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THE CARGOYLE



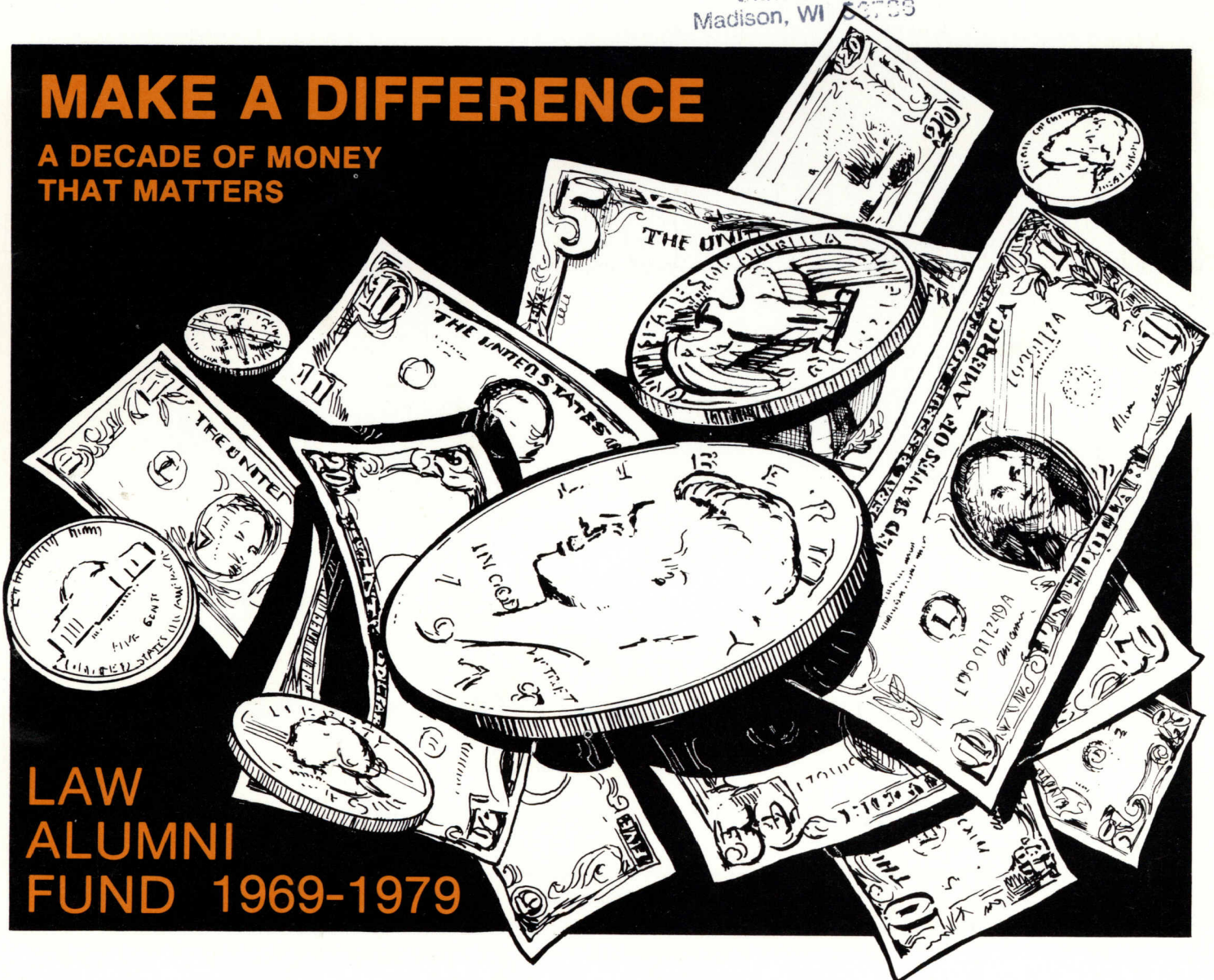
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A DECADE OF MONEY
THAT MATTERS



