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Cover:
The "hole in the donut": plans for possible
tion of the law building center on the
courtyard. See Dean Thompson's column for
more information.
Old Ideas in a New Bottle

Dean Cliff F. Thompson

During a visit to northern Wisconsin this past Spring, I was surprised to meet a number of people who did not know that the Law School building completed in 1893 had been destroyed to make way for the 1963 addition. This news saddened them, but they did not punish me as its bearer, perhaps because my empathy to their disappointment was genuine.

It is true that I never knew the old building, and I have been told that it was filled with chilly drafts and vicious bats and that its brownstones were merely a thin facade over a crumbling brick structure.

Such rumors are unconvincing. In our faculty-staff lounge are two photographs of that lovely pile, with its tower, peaked corners, and protective gargoyles. Also on the wall is a 1907 print of Bascom Mall and Lake Mendota, rescued recently from a basement closet, which shows the 1893 building in all its majesty.

An image of the old building hovers close to my consciousness, and breaks through at least once a week, like the memory of a lost love—one I never met! If the building had survived a few years, the preservation movement would have rescued and preserved it in an innovative way now commonly seen in historic buildings in Wisconsin and around the nation. A quarter of a century has now passed since the old building died, and an opportunity may be at hand which should be used to make amends.

The possibility arises from practical problems rather than any increase in aesthetic sensibilities. Our current building was designed to accommodate 650 students, but our enrollment is just short of 900. During the years of rapid growth in law school population throughout the U.S., the faculty in 1970 placed a cap on enrollment. Since then, we have targeted each entry class at 285 students. This decision, which was highly controversial, is now seen as a responsible balancing of demand with available resources to meet the requirements of a quality education.

But squeezing 900 students into where 650 were intended became less tenable each year as the Law Library steadily grew. Space had been taken from areas of planned growth in the library in order to accommodate students, faculty, and staff. As the library expanded, it became inevitable that we would need additional space.

One option would be to go to a new site and inhabit an entirely new building. Twice this possibility has been raised and twice the faculty has resisted the lure of an alternative location. The basic reason for our reluctance is that the closeness to colleagues in the humanities and social sciences is an integral part of the role of the Law School as a national leader in interdisciplinary studies.

But can the Law School expand without encroaching on the beautiful open space of Bascom Mall? At first, this seemed impossible. During the past two years, however, the staff of the campus Department of Planning conceived a brilliant solution. The Law School's courtyard, which is not usable during the winter, would become an atrium, with two new floors and a transparent roof, for all year use. At a later time, Professor John Kidwell, the Chair of our Building Committee who has had a major leadership role in this project, will provide you with more details of our planning.

At present, the proposal for an addition to the Law School has finally reached the top priority list of the Madison campus, albeit at the bottom of that list. We are now able to take seriously the possibility that we will have our first significant building change in 25 years.

My hope is that we will use the occasion to gain not only the space required for our mission, but also to restore to the building a sense of the public duty we fulfill by educating men and women to the responsibilities as lawyers and judges. Just as the architecture of a legislative assembly or a court should reflect and influence the awareness of the awesome duties undertaken there, a law school should provide an environment which enhances the students understanding and commitment to a legal profession which is charged with defending the public's welfare and liberty.
Joel Rogers Joins Law Faculty

Prof. Joel Rogers is the most recent addition to the faculty of the Law School. Prof. Rogers comes to us from the University of Miami Law School, where he taught for one year after leaving Rutgers University-Newark, where he taught law, political science and business. A 1976 graduate of Yale University Law School, Rogers also studied at the University of Heidelberg for a year, and received a PhD in political science from Princeton in 1984.

At Rutgers, Prof. Rogers taught in political science, labor studies, public policy, law and business. In 1985 he won the Henry J. Browne Outstanding Teacher award there. At Miami he taught administrative law and regulated industries. Here at Wisconsin, he has a joint appointment in the Law School and the Department of Sociology. At the Law School, he has taught administrative law and a course on law and the welfare state. In Sociology, he teaches social theory and political sociology.

Prof. Rogers has authored or co-authored numerous books and articles, most of them on democratic theory and the political economy of U.S. party politics. His most recent book is Right Turn: The Decline of the Democrats and the Future of American Politics. Asked if he would describe his own politics as liberal or conservative, Prof. Rogers said, "I'd describe myself as a democrat, with a small 'd'. I believe individual liberty should be institutionally protected, but not only through private property rights; and I think you need a state that is strong enough to overcome the background material inequalities that infirm formal liberty. Some people would call that view 'super-liberalism'. Being a liberal, I won't object to their doing so."

Despite the fact that his first exposure to Madison was in the summer, having now weathered his first Wisconsin winter Prof. Rogers is still enthusiastic about our Law School and his role in it. "This place is fantastic. The students are great. The colleagues are great. Nobody gets in the way of your doing work, and the atmosphere is strenuously tolerant of diverse views. It's what a Law School, and a University, ought to be."

