Program Objectives

The proposed B.A. in Law Studies is based on the proposition that law is a significant and pervasive force in society and that knowledge of its operation should be part of a liberal education. The program will provide undergraduates with an opportunity to become acquainted with the law and to develop the ability to think critically about its role
in society. With an objective of producing enlightened laymen, not lawyers, the law studies major incorporates an interdisciplinary approach and draws on resources from the humanities and the social sciences to illuminate the historical, social, and philosophical dimensions of the legal system.

1.6 Timetable for Initiation:
Semester I, 1981-82.

II. CONTEXT

2.1 History of Program
Contrary to practices in European universities where law is an integral part of the general curriculum, American colleges and universities traditionally have not offered undergraduates a degree program in law. In the past, the option to study law was open only to prospective lawyers who pursued their professional training in post-graduate schools that were set apart from the main body of university students. In view of the centrality of law to the development of Western Civilization, the neglect of that ancient and distinguished field of learning by the liberal arts was a curious anomaly.

In recent decades, however, there has been a rebirth of interest in law as an academic discipline and a growing recognition of its significance as a part of the liberal arts curriculum. Associated with this development has come a clarification of the different roles played in legal education by the liberal arts college and the professional schools. The former is distinguished by an emphasis on a critical assessment of the historical, social, and philosophical aspects of the
legal system, while the latter is oriented toward imparting specific skills needed by the practitioner and the indoctrination of neophytes into the duties and ethics of the profession. One commentator distinguished between the two in terms of perspective; the view of the liberal arts is from "outside" the law while the view of the professional school is from "inside" the law. In the past, law schools tended to discourage and disparage legal instruction at the undergraduate level; recently, however, they have come to recognize the complimentary role of the liberal arts college and to respect the quality of the scholarship and instruction found there. The establishment in 1978 of the Commission on Undergraduate Education in Law and the Humanities by the American Bar Association is but the latest evidence of the profession's recognition of the growing importance of law in the liberal arts curriculum.

An active concern for the development of a law studies program at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee began in 1973 when the Dean of the College of Letters and Science appointed an inter-college faculty committee to assess student interest and to make appropriate recommendations. The Law Studies Program Committee consisted of five members of the College of Letters and Science faculty and representatives from the College of Applied Science and Engineering, the School of Business Administration, and the School of Social Welfare. The Committee found that at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, as elsewhere, there had been a dramatic upsurge in student interest in the study of law and that the institution had responded by adding a considerable number of
law-related courses to the curriculum. The recommendations of the Committee were that a certificate program be initiated and that preliminary steps be taken toward the development of a major in law studies.

The 21-credit Certificate Program in Law Studies consisted of six credits of research methods and 15 credits chosen from designated courses on law and the legal system. It was implemented at the beginning of Semester I, 1975-76, following faculty and administrative approval. The certificate phase was viewed as the first step toward further program development.

In the following year, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee requested that an entitlement be granted for a major in law studies. The Board of Regents gave its approval in May, 1976, with implementation scheduled for the 1979-81 biennium. The College of Letters and Science was successful in its application to the National Endowment for the Humanities for both a consultancy and a pilot grant to support the development of the new major.

During the consultancy phase, Professor Lawrence Foster, Director of the Law and Justice Program at the University of Massachusetts-Boston, assisted the Law Studies Program Committee in preparing an academic plan that called for the creation of new core courses in law studies and the utilization of approximately thirty (30) existing departmental offerings. With support from an NEH pilot grant,
three core courses were initiated in the 1979-80 academic year.

2.2 Instructional Setting of Program:

Both the curricular components and the administrative structure of the program reflect the fact that the field of law does not coincide with the traditional disciplinary-departmental scheme for organizing knowledge. Law is a broad, well-defined, and integrated field of learning that cuts across several academic departments; consequently, it is not encompassed by any discipline nor is it the primary concern of any of them. Thus, law courses at the undergraduate level are scattered among many departments and, quite naturally, reflect the particular perspective of the discipline involved. There are, for instance, courses in the history of law, the sociology of law, the politics of law, and the philosophy of law. Although each discipline has made a significant contribution to the legal field, an exclusive reliance on the disciplinary approach has two major disadvantages. First, due to other academic requirements, students are denied the opportunity of choosing law as a primary field of interest and, secondly, students are denied the opportunity of seeing law as a coherent body of knowledge. The curricular plan of the major addresses those problems by gathering relevant, existing courses into a programmatic unit and by adding a core curriculum which is designed to give conceptual unity to the field.

