

UNBOUND

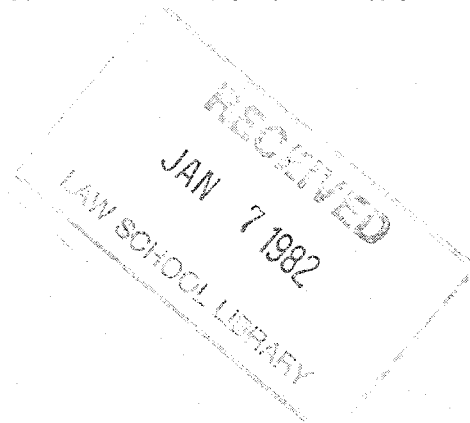
THE GAROYLE

Alumni Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School

Volume XIII No. 1

Fall 1981

UNBOUND



THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

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EDITORS NOTE

My plan to reproduce Brownie the Gargoyle as umbrella stands, night lights and cookie jars did draw one response. An "alumna" sent a postcard (from Detroit) suggesting that we also make "sterling silver replicas ... which could be used on charm bracelets or stickpins." While always willing to consider suggestions from alumni, I would think that a two foot replica in silver would be a trifle expensive and perhaps a little heavy for all but the strongest lawyers to wear on their wrists.

The mystery picture continues to draw the most mail from our readers. Unfortunately it also continued to be identified by persons who could not have been together in any picture. Last issue showed seven students at the circulation desk of the old library. We were able to place the picture as between 1957 and 1963. Nonetheless several members of the class of 1966 were placed in the picture. Unless they hung out in the Law Library before matriculating they could not have been in the picture. Two persons positively identified the person at the far left of the picture. Unfortunately, they gave two different names, both members of the class of 1961 (Bill Diedrich and Bob Jensen). The third person from the left was thought to be Leonard Dubin (Class of 1962), while there was general agreement that the person at the far right is Jack Morris ('61). So far so good, but then you placed George Douglas ('65) and Percy Julian ('66) in the middle. Not only would these classes not have overlapped, but we are also fairly certain that the setting disappeared in March of 1963, making it highly unlikely that someone in the Class of 1966 could be pictured there.

Oh well, here we go again. Encouraged now to select less obscure pictures, this issue's contains only five primary figures. To help even more, I'll identify the man in the center as Prof. August Eckhardt. Gus taught here from 1954-1972, making this the likely time frame. The location appears to be the Wisconsin Center's Blue Lounge (now the Robert Lee Lounge). It may have been in connection with one of our Spring Programs.

On a serious and sad note, you will find in this issue a memorial resolution for George Young. George's passing causes pain to his family and his many friends, myself included. George was my professor in Corporations and a valued colleague as I returned to work here at the Law School. The resolution mentions his wit. We will share some of that humor with you in "The Lighter Side" from time to time. At an alumni appreciation dinner in Racine in 1976 I heard George recap his "State of the School" remarks over his term as Dean. I recall particularly one remark: "In 1963 I reported that I had achieved one of the two goals of every law school dean — I was dean of a school with no building. In 1964 I hope to report achievement of the second goal — dean of a school with no students!"

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Edward J. Reisner, editor

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On the Cover: Last issue showed Bascom Hill in 1894 with the Law Building still under construction. This aerial view is from 1917 with the Law Building just to the left of dead center. The Memorial Union did not exist, and old Chadbourne Hall sat on the corner of Park and University. In the distance one can see Camp Randall stadium, with half of the bottom deck of seats, and Picnic Point extending into Lake Mendota.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR GEORGE H. YOUNG

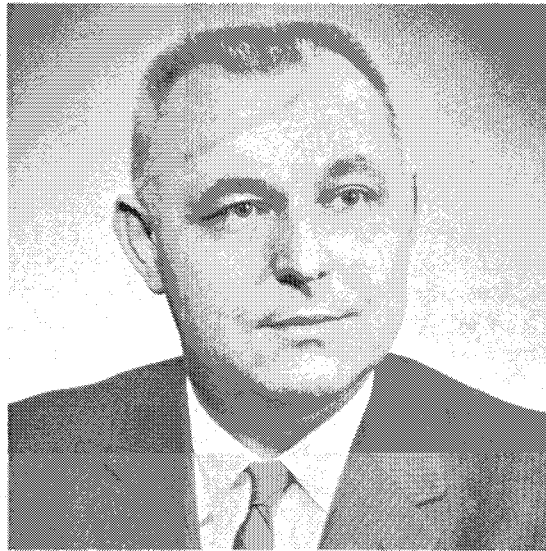
George H. Young, Professor of Law, died on September 13, 1981, at the age of 65. He is survived by his wife Lillian.