Prof. Rogers’s wife, Sarah Siskind, is a practicing lawyer in Madison. They recently had their first child, Helen Siskind Rogers. In April the Law School recommended that Prof. Rogers, who gave up tenure to come to Madison, be again tenured and promoted to Associate Professor.
In Memoriam: William M. Coffey

In February, while prosecuting a case before the State Judicial Commission, William Coffey ['61], died of a heart attack. If only for his frequent contributions as a lecturer, in trial advocacy and in our clinical programs, his loss would be sorely felt. But, as his friends and colleagues suggest in the following notes, Bill had a far greater impact on the profession. He was a role-model, an individual that lawyers could look up to and strive to emulate. All who knew him, or knew of him, are saddened by his loss.

Richard Kenyon, The Milwaukee Journal

Near the end of the 1983 federal trial of Frank Balistrieri and six other defendants, defense attorney William Coffey slouched in his chair and lowered his reading glasses. He seemed so relaxed that he appeared only half-interested in the proceedings.

Coffey was representing restaurateur Peter Picciurro, who faced five counts of sports betting.

When Coffey's turn came for closing arguments, he gracefully lifted his tall, athletic frame from the defense table and began working the courtroom, dominating it like Laurence Olivier would a stage or Larry Bird a basketball court. He had a way. He could massage or decimate a witness, put a jury into the palm of his hands, and terrify prosecutors.

He moved slowly and quietly, took a long sip of water, glanced at the jury and then took his place before the jury. Then, boom, he bellowed that the government would "grind Peter Picciurro up and spit him out because he's in their way and they want Frank Balistrieri."

Picciurro was the only defendant acquitted on all counts.

Like others who are the best at what they do, Bill Coffey saw a criminal trial in slow motion. He was aware of the subtleties and nuances of the drama before anyone else. Without knowing why, you were drawn to him. He had a rare presence, a special touch. He was the center of attention without trying to be.

When Coffey died of a heart attack in Madison at 55, many of those who knew him well realized how true this was about the man, outside the courtroom as well as in it. Fellow criminal defense attorneys, judges and this reporter, all friends, grieved when they learned of Coffey's death. They cried when they spoke of him.

"I didn't really think about it until Bill died," Circuit Judge Gary Gerlach said, "but I always felt more comfortable just knowing Bill was around."

He meant it in terms of friendship as well as law. Others said similar things. Coffey gave so much that was right and noble to both his friends and the law that friends could not imagine him gone.

More than 400 people came to Holy Rosary Church for funeral services. Attending were lawyers, state and federal judges, former clients, civil rights activists and anti-war protesters from the 1960s, all people whose lives Coffey touched.
Bill absolutely loved being in the courtroom. He was fascinated by the job and came alive differently in a trial. He was something to see. He had this presence, a quality you can’t teach or learn but are just blessed with. He was a master at cross-examination.”

Another noted defense lawyer, James Shellow, remarked: “After Bill Coffey, that image of the defense lawyer as an illiterate, dishonest huckster can never be sustained.”

Dennis Gall, a public defender, met Coffey when Gall was an editor for Kaleidoscope. Gall later worked as an investigator for Coffey and went to law school at his urging. “I saw him flatten a young U.S. attorney who had failed to introduce a necessary technical element in a trial. The case was dismissed and the young prosecutor was devastated. Well, Bill turns to the young prosecutor and takes him out to lunch, and later hires him.”

Coffey was the standard by which other lawyers were measured, Judge Gerlach said. “He was the guy we emulated;” he said, “the lawyer with class and ideals. He was the perfect trial lawyer. And he always shared his knowledge with us.”

Gerlach told a story about when he and Murray were third-year law students at Marquette and were involved in a mock trial. “Murray had been clerking for Bill,” he said. “And Bill came down on a Saturday morning to watch us. I was more nervous about Bill Coffey being there than anything else. Afterward, Murray asked Bill, ‘How did we do? How did we do?’ And Bill said, ‘Terrific.’ He chided Murray for wearing a blue shirt. Murray thought we’d be on television. And he told Murray he couldn’t hear any of his closing argument because Murray was rattling the change in his pocket the whole time.”

Bill Coffey’s brother Dennis is 41 and a top defense attorney in his own right. He began talking about his brother, the lawyer: “Bill absolutely loved being in the courtroom. He was fascinated by the job and came alive differently in a trial. He was something to see. He had this presence, a quality you can’t teach or learn but are just blessed with. He was a master at cross-examination.”

Clients were not just clients. They were people. In the 1960s, for instance, it was not uncommon to find Coffey playing basketball with kids from the NAACP youth council or Commando Project in his Shorewood driveway. Clients often showed up at Coffey’s offices in an old, remodeled house at 3127 W. Wisconsin Ave. just to have a soda and chat.

“He really had a sensitivity for people,” Dennis Coffey said. “I don’t want to say it’s rare in lawyers, but he got attached to people and people got attached to him.”