The administrative structure of the program will reflect also the cross-disciplinary nature of the field. A Law Studies Program
Committee, representing several departments, will be appointed by the Dean of the College of Letters and Science. This Committee will be responsible for the policy formation and academic supervision of the program, while a program coordinator, appointed by the Dean, will be responsible for the day-to-day administrative details. The duties and responsibilities of the Program Faculty, the Program Committee, and the Coordinator are set forth in Appendix A: "Administrative Structure and Organization of the Program."

2.3 **Relation to Mission Statement and Academic Plan:**

Consistent with the Mission and Academic Plan of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, the major in law studies will focus on the social values and institutions that lie at the heart of urban life. It is in urban centers that law reaches the pinnacle of sophistication and complexity, and where the greatest problems occur in the operation of the legal system. By addressing the need for greater understanding of law and the inter-relationship of complex legal institutions, the major will contribute significantly to the fulfillment of the University's urban mission.

The location of the program provides the University with a unique opportunity to both draw upon and to contribute to the legal resources of the Milwaukee community. Available to students and faculty for purposes of study and observation is a whole array of courts (federal, state, trial courts, and courts of appeal) with all the attending officers and support institutions, including major law firms and active bar associations. Given this setting, the opportunity
to develop an extensive internship program to give law studies students practical experience in the operation of the legal system is quite obvious. Also obvious is the opportunity for the University to call upon distinguished members of the local bench and bar to serve as advisors, guest lecturers, and adjunct progressors and, thereby, to enrich the campus program.

For its part, the University could make a contribution to the Milwaukee legal community by bringing to this campus legal scholars of national repute and by sharing its resources through the media of guest lectures, short courses, and institutes; all of which could fit into the plan of the Wisconsin State Bar for the continuing legal education of lawyers.

III. NEED

3.1 Comparable Programs Elsewhere in Wisconsin

The proposed major is unique to the State of Wisconsin. At UW-Madison, the Departments of Political Science and Sociology offer an undergraduate major in Behavioral Science and Law. That program is intended to give undergraduates a more structured view of the legal system; however, it differs from the major proposed for UW-Milwaukee in that it relies exclusively on existing departmental offerings and its perspective is limited to the social sciences. By drawing upon the resources of both the humanities and the social sciences and by offering a distinctive core curriculum in law studies, the UW-Milwaukee major will be significantly different from the program on the Madison Campus.
3.2 Comparable Programs Outside Wisconsin

No university in the Mid-West region offers a program comparable to the one proposed herein. While Bowling Green State University in Ohio and Sangamon State University in Illinois do offer undergraduate majors in law studies, both programs have a clinical or paralegal orientation. However, broadly based, inter-disciplinary liberal arts programs in law studies, similar to this one, can be found at Brown University, Rice University, Amherst College, The University of Massachusetts (on both the Amherst and Boston campuses), State University of New York, Albany, and at the University of California, Berkeley. The undertaking at Berkeley is noteworthy in that it offers both undergraduate and graduate degrees (M.A. and Ph.D.) in what is referred to as the "Program in Jurisprudence and Social Policy."

3.3 Student Demand--Future Enrollment

The most reliable basis for making estimates of future student demand for a law studies program is the enrollment experience of the existing law-related courses. Table 1, below, gives the number of law-related courses offered per semester during the past five academic years, the total number of enrollments, and the average enrollment per class. These data, which are consistent with reports from other American colleges and universities, indicate that UWM students have a substantial and sustained interest in law-related offerings. Furthermore, from the number of enrollments involved, it is evident that the interest in law cuts
across a wide spectrum of the student body and that it is not limited to those intending to go to law school.

**TABLE I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Year</th>
<th>Number of Law Related Courses</th>
<th>Total Enrollment</th>
<th>Average Enrollment per Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2043</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2217</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2515</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2897</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2597</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of Institutional Studies, Memorandum, 7-20-79

Based on past enrollments in law-related courses and upon the experience of other universities, it is estimated that the program will attract 30-50 majors when it is fully developed. It is expected that this program will appeal to a portion of that substantial number of students who have previously shown interest in law by enrolling in law-related courses. Specifically, the program is designed to serve the needs of the general liberal arts student who is interested in studying law as a significant, humane, and vital area of inquiry. While pre-law students may find this program interesting and useful, they will be advised that it is not intended
to facilitate their entry into professional school and that it would not be any more appropriate to their purposes than any other sound academic major.