LAW
ALUMNI
FUND 1969-1979

ALUMNI BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL

VOL. 10 No. 1

AUTUMN 1978

RETURN TO

THE
CARGOYLE

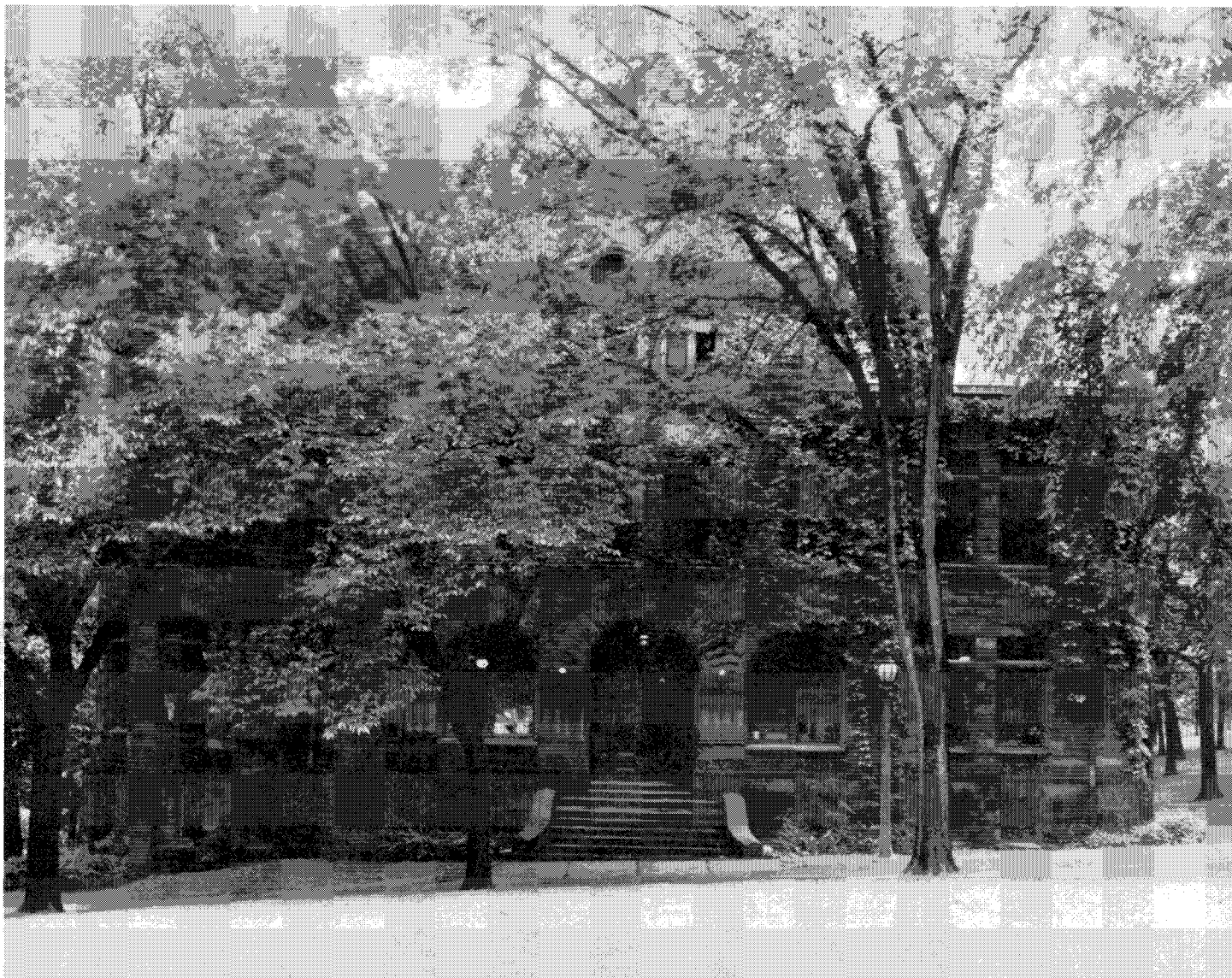
LAW SCHOOL
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A tradition of superior legal education.

THE GARGOYLE

Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School, published quarterly.

Vol. 10 No. 1 Autumn, 1978 — Ruth B. Doyle, editor

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

LAW SCHOOL

Madison, Wisconsin 53706



Dear Fellow Alumni:

The editor of the Gargoyle has allocated a substantial portion of this issue to WLAA Executive Director Ed Reisner so that he could present to you the message about the annual Law School fund drive. I hope you will take the time to read this portion of the Gargoyle, as well as the brief portion containing the more traditional news of the School.