Chip Burke, a lawyer who practiced with Coffey in the mid-1970s, said: “Bill Coffey hated injustice and he hated bullies. He was a hero to people without names, a hero to people without a penny in their pockets.”

Federal Judge Terence T. Evans said: “Everybody knows that Bill Coffey was a great lawyer, one of the best that ever graced a court.”

“When I met him in 1967, I was immediately attracted to him as a friend. Once you met him, you couldn’t forget him. He was one of those people who really touched my life.”

Coffey had style, elegance and charm. He was tall and handsome. He was a lot of fun. He loved the Milwaukee Brewers and sports at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He had a cynical wit that masked what was probably a romantic notion about the law. He was successful and unpretentious. He was principled and could not be intimidated. He did favors without condition. He was private and was selective about close friends.

“He didn’t get close to a lot of people,” Burke said, “but when you were included into his group of friends, it was incomparable. It was family. It was flattering.”

John Murray, a lawyer who practiced with Coffey in the early 1970s and now practices in Appleton, called him “peerless.”

“He was an Irish American lawyer,” Murray said. “He was born in the Depression, in really humble beginnings in Racine. He had a fiery compassion for poor people. His siblings were incredible achievers—a college professor, a lawyer, a newspaper managing editor, a physician.”
Professor Frank Remington,  
U.W. Law School  

Bill Coffey was the model for criminal defense lawyers. He represented clients, some popular, most not, and did so with great effectiveness and in so appropriate and dignified a manner that he commanded the respect of even his adversaries. He was brilliant and yet modest. He was the most effective defense lawyer in the state, yet even those whose testimony he destroyed by his effective cross examination did not feel that they had been unfairly taken advantage of. Those in the best position to observe his work, the trial judges of the state, were uniform in their praise and, without exception, looked forward to having him try cases in their court. He was good because he was smart, but, as importantly, he understood people, even the most disadvantaged, and his quiet and effective advocacy of unpopular positions earned the respect of even those who were economically and culturally different than he was. Perhaps most important, he had the characteristic that most clearly distin- 

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guishes the excellent lawyer, superb judgment, to know when to fight and when to cooperate in order best to advance the interests of the clients he served.

He contributed generously to legal education. He taught periodically the advanced course in criminal procedure, doing so when funds were not available to cover even his expenses. When the Board of Visitors said that the LAIP (clinical program) lacked sufficient practice

experience in its supervising attorneys, he offered to contribute his experience. He made himself available to students, spending a half a day a week meeting with them individually or in groups and staying as long as they had questions to ask. It was, therefore, no surprise when the entire law student body voted him the first recipient of the Distinguished Alumnus award.

He was an enthusiastic sports fan, but his enthusiasm for winning was matched by an equally enthusiastic commitment to the position that intercollegiate athletics is ill served if athletes are not also students progressing toward their degree. He served as counsel for the Western Collegiate Hockey Association and represented the University of Wisconsin when it found itself in difficulty with the NCAA. As was usual with Bill he earned the respect of university faculty, administration, coaches, and players alike.

There will never be another Bill Coffey. But the justice system will continue to be served by those who were privileged to know him and who will try to be as good as he was.

Judge Terence T. Evans,  
U.S. District Court, E.D. of Wisconsin  

Bill Coffey. Just looking at his name in print convinces me that the task at hand is hopeless. How can I, with mere words, express thoughts that will come close to capturing the essence of the man—Bill Coffey. I suspect that similar feelings haunted his friend Richard Kenyon when he wrote the Milwaukee Journal story about Bill that is reprinted here as the centerpiece of this tribute. For, you see, those of us who knew Bill Coffey know that he cannot be adequately described. For us, Bill Coffey was there to enjoy. And enjoy we did!

By the time I first met Bill, twenty years ago when I was a new Assistant in the Milwaukee County District Attorneys' office, Bill's reputation as a giant of the law was already established. After I met him and tried a case with him I realized firsthand that his reputation as a brilliant and persuasive lawyer was well-deserved. As my good fortune would have it, I became a friend of Bill Coffey's and in later years, as a judge in several different courts, I had the pleasure of presiding over cases involving people represented by this talented and extraordinary lawyer. For the twenty years that I knew Bill, his reputation, his aura, his presence if you will, continued to grow. It is from this vantage point of familiarity and experience that I recall the essence of this truly remarkable man.

Bill Coffey had a special warmth, a special wit, and a special grace. The power of his presence is most clearly expressed by the great sense of loss experienced by all of us who have witnessed his untimely passing.

Bill Coffey was not a narrowly trained legal mechanic. For him, the practice of law was an outlet, a place where he could express his talent and put to use his creative energies. He was a fair man, and although courts expect or hope that all lawyers have a sense of fairness, it is rare to find one combining a core belief in fairness with the interesting mix of logic, sincerity, humility, judgment, and common sense that was part of the fabric of Bill Coffey.