Since the proposed major is unique to the State of Wisconsin and the whole Midwest region, it offers the possibility of attracting new students who might not have gone to college at all or who might have elected another university. Decisions on whether or not to go to college and the choice of campus are influenced by many variables; however, the attractiveness and appropriateness of academic programs is surely one important consideration.

Given the significance accorded to the field of law, an undergraduate program in that area would be seen as addressing vital individual and social concerns. Due to the particular significance of the field, there is also the possibility that this program could attract special, adult, or "new market" type students.

3.4 Institutional Service Area, Statewide and National Need:

Like other majors in the College of Letters and Science, law studies is a broadly gauged academic program that undertakes to develop intellectual skills of the highest order; the ability to analyze, to think critically, and to draw logical conclusions from available evidence. Since these skills are useful to a broad spectrum of callings, need for this program cannot be established by reference to the availability of jobs in a particular vocation or to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Instead, need should be evaluated in terms of the recognized
significance of the substantive field of inquiry, the interest of students in that field, and the potential, long range societal benefits of the program. On all these counts, a program that recognized the centrality of law to the development of American society would surely be a valuable asset to this area, this state, and to this region.

IV. PERSONNEL

4.1 Faculty Participating Directly in the Program:

In the field of law studies, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee can draw upon the resources of an unusually well qualified faculty. Indeed, one of the commendable features of this proposal is that the University will be able to expand its academic program without having to make a large investment in new staff.

Faculty participating in the program will be divided into two categories that are distinguished by different levels of involvement.

The first category will be the core faculty, so named because it will teach the courses that constitute the core curriculum in law studies. This group will have the highest degree of involvement in the program.

---

It should be noted that Professor Brundage holds a fellowship in Clare College, Cambridge University, England, where he pursues his study of Medieval Law. Professor Coleman holds an M.S.L. degree from Yale Law School and has served as a Visiting Professor in the Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program at the University of California-Berkeley. Professor Summers held a Visiting Fellowship at the Law School at the University of Warwick, Coventry, England, during the first semester of the 1977-78 academic year. Professor Cummins has been awarded an NEH grant to study legal insanity and Professor Holahan has written a number of important articles on the economic analysis of law.
and, initially, will consist of the following members of the faculty:

James A. Brundage, Professor, Department of History
Jules Coleman, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy
Robert C. Cummins, Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy
William Holahan, Associate Professor, Department of Economics
Marvin Summers, Professor, Department of Political Science

The second category of faculty consists of those who have expressed an interest in participating in the program and who teach one or more of the courses that have been selected as part of the major.

The following members of the faculty are included in this group:

A.T. Brown, Professor, Departments of History and Urban Affairs

Earl S. Crow, Associate Professor, Mass Communication
Willis W. Hagen, Professor, Business Administration
Richard A. Henry, Assistant Professor, Sociology
Milton Huber, Professor, Urban Affairs
Melvin Lurie, Professor, Economics
Ruth M. McGaffey, Associate Professor, Communication
Richard Perlman, Professor, Economics
Theodore Samore, Professor Library Science
Donald R. Shea, Professor, Political Science
Roy A. Swanson, Professor, Comparative Literature
Jay G. Sykes, Associate Professor, Mass Communication
Donald B. Vogel, Professor, Political Science

Combined, the above categories of faculty will constitute the Law Studies Program Faculty whose duties and responsibilities are further elaborated in Appendix A.
4.3 Initial New Faculty Requirements

Two additional faculty positions will be needed over a four year period. The initial appointment will be of a social scientist to teach core courses in the Law Studies Program and related courses in an allied discipline. During the second biennium, a scholar in the humanistic aspects of law will be sought. This individual will bring a rich and significant dimension to the program's offerings and will teach related courses in an allied discipline, as well as core courses in the Law Studies Program.

4.4 Support Staff

One .50 typist will be needed.

V. CURRICULUM

5.1 The Curricular Components of the Law Studies Major:

A major in law studies will consist of thirty-six (36) credits, including nine (9) credits of law studies core courses, nine (9) credits of designated law-related courses, and eighteen (18) elective credits chosen from an approved list of offerings. The three components are set forth below.

A. Law Studies Core Courses:

Central to the plan for a major are the core courses which treat law as a coherent body of knowledge and focus on the sources, forms, and limits of law as integrative concepts. The core courses are:

1. Law Studies 201: The Sources of Law. 3 cr.

An introduction to the historical and conceptual origins of law, legislation and judicial institutions. Prereq: History 101 or 102.