He was born at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, on December 3, 1915, the son of Dr. J. Howard Young and Winnifred Young. He received his B.A. degree with honors from the University of Wisconsin in 1938 and earned his law degree in 1941 from the University of Wisconsin Law School. As a law student, George Young served as executive editor of the Wisconsin Law Review and was elected to the Order of Coif, an honorary law society. He was also a member of Phi Eta Sigma, honorary scholastic society, and Phi Delta Phi, professional law fraternity.

For ten years he was with the distinguished Madison law firm of Stroud, Stebbins, Wingert and Young. He joined the faculty as an associate professor in 1950 and became a full professor of law in 1953. Five years later the University Regents named him Dean of the Law School, in which position he served until 1968, when he returned to teaching.

In his law studies, research, and teaching, George Young specialized in corporation law. During his early years on the faculty, he also taught evidence and played a leading part in the inauguration of studies in the field of law and crime detection and on the problem of whether the courts should admit evidence based on modern scientific methods of crime detection.

George Young made great contributions to the Law School as dean and as a teaching member of the faculty. He had a remarkable ability to appear tough and yet be compassionate, a characteristic that endeared him to the student body; to be serious and tense and yet display a relaxed humor that endeared him to alumni and friends of the school who returned for various functions; to appear unconcerned while in fact being courageously persistent in the



George H. Young

pursuit of a common sense resolution of the tough issues that confronted him, which made his work invaluable at times of great tension such as during the student disorders of the 1960s; to have his own views about legal education, but be supportive of a law faculty whose views were very diverse, a characteristic that made the Wisconsin Law School a pleasant and comfortable place for all.

As dean, the common question he asked of individual faculty members was, "What can I do to help you achieve your goal?" His approach as dean was to build a strong faculty and then to give that faculty the support needed to achieve its teaching, research, and public service goals. During his administration, the student body and faculty doubled in size.

George Young served the Law School during the early part of the most troubled decade in the University's history. He maintained a strong faculty and the strong support of the student body at a time when academic institutions and their faculties and student bodies were often alienated, one from the other.

Although devoted to the Law School, he did not neglect the University, the community, or the profession for which he was trained. He made major contributions to law reform, serving on the committee that produced a major reform of the criminal code and on the committee that rewrote the corporation code. He authored the Wisconsin Nonstock Corporation Law.

He was a member of the Judicial Commission of Wisconsin representing the State Bar for two years and at the time of his death was a member of the Professional Responsibility Committee of District 9 of the State Bar.

He frequently acted as an arbitrator for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Office and served as referee for the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Interested in sports, he was a golfer and for many years owned horses which were entered in harness racing events throughout the Midwest. He was the University of Wisconsin Faculty Representative to the Big Ten Intercollegiate Conference from 1951 to 1959 and served for many years on the

Athletic Board of the University of Wisconsin, retiring last year from that board. He was chairman of the powerful National Collegiate Athletic Association Committee on Infractions for 19½ years and displayed that rare gift of being able to impose severe punishment on offending colleges and universities in a manner perceived by the offending school to be very fair and understanding.

George Young was fond of his students. For over twenty years, he led the graduating-law-student cane-parade at the homecoming football game.

Alumni and faculty still vividly remember his extraordinary wit and virtuosity as toastmaster at a decade of potentially dull law school dinners. Every dignitary he introduced felt a bit flattered, but also deftly needled. George's brief reports on the state of the school were wry, often hilarious, yet always made telling points about the school's progress and its needs.

He will be remembered with affection by lawyers throughout the state. Their feeling for him is reflected in this tribute from the Dane County Bar Newsletter:

"The world of scholars, students and barristers mourns the passing of a good guy like George Young."