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When engrossed in a case, Bill seemed to experience the sheer delight of exploring the nooks and crannies of the law. But he always explored those sometimes hidden and often difficult-to-find places with a sense of honesty and fairness. When he came to court he was “loaded for bear.” He came prepared to be aggressive, but he was never rude or overbearing. He had a marvelous sense of humor and seemed to understand the therapy of laughter which sprang, no doubt, from his hidden and often difficult-to-find places.

Bill had a certain style and grace that is almost impossible to define. When he rose to speak, everyone in his presence knew that it was time to listen. He could display a temper when it was appropriate, but it was always a temper born of righteous indignation, never phony opportunism. He had a casualness, an ease with himself, that I believe sprang from his personal, family-centered private life. And it was that comfortable personal life, I believe, which invigorated his more public actions. He found strength and comfort in the devotion of Nancy, his wife, and in the love of his children, Patrick, Michael, Peggy and Jane, and in the friendship and camaraderie that he enjoyed with his brother and partner, Dennis. His love for them and his knowledge of their love for him made him content as a human being and enabled him to reach the great heights that he did as a lawyer.

The premature death of this wonderful man has left a great void in the practice of law in the state of Wisconsin. But we who knew him were truly blessed with his presence while he was among us. We hope he knows how much he is missed.

Jeremy C. Shea (’61),
Ross & Stevens, Madison, Wisconsin

Bill Coffey was my law school classmate and a wonderfully close friend for 30 years. He was also the best criminal defense lawyer in Wisconsin, but this is more of a personal rather than legal reminiscence.

I’m sure when we first met, probably in the long since demolished old Law Building, The University of Wisconsin Law School, in the late 1950’s, was small, the enrollment about half of its present size. Perhaps through the haze of nostalgia, it seemed a friendlier, less competitive place. Bill thrived in this atmosphere, everyone knew the silver-tongued Irishman from Racine. I regret to report he was not a zealous student, yet somehow his contemporaries knew that he would excel. Of course, few of us realized the extent of future acclaim.

I confess that we would often forsake the library for afternoons in Milwaukee County Stadium. Bill was addicted to baseball, the Braves and later the Brewers. He enjoyed other sports, but somehow baseball’s slow rhythm and arcane statistics enthralled him. Who else would follow the Brewers on a road trip to Toronto and then attend an Ontario Shakespearean festival?

I have heard all the accolades and agree with most. Bill really was a champion of unpopular defendants and a lion in the courtroom. However, he fought to win and often took no prisoners. He was a passionate believer in the merits of the adversary system.

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Professor Frank Tuerkheimer, 
U.W. Law School

It is difficult to write about Bill Coffey’s death because just the combination of words seems so unreal. Bill enjoyed life and was the essence of vitality. His premature death is difficult to grasp. A far more realistic exercise than the preparation of these comments would appear to be anticipation of a visit from Bill. But the unreality of such expectations must give way to objective realities. So rather than the delightful exercise of focusing on a future visit from Bill, it is necessary to turn to the more painful task of looking at the past in a present without him.

Bill and I met and then got to know each other in a strange and unusual way: we were opponents. It began in the mid-1970’s when he and I were asked to debate various questions on criminal practice and procedure. Bill invariably took the side of the defense lawyer, I invariably took the side of the prosecutor. It is safe to say that when we finished, while neither of us changed his mind, each saw the other side with new clarity.

A fitting sequence to these law school debates came a few years later when I was in the United States Attorneys’ office in Madison. Our law school disagreements continued but now in a courtroom setting. I remember well when Bill asked me to make discovery material available before indictment, an unusual but imaginative request. My denial later appeared in his motion for adjournment of the trial. I have always regretted that his first heart attack prevented him from trying the Joyce case which he handled so expertly during the pre-trial stage.

Over the many years we knew each other, the only time we were not antagonists was at a law school convocation several years ago when both Bill and I were asked to speak at the law school graduation. We each remarked how unusual it was that once we were under the same roof and not disagreeing with each other; we noted the distinctiveness of the occasion and enjoyed it.

Despite this history of polarity, I would like to think that the antagonism was superficial and that in deeper terms, Bill and I were on the same side. I would hope that both in the law school setting and in the courtroom, like Bill, I was committed to the pursuit of fine ideals, and that, like Bill, I took the commitment seriously. The image of Bill which emerges very clearly from all the overtly antagonistic contacts is of a lawyer and person deeply committed to the cause of his client and the system which permits a client such assistance when the power of the state is arrayed against him.

The image of Bill which emerges very clearly from all the overtly antagonistic contacts is of a lawyer and person deeply committed to the cause of his client and the system which permits a client such assistance when the power of the state is arrayed against him. At the same time, he was able to commit himself so totally without challenging the good faith of an opponent. In the last analysis, Bill was incredibly comfortable in the role he played so well, a comfort which permitted him the luxury of dispassion and objectivity.