This course will focus on the historical and conceptual origins of law in Western societies with references to the emergence of legislatures, courts and the great law givers of the ancient world.

Although both modern and ancient legal systems
will be discussed, the primary emphasis will be on the period before 1500 A.D. The basic approach of the course is to explore the different sources of law and the conceptual justifications that have been developed in support of various legal systems. One theme, for example, will be religion as a source of law with references to the ancient codes of Mesopotamia and Egypt and to the law based on the Mosaic and Muslim traditions. Another theme will be the community (or folk) as the source of law in the Germanic and Celtic traditions. The sovereign as the source of law is yet another perspective under which such topics as Roman Law, Cannon Law, and the movement toward codification in the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries will be considered.

2. Law Studies 301: The Forms of Law, 3cr.

An examination of the forms of legal institutions with an emphasis on comparing elements from the common law and civil law traditions. Prereq: Jr. or Political Science 250.

The objectives of this course will be to acquaint students with broad outlines of the two major systems in the Western World, to categorize the types of law found in each, and to make a comparative analysis of the forms of legal institutions, such as courts, legal professions, legal procedures, and legal remedies. For example, one unit will compare courts of last resort in the United States, England, France and Germany as to their structure and method of recruitment, their authority
to declare law and to influence public policy, and their relationship to the political system. Another unit of the course will focus on the common characteristics and the distinctive features of civil procedure in the two systems. Major points of comparison will relate to the use or non-use of juries, the degree of orality in civil proceedings, the range of discretion exercised by judges, and the degree to which the parties to a dispute can control the controversy. A similar analysis will be made of criminal procedures, with special reference to distinctive features such as the differing policies toward self-incrimination, exclusionary rules, and methods of controlling policy behavior.

3. **Law Studies 401: The Limits of Law: Criticism and Evaluation.**

3 crs.


This is the last course in the law studies core sequence and the most advanced in level of analysis. It will be taught by an economist and a philosopher. Law will be conceptualized as a set of abstract rules or constraints which affect behavior, economic efficiency, and the distribution of wealth. Using philosophical principles and economic theory, the instructors will analyze the traditional law of property rights and will probe the rationale for awarding tort claims.
The basic purpose of the course is to challenge students to think critically about the utility and the limits of the legal system, and to distinguish between economic, moral, and legal approaches to the allocation of scarce resources.

B. Designated Law-Related Courses:

The following departmental offerings are directly related to the intellectual concerns of the program and will be required of all majors.

1. Political Science 250. Law and Society. 3 cr.
   An examination of law and the operation of the legal system as they relate to contemporary social issues. Prereq: soph. st. or one course in political science.

2. History 310. Roman and Germanic Law. 3 cr.
   Comparative study of the classical Roman law and the legal systems of the early Germanic tribes. Prereq: jr. st.

3. Philosophy 560. The Concept of Law. 3 cr.
   Consideration of the nature of law and of legal systems and the proposition that citizens have a prima facie moral obligation to obey the law. Prereq: jr. st. and 3 cr in philos.

C. Law-related Electives

Students who major in law studies will select a minimum of 18 credits from an inventory of law-related courses that will be compiled by the Law Studies Program Committee. The initial compilation consists of the following thirty (30) courses. Students will be assisted in the choice of courses by a law studies advising system.
Business Administration (216)

390 Legal Environment of Business. 3 cr. A study of the politico-legal framework within which business operates. The nature, formation and application of law to business, the historical development and present constraints upon decision-making; the interface of business and the whole of its legal settings. Legal procedure, judicial legislative, and administrative law are considered in perspective. Prereq: jr. st.

391 Business Law. 3 crs. Introduction; antitrust laws; contracts, guaranty, suretyship and insurance, agency, partnerships and corporations. Prereq: jr. st.


Communication (245)

540 Contemporary Problems in Freedom of Speech. 3 crs. The rationale and development of the First Amendment as applied to current problems of speech communication. Prereq: jr. st.

Criminal Justice (266)

569 Law of Corrections. 2-3 cr. In-depth analysis and presentation in an area of law which is undergoing rapid and, in some instances, explosive change regarding the legal rights of the convicted offender. Direct attacks upon the validity of conviction, collateral attacks upon past conviction, particular rights of prisoners and parolees within our criminal justice systems. Prereq: jr. st. and Crm Just 300.