Our alumni contribute in many important ways to the success of this School. As this is being written, we are preparing to welcome our alumni Board of Visitors and other members of the bench and bar to the annual visitation which this year will take place on November 5 and 6. We have regularly carried stories in the Gargoyle about the important role which practicing lawyers (mostly our own alumni) play in our educational program. But certainly the most important contribution which most of you can make is financial.

It seems to me that alumni funds over the years have been particularly important as "seed money" for getting new projects started. If the project proves worthwhile, public funds later will often take up the funding burden. Alumni funds, for example, were important in getting the current General Practice Course started during the late sixties. In the early seventies, alumni funds were important in keeping our modest minorities program going. Both of these programs now operate on state funding, but they illustrate the importance of alumni seed money. Currently, we are attempting to enhance our research capabilities. We are, for example, competing for a grant from the federal government to fund a study of litigation costs in federal courts, a grant which would exceed \$1,000,000. We may or may not be successful in this particular grant-seeking effort, but we would not even have been able to compete for the grant if we had not had a modest amount of alumni funds to use to pay some of the expenses of preparing the proposal.

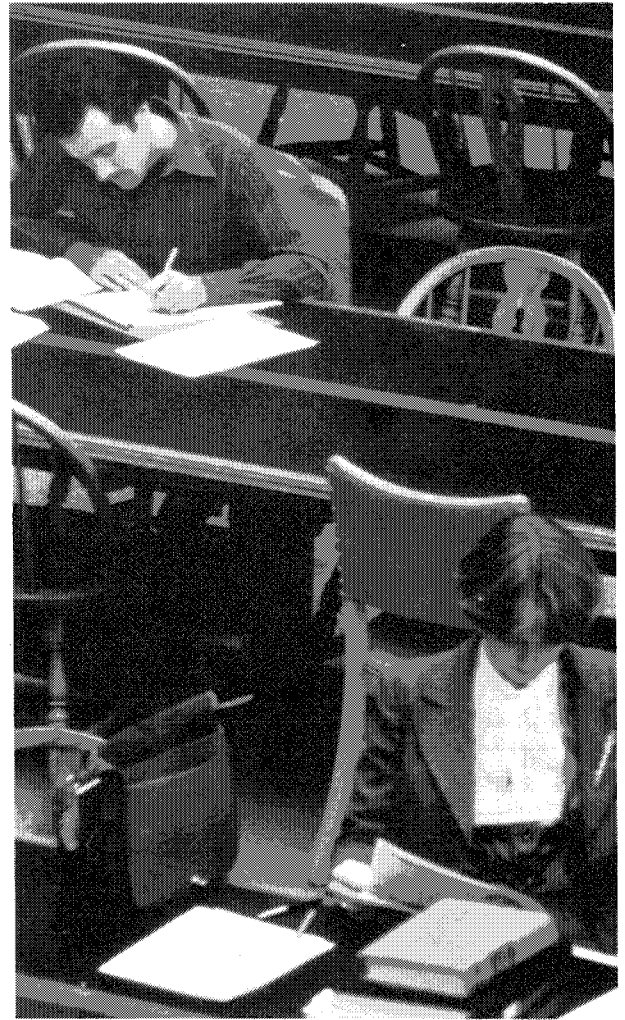
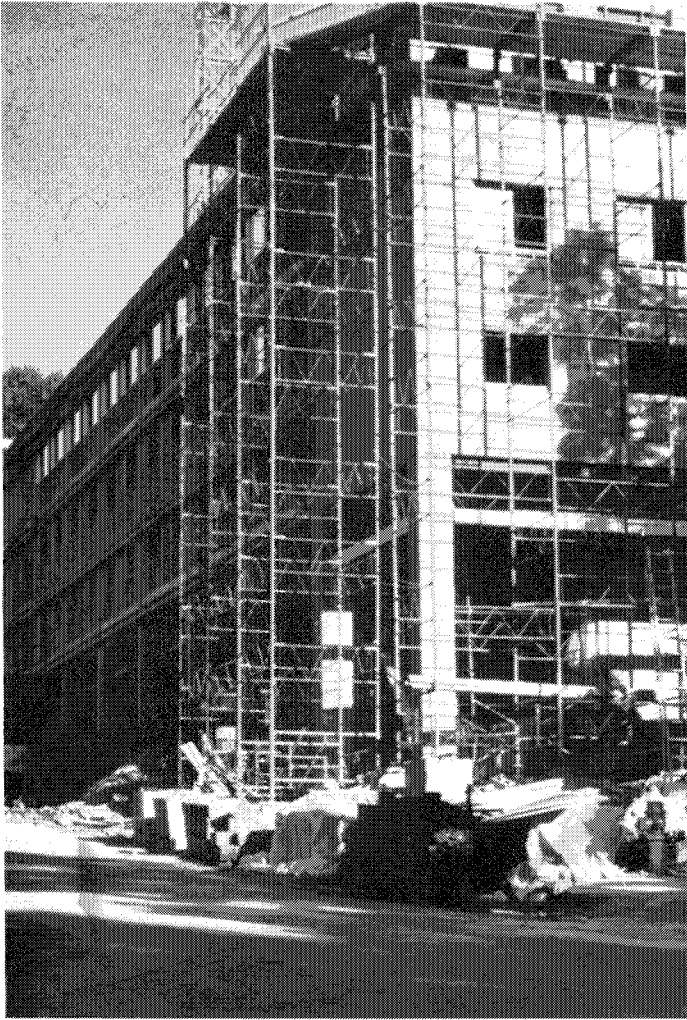
I could cite other examples, but I do not want to steal Ed Reisner's thunder. So I urge you to read on and then contribute generously. Your tax deductible dollars are important to us.