What emerges more clearly than anything else from the image of Bill as the criminal defense lawyer is his ability to put all of his significant intellectual and emotional talents into the defense of a case so that from the perspective of the defendant, the defendant was getting everything that Bill had. At the same time, Bill never came close to crossing the line of impropriety. His reputation for honor and integrity were well deserved. He was the extraordinary attorney who could both give the client the feeling of satisfaction that comes from a 100% effort on behalf of the client and at the same time leave an opponent with the feeling that Bill played completely by the rules. There are not many defense lawyers in the state who are capable of combining these two skills and Bill was certainly the best.

One cannot mitigate the loss, both professional and personal, that those who knew Bill feel. We can hope that the example of his life is one that will be followed by others. To expect that there will be others like him is asking too much. But somehow, if others try, perhaps motivated by his image, the future will be a better place even without him, as the past was a better place with him.
He was always willing to inform the court honestly as to the law. He preferred to win; however, he could accept as a true professional a judge's or jury's decision contrary to his client's interest. He would then prepare his appeal, if appropriate, since he always made a good record to serve his client at the next level of judicial review.

As a fellow attorney, William Coffey made himself available to other professionals. He was always available to instruct others from his experience either on a one-to-one private basis or as an instructor to groups.

As a friend, Attorney Coffey was truly loyal and willing to be of assistance whenever called upon. Attorney Coffey accomplished a great deal in his lifetime and left a mark on his family, profession and friends that continues and will continue into the future.

In consultation with the family of Bill Coffey the Law School has created a William M. Coffey Memorial Fund. The Fund will be used in appropriate ways (such as occasional lectures) to stress the qualities which made Bill Coffey so highly respected as a criminal law practitioner. Contributions can be made in the name of William M. Coffey Memorial Fund, and sent to the University of Wisconsin Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison, WI 53706 (attention: David Utley).
Ruth B. Doyle:
'Harbinger of Social Change'

Judge Angela B. Bartell, 
Dane County Circuit Court

Although Ruth Bachhuber Doyle has had many careers—as politician, homemaker and mother, state legislator, civic leader, school and university administrator, counselor, editor and local historian—she has really always been a teacher—a teacher by training and by example. This modest, diminutive woman with twinkling eyes has, for decades, been a harbinger of social change, a conscience of her community, and a role model for many women who have followed her.

Let's start her story in 1938 when she graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a major in history. By 1939, she had received a masters degree from Columbia University in history and education, and begun teaching high school in Lake Mills, Wisconsin.

She married a promising young lawyer, James E. Doyle, in 1940. They began a family that included four children: Mary, James, Jr., Katherine and Anne—all with successful legal careers—a law school dean; a former Dane County District Attorney; a Wisconsin Tax Appeals Commissioner; and a labor lawyer.

In 1948, Ruth declared she was—in her words—"breaking the silence of 4½ years of diaper washing" to speak on behalf of the candidacy of President Harry Truman. The Madison headlines proclaimed: "Housewife Steals Show with Plea for Truman." Ruth Doyle's political career had begun.

In 1949, she ran for and was elected to the first of two terms as Madison's sole representative to the state assembly, starting a string of electoral victories that most politicians can only dream about.

Her election to the Wisconsin Assembly made her the fourth generation of Bachhubers—all Democrats—to serve in the Wisconsin legislature.

With hindsight it is now clear that Ruth Doyle—not Betty Friedan or Gloria Steinem—started the modern women's movement! In 1950, Mrs. Doyle wrote:

Women need to realize that, just because they are women and mothers, they are not automatically excluded from political life; they should be helped to discover that they have a free choice of whether to become candidates or workers in politics.

To acquire this free choice, they need not only the help of other women, but also the enthusiastic cooperation of their husbands. Father should be willing to help with the kids and to make the financial adjustments necessary to permit mother to run for office, if it seems right that she should. He must take pride in her success, and never make fun of her failures.
And to demonstrate the principles involved, Ruth Doyle successively ran for and served seven years on the Dane County Board of Supervisors, and then nine years as a member and then president of the Madison Board of Education. Always years ahead of developing social policy, Ruth Doyle declared in 1950 on the subject of lobbying that "it is a violation of good public policy for legislators to voluntarily incur obligations to large private organizations every one of which will be seeking favors when the legislature meets again." It was years before the state caught up to Ruth and passed an effective lobbying law.

In 1961, she opened a new chapter in her service to education in the Office of the Dean of Women at the University of Wisconsin. There, she founded and developed a special program for minority students. Under her directorship, the program quickly grew into a financial aid and tutoring service for minority and disadvantaged students. Here again Ruth Doyle acted on issues of social equality decades before others even recognized them as issues.

I first met Ruth Doyle in 1969, when she began ten years of work as financial aid director at the UW Law School and as editor and publisher of the Gargoyle. She offered her encouragement (along with a cup of coffee at the Memorial Union) to young women tentatively venturing into a male-dominated legal profession. Her optimistic outlook, reassuring manner and quiet confidence were infectious.