Economics (296)
415 Labor Problems. 3 cr. Labor and the law; collective bargaining, labor market analysis, unions and inflation; union impact on relative wage rates and relative shares. Prereq: jr. st. and Econ 103.

452 Government and Business. 3 cr. Current government policy toward various types of business operations and combinations. Problems of big business, competition, and monopoly in a democracy. Prereq: jr. st. and Econ. 103.

455 Economics of Labor Legislation. 3 cr. Specific areas of public policy as they relate to the labor market, including labor-management relations and protective labor legislation. Prereq: jr. st. and Econ. 103. Econ. 415 recommended.

History (448)
352 (369) English Constitutional History: The Medieval Era.  

353 (370) English Constitutional History: The Modern Era.  

429 (629) American Constitutional Development: 1607-1876.  
3 cr. Problems of independence, federalism, Civil War, 
and Reconstruction as reflected in controversies over the 
meaning of the federal Constitution. Prereq: jr. st.

430 (630) American Constitutional Development: 1876 to the 
Present. 3 cr. Problems of government and the economy, 
civil rights and civil liberties in war and peace as 
reflected in controversies over meaning of the federal 
Constitution. Prereq: jr. st.

Library Science (544)

470 Introduction to Legal Bibliography. 3 cr. A study of legal 
resources of federal and Wisconsin law including the use of 
law finders, statutes, cases, and digests. Prereq: jr. st.

Mass Communication (584)

452 Broadcast Regulation and the Public Interest. 3 cr. Effect 
on program standards of FCC regulatory activities, court 
decisions, and industry codes; standards applied by net-
works and stations in various areas of policy. Prereq: jr. st.

559 Law and the Journalist. 3 cr. Freedom of press, libel, con-
tempt, censorship, copyright, anti-trust laws, and other major 
legal problems, current issues facing print media and the
personnel of print media. Prereq: jr. st.

Philosophy (736)

542 Punishment and Responsibility. 3 cr. Views on the moral permissibility of punishment and other forms of penalization; the foundations of a general theory of moral responsibility. Prereq: jr. st. and 3 cr. in philos. Philos. 241 or social science background recommended.

Political Science (778)

110 Women in Law. 3 cr. A study of the rights of women in constitutional law and the protection of such rights in the courts. Prereq: none.

316 Principles of International Law: Law of Peace. 3 cr. Rules and principles of behavior which govern nations in their relations with one another, as illustrated in texts and cases. Prereq: jr. st. and one course in poli. sci. or modern history.

318 Principles of International Law: Conflict Resolution. 3 cr. Survey and analysis, as illustrated by legal materials and cases, of efforts by nations to resolve disputes peacefully within the framework of international law. Prereq: jr. st. and one course in poli. sci. or modern history.

411 Constitutional Law: The Supreme Court and Political Process. 3 cr. The role of the judiciary in the political process as reflected in decision on separation of powers, federalism, and distribution of economic and political rewards. Prereq: jr. st.
412 Constitutional Law: Individual Rights and Liberties. 3 cr.
The Supreme Court's interpretation of constitutional rights
relating to freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion,
and on due process and equal protection of the laws. Prereq:
jr. st.

416 Trial Courts in the Judicial Process. 3 cr. Study of trial
courts and the interaction of trial judges with lawyers,
policy, litigants, jurors, politicians, and the public, with
emphasis on large urban courts. Prereq: Poli. Sci. 403
recommended.

417 Appellate Courts in the Judicial Process. 3 cr. Study of
the behavior of U.S. Supreme Court and other appellate
judges and courts within the judicial and political systems.
Prereq: jr. st.; Poli. Sci. 403 or 411 recommended.

452 Administrative Law. 3 cr. An examination of the law that
regulates the investigative, rule-making, adjudicative, and
enforcement functions of administrative agencies. Prereq:
jr. st.

Social Work (896)

650 Social Welfare and the Law. 2 cr. Principles of collaboration
between social work and the legal profession. Selected con-
cepts and principles related to legal and social provision for
the protection of the family and children and adults. Prereq:
sr. st./grad. st. (SP)
Sociology (900)

241 Criminology. 3 cr. Analysis of crime as an institution, with reference to the behavior of those who define, engage in, or become the victims of criminal behavior. Prereq: soph. st. and Soc. 101 or 104.

246 Juvenile Delinquency. 3 cr. Study of personal and social determinants of juvenile delinquency and agencies for its control, treatment, and prevention. Prereq: soph. st. and any Soc. 100-level course.