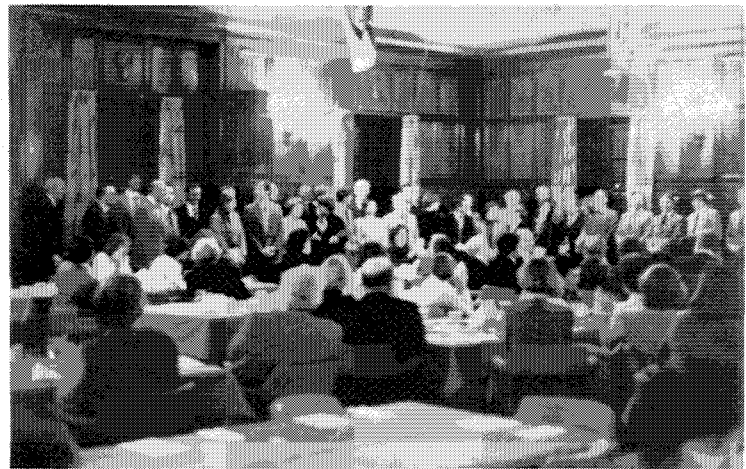
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VISITORS DINNER HONORS LOCAL PRACTITIONERS

Seventy-three Madison area practitioners were honored during the annual Board of Visitors Dinner on Sunday, October 15, 1981. The Dinner is held in conjunction with the inspection of the Law School and its programs conducted each year by the Visitors. Dean Orrin Helstad addressed the audience on the use of practitioners in law school teaching. While their value in substantive instruction seems obvious, he noted, they have an equal value in exposing their students to the non-academic world of lawyers. Dean Helstad congratulated these seventy-three individuals for their concern for this Law School and the sacrifice of time and money they made in teaching. The value of the time they contributed, using the most conservative estimates, runs into the millions of dollars.

The list of those individuals honored follows:



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Bradley D. Armstrong
Martha J. Bablitch
Angela B. Bartell
Jeffrey B. Bartell
Howard S. Bellman
Barbara L. Block
Thomas M. Boykoff
Stephen B. Braden
Ralph M. Cagle
John C. Carlson
Steven J. Caulum
Charles G. Center
William E. Chritton
James F. Clark
Claude J. Covelli
Sarah Furey Crandall
Paul A. Croake
Peter R. Dohr
Thomas C. Eckerle
Rebecca A. Erhardt
Kristine A. Euclide
Bruce Feustel
John P. Franz

William L. Gansner
Bruce Gillman
David F. Grams
A. J. Griffin III
Barbara Heaney
Harry V. Hill
Thomas A. Hoffner
Robert Horowitz
David J. Houser
Michael S. Jacobs
William E. Johnson
Richard Z. Kabaker
John A. Kassner
Bruce K. Kaufman
H. Robert Kilkelly
Trayton L. Lathrop
William C. Lewis, Jr.
Theodore J. Long
Daniel A. MacDonald
Jerry E. McAdow
David E. McFarlane
Robert D. Martin
Roderick J. Matthews
John C. Mitby
Julie K. Mitby

William F. Mundt
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Linda Roberson
Daniel G. Sandell
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Jeremy C. Shea
Marie A. Sieker
Carol Skornicka
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Thomas P. Solheim
Leonard S. Sosnowski
James F. Spohn
Susan Steingass
Kenneth Streit
Joseph F. Thomas
David S. Uphoff
Anne Taylor Wadsack
Daphne Webb
Harvey L. Wendel
Lorence D. Wheeler
Carlyle H. Whipple
V. Russell Whitesel
Theodore C. Widder

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ARNON R. ALLEN

Professor Arnon R. Allen, chairman of the Extension Law Department and Associate Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School passed away at a Madison hospital on January 25, 1981, at the age of 50. He is warmly remembered by a wide range of colleagues, students and friends across the state and the country. He is survived by his wife, Joyce, and three sons.

Professor Allen was born in Mauston in 1930 and devoted almost his entire career to serving the people of the State of Wisconsin. He received his undergraduate degree with honors from the University of Wisconsin 1952, and, after a two-year stint in the military, followed it with a UW law degree in 1957. After law school, Professor Allen practiced law in Madison for three years before joining the Extension Law Department as an assistant professor in 1960. For the next twenty years, with only a two-year interruption when he served on the faculty of the University of Illinois, Professor Allen served the lawyers and citizens of Wisconsin as an educator, administrator and resource.