By her retirement in 1979, having held public office for 18 years, Ruth was planning a new schedule of community activities. She said (no doubt with a mischievous grin): "If I release all pressures at once, it would be like the opening of Pompeii. You know how all the long preserved people disintegrated."

And so, demonstrating the principle of preservation without disintegration, she now serves regularly as an English tutor with the Madison Literacy Council, and she exercises her devotion to local history as an officer of Historic Madison, Inc., whose object is preserving and recording oral history.

Her latest accomplishment, she tells me, is—at long last—balancing her checkbook. In this, she is, once again, way ahead of the rest of us!
1987 Annual Fund Drive Report

David G. Utley, Vice-President, UW Foundation
Director of Development, Law School

Encouraged by the very successful endowment raising campaign that concluded in 1986, the Law School in 1987 undertook increased efforts to expand its Annual Fund. Unlike endowments, from which only the income can be spent, the Annual Fund seeks to provide resources which can be used directly in support of the School's educational programs. While Annual Fund donors may designate their gifts for particular activities such as the library, clinical programs, scholarships and the like, the goal of the Annual Fund is to gather resources which can be applied to particular immediate needs and opportunities facing the School.

In measuring the progress of an overall fund-raising program, two criteria stand out: the total of dollars raised and the number of contributors. Judging by those measures, 1987 was either a pretty good or a very good year. While the number of donors rose by a relatively modest 2.5%, from 2,147 to 2,200, the total amount contributed rose by 36%, from $616,610 to $838,806, an increase of over $222,000. It should be pointed out that these totals do not include deferred gifts, such as life income agreements and unitrusts, which will benefit the Law School in the future. When deferred gifts are counted, total voluntary support of the School is still greater.

Increased generosity on the part of those alumni who have chosen to support the Law School is particularly gratifying. And, while the growth in the number of donors slowed somewhat in 1987, the continued rise in the proportion of law alumni contributing to their alma mater is also encouraging. Early in this decade, only about 11% of our alumni were supporting the Law School through their voluntary contributions. Last year the proportion approached 26%. That is progress, and the Law School is deeply grateful to those alumni and friends who have made it possible.

Gifts to UW Foundation
By Class

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## Gifts to UW Foundation
### By Class

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Contributors to Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, 1987

Ellen Abbott  
Shirley Abrahamson  
Steven Allen  
Malcolm Andrews  
Pamela Andrews  
Edmund Arpin  
Caryl Askins  
Martha Askins  
Michael Auer  
Corey Ayling  
Gordon Bakken  
Gordon Baldwin  
Janice Baldwin  
Joseph Barnett  
Barron Co. Abstract Comp.  
James Barry  
Denis Bartell  
Jeffrey Bartell  
James Bartzen  
Lawrence Bechler  
Gerald Thomas Varzyn  
Washington State Bar Assoc.  
Dina Lynn Waterman  
J. D. Watts  
Wisconsin Insurance Companies  
Wisconsin Paper Mills  
Foundation  
Ronald Marc Wawrezy  
Robert Fleming Weber  
Stephen James Weber  
John Michael Webster  
Bradley Robert Weeks  
Robert William Wegs  
Jeffrey Paul Wehner  
Carrol Julius Weigel  
Peter Michael Weil  
Edward Hirsch Weinberg  
Jerome Alison Weinstein  
Laurence Alan Weinstein  
Richard Orrell Weisman  
Susan Rachel Weiss  
Caroline S. Welch  
Evelyn Louise Welch  
Barbara J. Welkos  
David Brian Welles  
Arvilla Myrna Wendorff  
Mark Peter Wendorff  
Mary Elizabeth Wendorff  
Ronald John Wendorff  
Robert Alexander Wenginger  
Margaret Ewald Wenzel  
Gregory M. Weyant  
Richard Dennis Weymouth  
John Vila Whaley  
Patricia Mengler Whaley  
Charles Hull Wheeler  
Nancy Eleanor Wheeler  
Whirlpool Corporation Film  
Charles Edgar White  
Diana Carol White  
Harry Edward White  
James Allen White  
Van Russell Whiteman  
William Charles Whitten, Jr.  
George Kenneth Whyte, Jr.  
Howard Joseph Wicker  
Theodore Carl Wicker III  
Wyne Fred Wiegart  
Robert Otto Wieske  
Wiggins Charitable Trust  
Loris Wiggins  
Walter Frank Wiggins, Jr.  
Christopher James Wills  
Nelson Hopkins Wild  
Barry Steven Wildslein  
Fred Allen Wileman  
Maxwell W. Wileman  
Harold Washington Wilkie  
Charles Ellis Williams  
David Charles Williams  
Gordon Elliot Williams  
Peter C. Williams  
Terry Evan Williams  
Thomas M. Williams  
Thomas S. Williams  
Donald Dean Willink  
Jean L. Willis  
Patrick Lee Willis  
Andrew Bruce Wilson  
Jon M. Wilson  
Mary Ellen Wilson  
Robert Craig Wilson  
Russell Woodrow Wilson  
Charles Arthur Windling  
Scott Richard Windker  
Dustin Rudolph Winter  
J. Steve Winter  
S. Rick Winter  
William Bergford Winter  
Kathryn A. Wiaz  
Wisconsin Power & Light Foundation  
David Matthew Wise  
Deborah Ann Wise  
Fred Wivioot  
Max Davis Wivioot  
Melvin Wivioot  
Arthur Joseph Way  
Maggie Jane Wel  
Robert Warren Wolfe  
Wendell Oliver Woods  
Frank Dana Woodworth  
Harry Fordyce Worth, Jr.  
Robert Ross Wright  
Jeffrey Carroll Wristad  
Patricia Wrezinski  
James Jerome Watanabe  
Paul Yuen Po Yee  
Keith A. Yelnick  
Natalie J. Yelnick  
William Frank Yochek, Jr.  
Jennifer Lee Yipes  
Lillian Young  
James Nickoll Youngerman  
Russell Harold Younge loves  
Michael Youovich
Faculty Notes