Urban Affairs (942)

625 Law and Urban Poverty. 3 cr. Examination of the relationship between law and poverty, with emphasis upon federal legislative attempts in specific problem areas to alleviate the condition of poverty. Prereq: jr. st. and cons instr.

5.2 Interrelationship with Other Curricula:

The law studies program will enrich the undergraduate curriculum of the university in several ways. First, the core courses will provide a conceptual framework for integrating law-related courses currently offered by several academic departments. Secondly, the program adds a new dimension to existing courses by combining them in a meaningful pattern not heretofore possible. Thirdly, the core courses can provide a coherent overview of the legal system that would be useful to students in various professional schools, and finally, the new courses will be open on a space-available basis for all persons who seek a mature and informed perspective on the law.
5.3 **Strengths or Unique Features:**

Building upon existing areas of academic strength, the program will utilize the resources of the humanities and the social sciences to develop a unique core curriculum which is intended to provide students with a coherent perspective of the law and the analytical tools for evaluating the performance of the legal system.

5.4 **Outreach:**

The Law Studies Program Committee plans to augment the formal curriculum by a series of lectures, panels, and other instructional devices for keeping up with current developments in the law. Through this type of programming, members of the local bar could meet the "continuing education" requirement imposed by the Wisconsin State Bar. Furthermore, non-traditional students and the general public also will be interested in such events.

VI. **ACADEMIC SUPPORT SERVICES**

6.1 **Library Resources:**

The resources of the UWM Library are quite sufficient to support a program in law studies. While there are areas that need strengthening, overall the collection reflects the long and patient efforts of the library staff and interested faculty to build a significant holding in law and law related subjects.

The following table provides an overview of relevant material. Due to peculiarities in the classification of law, an explanatory note is appropriate. Libraries for many years have experienced difficulties
in dealing with legal materials because the legal profession could not agree upon a classification system. To date, the Library of Congress classification for law is incomplete, and those parts of the LC K (law) which do exist are of very recent vintage (mid-nineteen sixties.) Many libraries, including UWM, met this problem by "forcing" law material into other parts of the classification system: thus a book on educational law would be shelved in class L (education), material on business law would go in class M, and so on. Table I gives a volume count not only for section K (22,365) but a variety of other classifications into which law materials has been inserted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call number range</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>Volumes held, 1979</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B65</td>
<td>Relationship of philosophy to law and political science</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC151</td>
<td>Logic for lawyers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BF61</td>
<td>Psychology and law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJ55</td>
<td>Relationship of ethics to law and politics</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJ1280-1286</td>
<td>Jewish ethics</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM520</td>
<td>Jewish law, law in the Bible</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E91-95</td>
<td>Governmental relations with Indians in North America, including Indian laws and treaties</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E303</td>
<td>U.S. Constitution -- History</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GT6230</td>
<td>Judges, lawyers, etc. (Manners and customs)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB73</td>
<td>Economic theory, politics, and law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HD7801-7813</td>
<td>Labor and the state -- Law and legislation</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HF1201-1400</td>
<td>Commercial law</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM34</td>
<td>Sociology and law</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ1239-1380</td>
<td>Women and the law</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV70-516</td>
<td>Public welfare laws</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV4023-4170</td>
<td>Poor in cities and slums</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV4713-4725</td>
<td>Protection of animals -- Law and legislation</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV4905-4923</td>
<td>Anti-vivisection</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV6001-9920</td>
<td>Criminology. Includes prisons, prison law police, juvenile offenders, etc.</td>
<td>4,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HX 530</td>
<td>Socialism and the law</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JA75</td>
<td>Law and political sciences</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JC571-628</td>
<td>The State and the individual. Individual rights</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JF</td>
<td>Constitutional history and administration (general and comparative)</td>
<td>998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JK</td>
<td>Constitutional history and administration -- U.S.</td>
<td>4,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JL1-699</td>
<td>British America -- Constitutional history</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JL740-3899</td>
<td>Latin America -- Constitutional history</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Europe -- Constitutional history</td>
<td>3,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JQ</td>
<td>Constitutional history and administration -- Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceania</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JS</td>
<td>Local government</td>
<td>2,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JX</td>
<td>International law</td>
<td>4,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Law</td>
<td>22,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB2332</td>
<td>Academic freedom</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB2503-2797</td>
<td>School laws and legislation</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN56.L3</td>
<td>Law in literature -- Literary history</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN4735-4748</td>
<td>Relationship between press and state</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN6071.L33</td>
<td>Law and lawyers in literature -- Collections</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN6231.L4</td>
<td>Law and lawyers in wit and humor</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA10-388</td>
<td>Medicine and the state. Public health law and administration.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA392-405</td>
<td>State control of medicine</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA1001-1171</td>
<td>Forensic medicine, medical jurisprudence, legal medicine</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR822</td>
<td>Photography in criminology and law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX335</td>
<td>Consumer education</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z657-661</td>
<td>Liberty of the press</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z695.1.L3</td>
<td>Law -- Cataloging -- Subject headings</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z697.L4</td>
<td>Law -- Classification (Libraries)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z1019-1020</td>
<td>Condemned and prohibited books</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z6451-6459</td>
<td>Law -- Bibliography</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In reference to section K (above), the main strengths of UWM's collection are in the law of the United States (federal) and Wisconsin law. Included within the 22,365 volumes are such standard sources as Corpus Juris, Corpus Juris Secundum, the American Digest System (partial), The American Law Report, United States Supreme Court Reports (four services) West Publishing Company's Federal Reporter, Federal Supplement, plus Federal Rules Decisions. Also included are the Statutes at Large and the U.S Code Annotated, as well as the Code of Federal Regulations and Federal Register, the U.S Code Congressional and Administrative News, and the Attorney General Opinions. For the states, there are the Wisconsin Reports plus the National Reporter System which provide coverage for reports of the highest courts in all of the states. Other essential research tools, such as Shepard's Citations and the Index to Legal Periodicals, are on hand in the reference section of the Library.