Thanks very much for your help.



Sincerely,

Orrin L. Helstad
Dean



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Dear Fellow Alumni:

Over the past few years your Board has been reviewing our student financial aid program, other needs of the law school that are unmet by public funds and the possible future role of WLAA in addressing these needs. As a part of this process we have shifted the investment management of our capital to The Common Fund, a special fund for educational institutions. I have also appointed a review committee to make recommendations on how WLAA can best help the school.



Over the last decade there has been a marked expansion of available aid programs and WLAA now funds only 15% of total student financial aid. It seems clear to the Board that WLAA should be of greater assistance to the school than it has been in the past and should help in ways in addition to student aid.

Your Board would like to see WLAA help the school with special projects such as faculty recruitment expenses, research funding, library and physical plant improvement and distinguished speaker programs. This can only be done with your financial support.

WLAA dues, which include your Law Review subscription, are a minor source of revenue. Individual alumni contributions are our major source of funds.

Won't you please help by contributing now, either directly to the law school or for the law school through the UW Foundation. Our private contributions together with tax funds can make Wisconsin an even better law school.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Tomas Morgan Russell". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light background.

Tomas Morgan Russell

LAW ALUMNI FUND 1968-1979

Although it is probable that alumni of the University of Wisconsin Law School began making financial contributions well back in its history, the first organized general fund drive took place in 1968-69. It was hoped that the Law Alumni Fund, a source of extra-legislative dollars, would allow expenditures to enhance legal education in Wisconsin.

The beginning of the Law Alumni Fund coincided with an explosion in the number of students attending the University of Wisconsin Law School. It also coincided with a highly inflationary period, during which the cost of legal education was driven sharply upward. The result has been that during most of its decade of existence a substantial portion of the Law Alumni Fund has been committed to student scholarship and loan programs. Dollars received by students through these programs have proven invaluable to their individual legal educations. Over the years, a substantial loan fund has been created and will be sufficient to provide continuing financial assistance unless there is an increase in the number of defaults.

Because of limited receipts in past Fund Drives, only a small proportion of alumni funds have gone to other equally important and much needed projects. Alumni money was involved in the research and planning which resulted in Wisconsin's unique General Practice course, now on its way to becoming a national model for practice skills training courses. Alumni funds have also been used to provide faculty support through such items as professional and continuing legal education tuition, travel, faculty requirement, and secretarial services for specific projects. Often the Alumni Association was called upon to support some project until it could become self supporting or until state funding could be obtained.

Anyone familiar with administrative requirements in a large educational institution such as the University of Wisconsin will realize that access to discretionary funds by the faculty and staff of the Law School can make the academic environment not only more pleasant, but also more productive. Another area in which this environment of learning can be enhanced is through capital expenditures for equipment and materials. Unfortunately, alumni funds have never been sufficient to provide the kind of assistance which they do at some other schools.