Ann Althouse was one of eighteen invited guests in the Liberty Fund Conference on "Federalism: The Special Invention of the American Constitution." She is also doing several projects on federal courts.

Gordon Baldwin has been active in the past year planning celebrations of the Constitutional Bicentennial. He has participated with the Dane County Commission, Carroll College, the State Bar of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Advisory Committee of the National Bicentennial Competition. In addition, in February he spoke to the Dane County Bar on recent US Supreme Court decisions.

Larry Church was selected by the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association as its 3rd Annual Teacher-of-the-Year. The award was created to honor excellence in classroom teaching. Prof. Church also helps administer the international legal institute that bring 50 lawyers, judges and law students to the Law School for three weeks in the summer.

Walter Dickey is a member of the Sauk-Prairie School Board, and is the reporter for the Judicial Council's committee on guardian ad litem.

Howard Erlanger continues to serve a book review editor for the ABF Research Journal and is working with the Association for Retarded Citizens to develop a "community trust" to protect assets intended to benefit disabled beneficiaries.

Martha Fineman has authored an article entitled "Dominant Discourse, Professional Language and Legal Change" that is scheduled to appear in the January 1988 issue of the Harvard Law Review. The article will also appear, in an expanded form, in a book to be published by the University of Wisconsin Press.

Marc Galanter, who served as an advisor to the Indian government in the Bhopal matter, has published "Law and Society in Modern India."

John Kidwell, who has served as acting Law Librarian since last October, also chaired a UW committee which has proposed revisions of the System rules on academic misconduct. John is assisting the formation of Wisc-Ware, a nationwide program for the distribution of educational software.

Stewart Macaulay is serving as a member of the Commission on Behavioral and Social Science and Education.

Margo Melli is a member of the Legal Review Board of the State Personnel Department. The Board advises on the classification of attorneys in state service. She is also Executive Editor of the Journal of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers.

David Trubek will deliver a paper on job dissatisfaction among corporate lawyers for the American Bar Foundation meeting in August. He will also speak at the June meeting of the Attorneys General of the Canadian Provinces on "What Empirical Research Teaches Us about Access to Justice."

Frank Tuerkheimer was a speaker at the Midwinter Meeting of the State Bar of Wisconsin. His topic was evidence.
Alumni Notes

**Hon. Barbara Crabb** ('62), Hon. Susan Steingass ('76) and Earl H. Munson, Jr. ('59), addressed the Dane County Bar Association luncheon on "Frivolous Claims and Sanctions under Rule 11, FRCP and Wis. Stat. Sec. 814.025."

**Gregory Scallon** ('77) has become a shareholder in the DeWitt, Porter, Huggett, Schumacher & Morgan firm in Madison, Wisconsin.

**Carl J. Rasmussen** ('82) has become a partner in Boardman, Suhr, Curry & Field, Madison, Wisconsin, and will concentrate in estate planning, probate, marital property and related tax matters.

**Earl Hagerup** ('62) has joined Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Los Angeles, as Vice-President in charge of corporate trust development in the western United States. He also was honored in March with a Distinguished Service Award from the Wisconsin Alumni Association for service to the University and prominence in his profession.

**Robert F. Froehlke** ('49), President of Investors Diversified Services, also received a Distinguished Service Award from the Wisconsin Alumni Association in May.

**David K. Nelson** ('77), Assistant General Counsel for Northwestern Mutual Life in Milwaukee, addressed the Wisconsin Civil Trial Counsel meeting recently on the subject of "Life Insurance and Legal Aspects of AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases." He has also served on the faculty of the Board of Insurance Medicine in its triennial course.

**Thomas Anderson** ('62) has been named Executive Vice-President and Chief Legal Officer of the Verex Corporation, Madison, Wisconsin.

