

nance doses of the addictive drug, either free or at its normal cost of less than a dollar a day, would eliminate a substantial cause of crime. The English addict population has remained both small and law-abiding while receiving legal maintenance doses of drugs.

Uncontrolled ownership of guns also contributes to violence. The mere availability of a gun has turned more than one disturbed person or family quarrel into a murder. Easy access to guns paves the way for assassins, terrorists and armed robbers. This is again a problem about which we have the power to do something, yet we have continually failed to enact adequate measures. It is ironic that some of the most vociferous opponents of the Supreme Court also oppose gun control legislation. If they really wish to control crime and preserve liberty, their positions should be reversed on both issues.

Experimentation with such steps and efforts to eliminate underlying causes are practical approaches to the crime problem. If this kind of proposal does not work out in practice it can be modified or abandoned. But constitutional experimentation is far more difficult and dangerous. Constitutional restrictions serve a more complex function than statutes and judicial decisions. The constitutional rule, by instructing officialdom about its primary duties to the citizenry, educates it as to the policies underlying the rule. It inculcates a basic respect for individual dignity. To alter the rules every so often devalues the social policy underlying them. The entire relationship between citizen and state is altered with results neither foreseen nor easily corrected. Perhaps for these reasons we have never fundamen-

tally altered the Constitution. And we have never even tampered with the Bill of Rights.

Establishing the basic relationship between the citizen and the state is the most important and difficult task of the constitution-maker. The arrangement must last far beyond what the wisest man can foresee. Whenever adjustments are required, the immediate demands of the state always seem so pressing and legitimate. In any single case it is difficult to resist the demands of necessity, as the Japanese-Americans who spent World War II in concentration camps learned. What if the Bill of Rights had been written during this crisis? We are in the midst of serious and widespread crime now, and it is an equally bad time to rewrite the Constitution. We should especially abstain from rewriting it in response to proposals that trade away liberty for an illusion of security. In the end we would be protected from neither the state nor the criminal. If we sacrifice only the least aware of our fellow citizens, we exacerbate the causes of violent conflict without eliminating any of the symptoms. There are many ways of fighting crime, but neither for rich nor for poor are there many ways to protect the privacy and integrity of the individual — rights and values which are the very essence of constitutional liberty and security.

Times of stress, even more than bad times, can make bad law. It would be bad law and bad policy to weaken the Bill of Rights or Supreme Court decisions enforcing this palladium of our liberties. For it is even truer today than it was some two hundred years ago, that we can afford liberty.

FACULTY/ALUMNI NOTES

Karen I. Ward ('73) has been appointed associate solicitor for special appellate and Supreme Court litigation by the US Solicitor of Labor. Ward previously was a law clerk for Judge Albert Engle on the US District Court for the Western District of Michigan and on the US Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. She then served as an assistant US Attorney for the District of Columbia as an associate with a Washington, DC law firm.

Andrew F. Giffin ('70) has joined the management consulting firm of Towers, Perrin, Foster & Crosby. With 10 years of insurance regulatory experience, Giffin will work in the firm's life insurance consulting unit.

Dennis Ward ('73) has joined the Chicago based engineering firm of Sargent & Lundy as head of their Environmental Division. He is both an attorney and a registered professional engineer.

Lenora Walker ('81) has earned the status of Diplomat of the Court Practice Institute after a recent seminar. The program was intensive and designed to improve trial skills.

Texas Business magazine has named T. A. Sneed ('75) as one of its "Rising Stars of Texas." Sneed is the Vice President for Industrial Relations with Trailways, Inc.

Jack H. Blaine ('61) has been elected to a term on the Council of Tort and Insurance Practice Section of the American Bar Associ-

ation. This section is one of the oldest in the ABA and currently has over 19,000 members.

Prof. James E. Jones, Jr. ('56) has been named Bascom Professor by the Board of Regents. These professorships honor outstanding teaching and provide annual allocations from gift funds for books, assistants, travel and other enhancements of teaching and scholarly activities. Initial appointments are for five years.

Prof. Walter Dickey ('71) has been appointed by Gov. Earl to head the Wisconsin Division of Corrections. Prof. Dickey will take a leave of absence from his duties, which included teaching criminal law and supervising the Legal Assistance to Inmates clinical program.