THE BENCHERS SOCIETY

The Benchers Society was formed in 1963 for the purpose of honoring distinguished alumni and to raise funds for the Dean's Discretionary Fund. The minimum annual membership contribution has risen over the years and is now \$150 annually. Financial ability is not, however, the sole criterion for membership in the Benchers Society. Total membership is limited to 150 and Benchers must be invited to join by other Benchers. This Society represents not only outstanding graduates and successful lawyers, but also a group of persons who, through their pledge of generosity, have provided a very important part of the Law Alumni Fund over the years.

It is through the Dean's Discretionary Fund, derived from Benchers' contributions, that most of the non-scholarship expenditures as well as some scholarship expenditures of the Association have occurred. An accounting of the use of these funds is made by the Dean to the Board of Directors of the Association. For several years, the Benchers Society funded a portion of the salary of the Assistant Dean for Placement and Development. This allows the employment of an attorney to run the Law School Placement Office, providing counseling to students and serve as the Executive Director of the Law Alumni Association. One of the duties of the Executive Director has been to coordinate the Law Alumni Fund Drive.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: THE RECIPIENTS' PERSPECTIVE

After each of us has graduated from Law School and gone on to earn our ways in the world, it is easy to forget the difficulties of financing a legal education. We often hear, "Why should I help today's student with financial aids? I managed to get through somehow." We should, however, be aware that the cost of obtaining a legal education is substantially higher today than in the recent past. Combine this with a higher general cost of living and the fact that today's average student is older and may be married with a family, and we begin to see how important scholarships and loans can be. Consider, for example:

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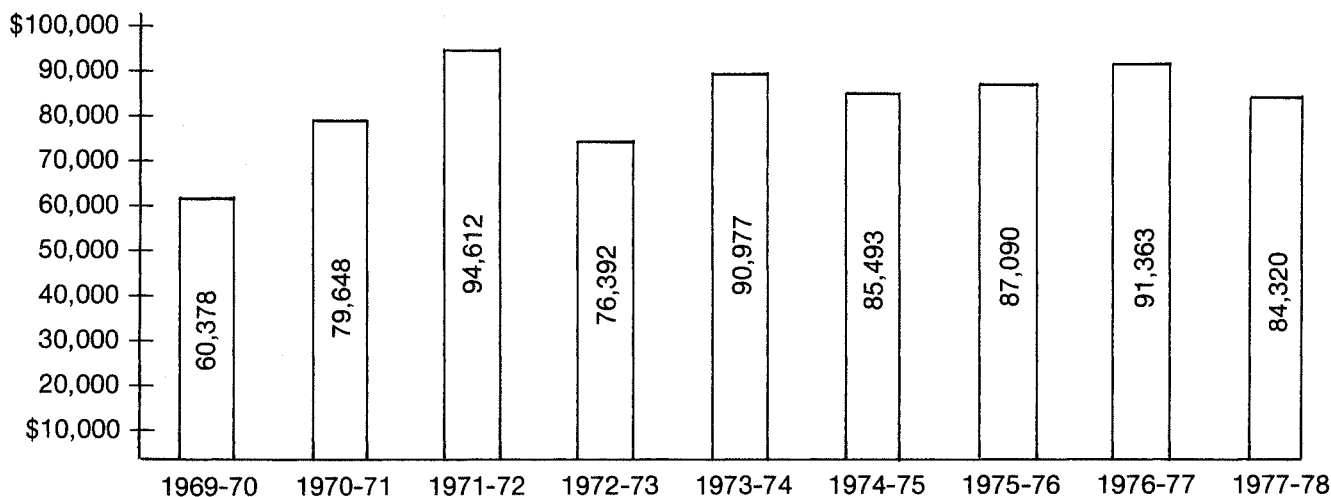
Earlier this year the husband of one of our third year students was killed in a car accident. She was left with two small children, with a third child on the way, and in a real quandary as to how to finish law school. Our Financial Aid Program was able to provide an immediate commitment of additional aid which will allow the student to complete her education.

Short term loans often come to the aid of students. Occasionally credit difficulties threaten the performance of students. A recent loan of \$1100 kept a collection agency from repossessing the car and furnishings of one student. Loans have been made to pay for trips in search of jobs and to pay for clothing for interviews. Often a short term loan fills the gap between starting a job and receiving the first pay check, or until a scholarship arrives.