**Edward Corcoran** ('81) has merged his practice with the Madison office of Brennan, Steil, Ryan, Basting and MacDougall.

**Lawrence J. Bilansky** ('67) has joined Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company as Assistant Vice-President for corporate tax compliance. His office is in Hartford, Connecticut.

**Ray Thums** ('64) has been appointed as Marathon County Circuit Judge. Mr. Thums succeeds Judge Leo Crooks who is retiring.

**William G. Kuhns** ('49) has been appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for General Public Utilities Corporation, based in Parsippany, New Jersey.

**Ralph V. Topinka** ('80) has become a partner in the Quarles & Brady's Madison office.

**Edward R. Beierle** ('74) has been named Vice-President—Pacific States Counsel for the Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation. Mr. Beierle joined Lawyers Title in Milwaukee in 1974.

**Terry W. Rose** ('67) has been reelected to the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Rose practices trial law with Rose & Rose in Kenosha.

**Steven P. Schneider** ('85) has become associated with Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Schneider practices litigation and antitrust.

**Robben W. Fleming** ('41), and a 1986 recipient of the WLAA Distinguished Service Award, has been named interim president of the University of Michigan. President Fleming had previously served in this position, and returns while the University is searching for a permanent replacement.

**James E. Krier** ('66), Professor of Law at the University of Michigan Law School spoke on economic analysis in property teaching and scholarship at the recent Association of American Law Schools Workshop on Property.

Not long ago, in the Dean's Column, Cliff Thompson publicly inquired about who might be our oldest alumni. One of the responses was from **Edmund H. Drager**, Sr., of Eagle River, Wisconsin and a member of the Class of 1927. While he was not our oldest grad, his sixty years as an active, practicing lawyer certainly placed him in an elite group. On January 30, 1988, at the age of 93, Mr. Drager passed away. At the time of his death, Mr. Drager was still active, serving of counsel to his law firm.
April 27, 1988: I woke up this morning, pulled aside the curtains and began questioning the advisability of beginning the day. Outside, the ground was covered with a fresh, albeit thin, layer of newly fallen snow! By this time of the year we are supposed to be in shorts and working in the garden. All of this clearly demonstrates the value of the enclosed atrium feature in our building plan (see Dean’s Note).

In the last issue, building up to a recent fire during an Evidence exam, I talked about taking Prof. Hurst’s Legislation exam. Richard Grimwade (‘71) has written with his recollection of exam time. He remembers reading his first year torts exam “three times in its entirety” before spotting a single issue. I mention this because exams are here again. Classes end on April 29th this year, so, by the time you read this, graduation will have taken place and another 285 new lawyers will be out in the “real world.”

After reading the convocation addresses reprinted in the last issue, Stuart Eiche (‘78) wrote to share his view of the Law School and the profession: “The private practice of law is tough, time-consuming and lonely. The financial rewards are disproportionately low when compared to the intensity, difficulty and risk of the effort. You will be spurned and criticized by a suspicious and resentful public, and you will be tested, challenged and thwarted by your peer. . . . Yet, most of you will conclude that it was all worth it. Endurance, adherence to the principles of the profession and perseverance should be your objectives. Being a lawyer is its only reward.”

Never has a mystery picture generated as much response as that in Vol. 18, number 4. No less than six persons correctly identified at least one of the students pictured. The amazing thing is that five of the six actually recognized the plaid coat, which in turn was identified as belonging to George Aumock (‘60). George himself wrote to confess. Others volunteering this information were: Paul Fisher (‘60), Steve Gerhardt (‘59), Allan Gibson (‘60), Harry Worth (‘62) and Jim Quackenbush (‘60). And the Fred Hollenbeck-Judge Charles Heath exchange continues: Fred claims that the jacket actually belongs to Judge Heath, who wears it under his robe to this day! C. Henry Veit (‘61) writes that he too is in the picture. He notes that he left Madison after graduation to live and work in San Francisco, and has not returned. His letter, however, was written on the same typewriter that he used in Law School. The typewriter and the now-famous jacket were probably purchased at the same store.

In honor of the recently concluded Spring Program, the mystery picture in this issue appears to have been taken at such an event, probably in 1979. Several of those pictured should be readily identifiable, at least to those readers in Wisconsin. Let’s see how many will write with admissions that they too are in this class reunion photo.
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To: U.W. Law School Alumni

The State Bar of Wisconsin, in a continuing effort to meet the needs of all its members, has organized a Committee on Disabled Lawyers. This Committee is investigating the needs of disabled lawyers. In fulfilling their responsibility, the Committee asks that you assist in identifying lawyers who may have disabilities so we may communicate with them.

Please write or phone:

John J. Carter, Chairman
State Bar Committee on Disabled Lawyers
152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 613
Milwaukee, WI 53203
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Your response will be kept confidential. Thank you.

Sincerely,

STATE BAR COMMITTEE ON DISABLED LAWYERS