



STUDENTS

Where Do They Go?

Placement

Concern for the problems of the larger society is reflected in the chosen occupations of the Class of 1969, just as it is among all professionals in the younger generation. Also reflected is the increasing mobility of young people, as well as of our whole society.

For example, nearly 10% of the Class accepted positions associated with programs providing legal services to the poor. For the most part these are jobs involving traditional practice problems, but with a specialized clientele.

Sixty graduates (more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the class) have accepted what are normally considered temporary occupations, compared to 33 in 1968. Included, among others, are eleven clerks to state supreme court justices and federal judges, appointments which are traditionally for one or two years. Twenty-one graduates (13%) are in military service, and three graduates are doing further graduate work. Included among the 60 are nine graduates who were, until recently, uncertain about their plans.

The number of graduates going directly into private practice in law firms declined to 58 in 1969, from 72 in 1968 (35% from 45%). Of these, 41 chose Wisconsin firms, and 17 are situated in 8 other states, including Hawaii. It must be remembered that most of the graduates temporarily occupied in other ways eventually find their way into traditional law jobs.

Government service claimed 18 of the graduates, down from 36 in 1968 (11% from 22.5%). Corporations, including banks, insurance companies, accounting firms, and others, also attracted 18 graduates.

One graduate is teaching seventh and eighth grades.

Through the Placement Office, the 1969 graduates were interviewed by approximately 225 firms, corporations, government agencies, banks,

Continued on Page 12

Environmental Law Is MacDonald's Bag

Prof. James B. MacDonald has returned to the Law School from six months' leave during which he served as Legal Research Counsel for the Environmental Defense Fund in Brookhaven, New York.

The Environmental Defense Fund was founded in 1966 in an effort to prevent the Suffolk County (Long Island) Mosquito Control Commission from using DDT to eradicate mosquitoes. Since that time, the Fund has participated in law suits and commission hearings in Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Montana and Florida. It is presently supported by grants from the Rachel Carson Fund of the National Audubon Society, and private donors.

Typical of the activities of the Environmental Defense Fund were hearings in Madison before the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in early 1969, in support of a petition by the Citizens Natural Resources Association and the Isaac Walton League to limit the use of DDT in Wisconsin. Scientific experts, who received no compensation, gathered from all over the country to testify on the effects of DDT. Locally raised funds paid the expenses of the witnesses and other costs of the hearings.

The new alliance of science and law reflects the growing militancy of the anti-pollution efforts in the United States. A spearhead of this new movement, the Environmental Defense Fund was established through the co-operation of attorneys and faculty members of the New York State University at Stonybrook. Directors of the fund now include conservationists from California, Michigan and other places.

As Legal Research Counsel, Professor MacDonald devoted his time largely to the preparation of legal briefs, although he also drafted a Model Pesticide Control Act, which is adaptable to city, state or federal jurisdictions.

Professor MacDonald stated that the Fund devotes itself almost en-



Prof. Jim MacDonald

tirely to litigation in the conservation and anti-pollution field. Education and legislation—equally important in these areas—are being emphasized by other groups. The purpose of litigation, he states, is not to close down any agricultural, manufacturing or commercial establishments, but rather to persuade them, by the force of law if necessary, to use, as a regular condition of their business operation, all of the appropriate techniques being developed to prevent pollution of the air, water, and land resources.

Professor MacDonald, an alumnus of the Law School and former editor-in-chief of the Wisconsin Law Review, joined the Faculty after seven years of private practice in Madison. His years as a faculty member have been combined with many projects in which he has used his training and experience in service to the public and to the Bar. He is author of the 6th edition of Callaghan's *Wisconsin Probate Law* and co-author of the 2nd edition of *Wisconsin Practice Methods* and *Wisconsin Real Estate Law*. He has served as research reporter for the Wisconsin probate code revision, sponsored by the Wisconsin Bar Association, and as a member of the drafting committee for the Uniform Probate Code, co-sponsored by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws and the American Bar Association.

During 1967 and 1968, Prof. MacDonald served as co-principal investigator on the Federal Land Laws and Policies in Alaska for the Public Land Law Review Commission.

Professor MacDonald's experi-

ences in public service serve to enrich his teaching. He teaches Trusts and Estates and conducts a course in Water Rights. He plans also a seminar in the Legal Problems of Environmental Controls.

"Young lawyers are potential community leaders wherever they settle," he says. "They have close connections with business and industry. Each one of them who becomes conversant with the legal aspects of conservation of natural resources and prevention of pollution will be able to make a substantial community contribution. There is no larger national problem."

PLACEMENT

Continued from Page 5

insurance companies, from 20 states and the District of Columbia. A larger group of Wisconsin employers used the services of the Placement Office during 1968-69 than ever before.

As with all other occupations, beginning salaries are increasing, although the rate of increase may have slowed. Generally, for the Class of 1969, starting salaries in private practice or business varied between \$9000 and \$15,000. Graduates choosing government started between \$9300 and \$11,200.

Interviewing of 1970 graduates began in October and is proceeding, according to Mrs. Mary Staley, Placement Coordinator, at about the same pace as in the fall of 1968.

Dean Kimball wrote an article on "*Placement of Law Graduates*" which has appeared in the October 1969 Wisconsin Bar Journal. It seeks to interpret the above facts, among others.

Detling Scholarships Established

Two highly prestigious Detling scholarships will be awarded to Law students by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mrs. Minnie Riess Detling, Sheboygan, during the second semester, 1969-70. Each of the Detling scholars, who will be selected from high-achieving students with undergraduate degrees from the University of Wisconsin, will receive \$1500 per year.