The periodical holdings in law and related fields are set forth by subject category in Table II, on the next page. In building the periodical collection the Library has attempted to concentrate on those most basic and important items which provide support for existing curricular offerings, with particular stress on reference works such as laws and statutes, reports, digests, citators, loose-leaf services, and major law journals.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call number range</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>Titles held, 1979</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BM520</td>
<td>Jewish law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E93</td>
<td>Indians of North America -- Relations with government, including laws and treaties</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB73</td>
<td>Law and economics</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HD7801-7813</td>
<td>Labor and the state</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HF1201-1400</td>
<td>Commercial law</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ1239-1380</td>
<td>Women and the law</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV70-516</td>
<td>Public welfare and law</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV6001-9920</td>
<td>Criminology</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JC571-628</td>
<td>State and the individual. Individual rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil liberties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constitutional history (General and comparative works)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JK</td>
<td>Constitutional history and administration -- U.S.</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JL</td>
<td>British America -- Constitutional history</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JN</td>
<td>Constitutional history -- Europe</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JQ</td>
<td>Constitutional history and administration -- Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceania</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JS</td>
<td>Local government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JX</td>
<td>International law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Law (General and comparative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KB</td>
<td>History of law, primitive law, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC</td>
<td>Roman law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KE</td>
<td>Canon law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF</td>
<td>United States law (includes 26 titles on Wisconsin law, and 1 title on Milwaukee-area law)</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJ</td>
<td>British law (older materials)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KL</td>
<td>Latin American law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM</td>
<td>Law of France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KN</td>
<td>Law of Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNA</td>
<td>Law of Austria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KO</td>
<td>Law of Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Law of Russia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KQ</td>
<td>Law of other European countries, A to Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KR</td>
<td>Law of Asia (General), and by country, A to Z, except India and Russia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KT</td>
<td>African law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KW</td>
<td>Comparative law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB2503-2797</td>
<td>School laws and legislation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA10-388</td>
<td>Medicine and the state. Public health law and administration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA392-405</td>
<td>State control of medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX335</td>
<td>Consumer education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z695</td>
<td>Legal periodicals -- Indexes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z6451-6459</td>
<td>Legal bibliography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z6461-6485</td>
<td>International law and relations -- Bibliography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>984 titles</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Although the Library subscribes to some of the major law reviews (Harvard, Columbia, etc.), there is a need to strengthen its holdings in the general field of contemporary legal journals.

In addition to these holdings, the faculty and students at UWM have access to a wide range of local and regional library support services. In the local area, the resources of the Milwaukee Law Library, the Public Library, the Municipal Reference Library, and Marquette University Law Library are available. An extremely rapid and efficient inter-library loan system (WILS, the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Service) links academic libraries in the state together and provides for the transfer of material between UWM and UW-Madison on a daily basis during the week.

Also, the UWM Library is a full member of the Center of Research Libraries (located in Chicago), a cooperative storage and lending facility which operates through interlibrary loan channels. Through CRL, our library users can obtain rapid access to the contents of virtually any periodicals either from CRL directly or through CRL from the British Lending Library.