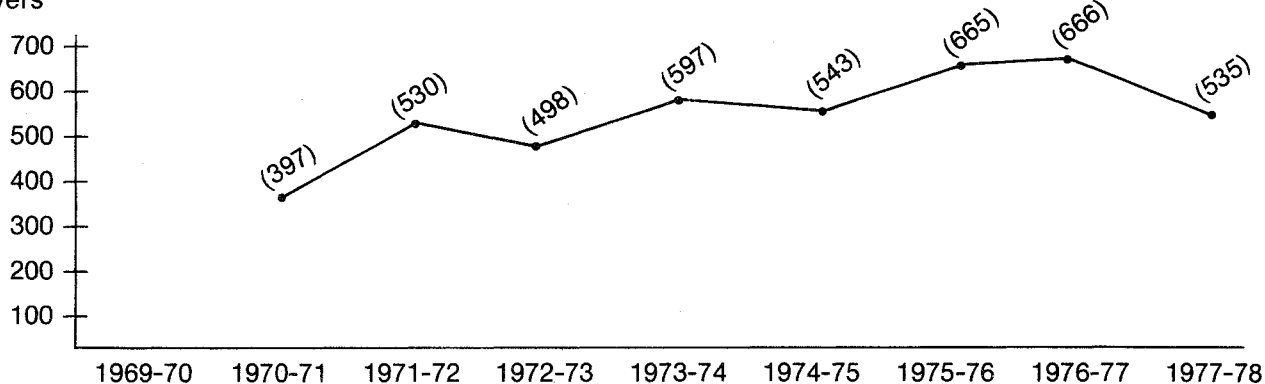
While special state and federal financial aid programs now help many of our students, scholarships and loans drawn from alumni contributions remain an important supplement to the state and federal programs. The total financial assistance package for law students, including loans, scholarships and work-study money, amounted to more than \$1 million in 1977-78. This sum was divided among 381 students, or more than 43% of the student body. WLAA money helps, but its share is failing to keep pace with need.

A DECADE OF ASSISTANCE TO WISCONSIN LEGAL EDUCATION

Total Alumni
Gifts



Number of
Givers*



*Note that there are more than 6,000 living alumni of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

1979 AND BEYOND: WHAT CAN ALUMNI DOLLARS BE USED FOR?

If the University of Wisconsin Law School suddenly were to become the beneficiary of a \$10,000,000 endowment, the School undoubtedly would be able to spend the income each year for many important projects which currently go unfunded. Law faculty members recently were asked to brainstorm on a much more modest and, we hope, realistic scale when each was asked what he or she would do if \$10,000, \$5,000 or \$1,000 were made available for use by the Law School. The following is a sampling of the results, chosen to illustrate the variety of ways in which alumni funds can add a margin of excellence in legal education.

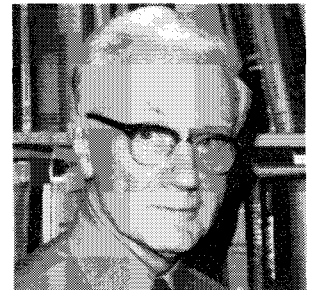
We would need \$10,000 for each of the following projects:

Professor Frank Remington suggests that \$10,000 would provide assistance to the clinical legal education programs he supervises. Such an amount would ensure that more students would have the opportunity to receive better training in lawyering skills. Money would be used to increase the number of supervising faculty and to provide for their in-service training. Another use of this money would be to provide desks and library materials which currently are not available in sufficient quantity or quality.

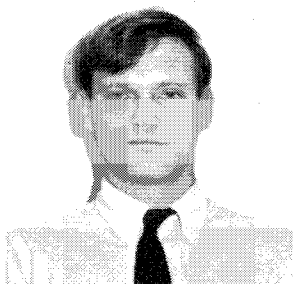


Professor George Bunn would use a \$10,000 fund for the preparation of new course materials. He would like to see programmed learning workbooks designed for practice-oriented courses. This learning technique has been successfully employed in fields ranging from auto mechanics to computer programming, but has not gained a foothold in legal education. Professor Bunn also sees an advantage to employing teaching assistants to correct writing exercises in more courses. He believes this would alleviate one of the major deficiencies cited in most legal education circles today—the inability of many students to write clearly and concisely.