6.2 Special Resources

Many special resources on the UWM campus are related to Law Studies and will contribute significant support to the Program:

Center for Twentieth Century Studies

The Center for Twentieth Century Studies was established in 1968 to facilitate research in the humanities, with an emphasis on inter-
disciplinary approaches. The Center provides the opportunity for internationally recognized scholars and for post-doctoral fellows to devote time to research and creative writing. The Center also seeks to expand public interest in humanistic studies.

**Milwaukee Urban Observatory**

The Milwaukee Urban Observatory is the research arm of the Division of Urban Outreach of UWM and UW-Extension. The Observatory provides university resources to local governments and community groups to promote better understanding and resolution of urban and metropolitan problems.

The Observatory surveys research and information needs on urban problems or concerns and then draws on faculty and students to provide additional information or to propose solutions to problems. The Observatory offers technical assistance and provides information services through an Urban Information Center.

**The Washington Center for Learning Alternatives**

UWM is participant in the internship program of the Washington Center for Learning Alternatives. WCLA placements consist of full-time field experience assignments in the Washington Metropolitan area. These internship placements enable interested students to explore a potential career field, to test theories learned in the classroom, and to develop skills fundamental to success in our rapidly changing society. Internship placements cover a wide variety of interest areas both within and outside government.
VII. FACILITIES - EQUIPMENT

7.1 Facilities and Capital Equipment

Office space to accommodate the Coordinator of Law Studies and a secretary, along with basic capital equipment for such facilities, will be needed.

7.2 Additional Facilities Required

None.

VIII. ACCREDITATION AND EVALUATION

8.1 Evaluation Requirements

The program will be subject to the standard procedures for the review of undergraduate academic programs.

8.2 Accreditation Requirement

None.

IX. FINANCE

9.1 Budgetary Requirements:

The proposed Law Studies Program will draw largely upon the existing faculty resources of the College of Letters and Science. Modest additional support (See Section IV) will be sought in order to develop fully and enrich the program’s offerings over time.

9.2 Resource Reallocation:

N/A
APPENDIX A

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE LAW STUDIES PROGRAM

I. Program Faculty

A. The Program Faculty consists of faculty members with an interest and specialization in the study of law and the legal system.

B. Faculty members listed in 4.1 above constitute the initial Program Faculty. Persons may be added to or deleted from the Program Faculty according to procedures specified in I.D. below.

C. The Program Faculty shall meet at least once a year to receive an annual report from the Law Studies Program Committee.

D. Faculty members may be invited to join or deleted from the Program Faculty by recommendation of two-thirds of the members of the Program Committee.

II. Law Studies Program Committee

A. Membership:

The Law Studies Program Committee will be appointed by the Dean of the College of Letters and Science and it will consist of five faculty members of the College of Letters and Science, the Coordinator of Law Studies, one member of the Program Faculty from a school or college other than the College of Letters and Science, and two students. Faculty members will be appointed in May for staggered, three-year terms beginning September 1. Students will be appointed to one year terms beginning September 1.
B. The Duties and Responsibilities of the Program Committee will be:

1. To make planning and policy decisions regarding the Law Studies Certificate Program and the law studies major.

2. To evaluate proposals for new or revised courses to be offered under the law studies curricular area code and to forward approved courses to the Letters and Science Course and Curriculum Committee.

3. To select courses for inclusion in the law studies electives list.

4. To propose modifications in the requirements of the Certificate Program and the major in accord with procedures established by the College of Letters and Science.

5. To undertake an annual review of the program and an evaluation of its goals and objectives. The conclusions will be recorded in the Committee's Annual Report. The report will be presented to the Program Faculty, to the Letters and Science faculty and to the Dean.

III. The Coordinator of Law Studies

A. Appointment:

The Coordinator of Law Studies will be a member of the faculty of the College of Letters and Science, appointed by the Dean of the College for a three-year term.
B. The Duties and Responsibilities of the Coordinator of Law Studies shall be:

1. To administer the law studies program on a day-to-day basis and to implement decisions made by the Program Committee.

2. To maintain communications with various academic departments for the purpose of coordinating law-related course offerings.

3. To establish and supervise an academic advising system for majors in law studies.

4. To seek extra-mural financial support for law studies programs.

5. To establish communications and interaction with the legal community of Milwaukee County.

6. To serve as Chairman of the Law studies Program Committee.