Professor Willard Hurst thinks that \$10,000 might buy free time for faculty research and writing, part of the scholarly tradition of legal education. He also thinks that the Law Alumni Fund could provide valuable seed money, or matching funds, which would enable faculty members to compete for research funds available from other sources.



We would need \$5,000 for each of the following projects:



Professor Larry Church suggests that a \$5,000 fund might be used to institute a program whereby distinguished practitioners would be brought into the Law School for a semester or for shorter courses in their specialties. These courses might be held in the evening and be open for continuing legal education credit.

Professor Walter Raushenbush would use a \$5,000 fund to pay tuition and travel expenses for faculty members to attend continuing legal education courses. He feels it important for our faculty to learn the practicing bar's thinking on issues of current importance.



Professor Herman Goldstein would like to see a \$5,000 fund established on which faculty could draw for small miscellaneous costs incurred in efforts to enrich course offerings—such as for travel or overnight accommodation of a guest lecturer. He would also provide for upgrading of the furnishings in our seminar rooms.

We would need \$1,000 for each of the following projects:

Professor Fredericka Paff would use a \$1,000 fund to substantially increase the number of frequently used research books in both the faculty and student libraries.



Professor Warren Lehman would use a \$1,000 fund to redecorate and accoustically treat some of the classrooms which are difficult for both the faculty and students to use. He would discard "Goodwill" furnishings in seminar rooms and make them aesthetically more pleasant. Mr. Lehman would also fund a series of lectures or events designed to bring the students and faculty together.

This sampling of projects would require an expenditure of \$48,000. If the programs already under way by the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association were to continue, the Law Alumni Fund would have to increase by almost 50 percent to provide funding for these new projects. Let this be our goal for 1978-1979: new money for new needs.

CONTRIBUTION OPTIONS

A pledge card and a reply envelope are included in this edition of the **Gargoyle** for your contribution directly to the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association. All contributions are fully tax deductible. As a suggestion, you might consider giving one-half day's time to enhancing the quality of legal education for today and tomorrow.

The pledge card permits you to designate how you wish your contribution to be used, or you may choose to leave it unrestricted in which case its use is determined by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association acting upon recommendations of the Dean.

Gifts for the Law School may also be made through the University of Wisconsin Foundation, the official gift-receiving and fund-raising arm of the UW-Madison. You may wish to make an additional contribution to the Foundation's Annual Fund and designate it for the Law School. Your entire gift will go directly to the School.

Gifts given in this manner will be credited to your regular University giving record. Donors names are listed by Class year in the Foundation's honor roll of contributors, along with the number of consecutive years of giving. Those who give \$100.00 or more annually are given special recognition by being enrolled as a member of The Founders Club, a special gift organization.

Gifts for the Law School given through the Foundation may also be credited toward membership in The Bascom Hall Society. This organization represents the highest level of commitment and support of the University. The membership of this distinguished organization, now numbering 575, have each contributed a minimum gift of \$10,000 (or more) over 10 years, or a \$15,000 deferred gift (through a bequest), trust (life income agreement), or through a \$30,000 whole life insurance policy. A number of Law School alumni are active members. Membership is by invitation. Gifts credited for The Society may be designated for the Law School and may be in cash, gift-in-kind, stock, real estate, etc.

This year the UW Foundation kicks off a major capital campaign. Included as one of the projects in the capital campaign is a Professorship in Agricultural and Natural Resources Law. The endowment of such a chair is an expensive undertaking, but would permit one additional faculty position without additional tax support. The General Practice Section of the ABA recently recognized the dearth of legal educational programs in agricultural and agri-business law. This surely is a worthwhile project.

The University of Wisconsin Law School is currently aware of being remainder beneficiary in a number of estates. Various forms of deferred giving, including trusts and insurance policies, will provide substantial benefit to the Law School in the future. Such gifts can provide substantial tax benefits to the person making the gift in an estate plan. The Law School or the University Foundation will be happy to provide specific information to anyone considering a deferred gift.

Many employers, particularly corporations, have matching programs for contributions by their employees to charitable organizations. Each year the Law Alumni Association benefits from such matching gifts. Check to see if your employer is among those with a matching program, and be sure to take advantage of it if the employer is.

A number of law firms with a large number of UW Law School alums have chosen to make firm contributions. These contributions may provide a business tax advantage while being greatly welcomed by the Law School community. Even more welcome is the fact that many alums in firms making firm gifts have chosen to continue their own programs of individual giving.

The next issue of the Gargoyle, which will reach you soon, will be devoted to law school curriculum and legal education.

NEWS ABOUT THE LAW SCHOOL

NEW LIBRARY ADDITION IN OPERATION

Maurice Leon, Librarian

The new addition to the Law Library was finished practically on time and was available for use by the start of the new fall semester. Some 13,000 square feet has been added to the library and has created new student study space, more offices, four badly needed seminar rooms and several carrel offices. The latter will have individual desks for three or four researchers and grad students in each room.

Most popular with the students is the new reading room area with its windows looking out at the Capitol dome and the campus buildings.

Additional bookshelves are arriving for the reading room addition. However, funds for construction did not include money for third floor stacks, new carpeting for the reading room, additional study tables and chairs or soft seating. Additional funds, therefore, are being sought.

To be completed before Christmas is a 3M Book Detection security system. Unless a book has been checked out and demagnetized at the checkout desk, an alarm will sound when it is carried through the security gate. Now installed in many libraries, the 3M system provides an electronic means of reducing book losses by theft and careless removal.

LAW SCHOOL ADMITS CLASS OF 290

Registration week late in August saw 290 new students enroll. There were 105 women (36% of the total), and 18 enrolled through the Legal Education Opportunities (minorities) Program. These simple statistics in no way reflect the trauma involved in selecting the new class, for it remains true that hundreds of well qualified applicants must be turned down each year. A subsequent issue of the Gargoyle will deal in more detail with the admissions process, but the statistics set forth in the accompanying table may be of interest to you.

The first two columns show total applications over the past five years. As can be seen, the resident applicant pool has remained essentially stable. The non-resident pool was down in 1978. It is too early to tell whether this portends a downward trend in applications in this category or whether the imposition of an application fee for the first time in 1978 was a causative factor. In any event, the pool remains sufficiently large and of sufficient quality so that the composition of the entering class is essentially unaffected. Only 50 to 58 nonresidents are permitted to enroll each year.

The next two columns show the number of acceptances tendered in order to get the targeted enrollment. The figures in parentheses show that 40 to 44 per cent of the resident applicants can expect acceptances and 20 to 30 per cent of the nonresidents.

The columns under "Enrollment" show total enrollment and the breakdown among certain categories. Women have constituted 29 to 41 per cent of entering classes over the past 5 years. Minorities admitted through the LEO program have ranged between 6 and 6½ per cent of the total.

The last two columns show the median Law School Admission Test scores and the median undergraduate grade point averages of the various classes. As the table shows, they have remained fairly constant and at a very high level. These are not the only factors taken into account in making admissions decisions, but they are the only ones that can be quantified, and they do play an important role.

ADMISSIONS STATISTICS

Year	Applications		Acceptances		Enrollment						Class Medians	
	Res.	Nonres.	Res.	Nonres.	Total	Res.	Nonres.	Men	Women	LEO	LSAT	GPA
1978	848	806	376 (44%)	241 (30%)	290	232	58	185 (64%)	105 (36%)	18 (6.2%)	650	3.44
1977	893	1,101	398 (44%)	291 (26%)	287	236	51	170 (59%)	117 (41%)	17 (5.9%)	640	3.45
1976	845	1,146	361 (43%)	243 (21%)	288	237	51	190 (66%)	98 (34%)	19 (6.6%)	628	3.51
1975	834	1,017	386 (46%)	248 (24%)	285	233	52	202 (71%)	83 (29%)	17 (6.0%)	630	3.48
1974	876	929	353 (40%)	186 (20%)	269	220	49	173 (64%)	96 (36%)	17 (6.3%)	637	3.44

THE LAZY DAYS OF SUMMER

School goes on here all year.

Three hundred nine students were enrolled in the summer of '78, some in a 3-week Intersession, between the end of Spring semester and the start of the regular Summer Session. There were two 5-week sessions, conducted consecutively and one 10-week session. It is possible to take a full semester's work provided 3 credits are earned in Intersession.

Some students use the summer sessions to reduce the number of credits needed during the regular school year or to make room in the schedule for the General Practice course or other desirable, but not required, courses. If the offerings are such as to make it possible, some students use the summer courses to shorten the time in Law School by a semester.