Twenty years ago, continuing education opportunities for adults in general, and for professionals in particular, were limited. Few courses were available in Wisconsin that were designed to offer continuing education to lawyers, and almost none were in existence which tried to explain legal concepts to lay persons. This situation changed dramatically during the years Professor Allen worked with and led Extension Law.

As far as professional education is concerned, CLEW, Continuing Legal Education for Wisconsin, was created in the early 1960's and Professor Allen became its director in 1967. By the late 1970's, CLEW was a greatly expanded and viable enterprise, presenting courses and publishing books on a wide variety of legal

subjects. More than 40 courses are now presented each year, both live and over the Educational Telephone Network (ETN). Professor Allen was one of the first to recognize the potential of ETN in bringing high quality educational opportunities to people throughout the state at a low cost, and was a pioneer in its use.

In addition to instructional programs, CLEW has developed an impressive list of legal publications, a list that is especially impressive for a state like Wisconsin where the market is limited compared to more populous areas. Professor Allen personally worked on many of the publications and oversaw the development of most. Publications like the *Wisconsin Jury Instructions - Civil and Criminal* were advanced during Professor Allen's tenure and are now used by judges and lawyers throughout the state in virtually every case that goes to jury trial. Books dealing with Wisconsin property law, civil procedure, defending criminal cases, the legal problems of small business, and many other subjects were also developed under his supervision.

Law-related education for non-lawyers was another interest of Professor Allen's. He regularly taught a course on Farm Law in the College of Agriculture where he was also a tenured faculty member. He developed an annual ETN course, "Family Estate Planning in Wisconsin," which explained the principles of estate planning to hundreds of citizens over the years.

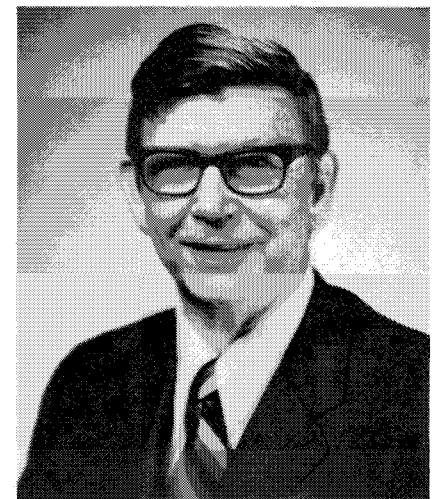
The University of Wisconsin Law School has long been a close collaborator with Extension Law. This relationship was reaffirmed in 1976 when the Law School formally joined as a joint partner in all Extension Law activities; Professor Allen was then named the Law School's Associate Dean for Continuing Education and Outreach Activities.

On the national scene, Professor Allen was one of the founding members of the Association of Continuing Legal Education Administrators. He served the organization in a number of capacities over a period of 15 years: committee chair, committee member, and valued counsellor.

Arnon Allen served the University, the legal profession, and the people of Wisconsin well. He will be sorely missed by his students and colleagues, but his dedication and humanity will be long and warmly remembered.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Stuart G. Gullickson
Thomas F. Kelley
Richard N. Weigle
David E. Schultz, Chair



Arnon R. Allen



THE WISCONSIN LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

1981 - 82
13th Annual Alumni Fund Drive
I CARE ... about my
Law School

I care ...

- ... about faculty development
- ... about research development
- ... about support of special Law School
programs
- ... about library improvements
- ... about building improvements
- ... about student financial aids
- ... and about all the needs of a great educational
institution which are difficult to
fulfill in these lean times

HOW CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE.

- Individual donation
- Individual pledge
- Deferred giving: Insurance program
Estate planning
- Gifts to the UW Foundation pledged to the Law School
- Contribution by law firm or employer
- Matching contribution from firm or employer
- Assigned royalties
- Challenge gifts
- Class gifts
- Assigned stocks or bonds

Recent letters from the Dean and the President of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association have detailed the needs of the Law School. All contributions received by March 31, 1982 will be included in this year's Fund Drive total. Help us win the battle of inflation and the declining tax dollar, show us that you too care!

Make checks payable to the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association and mail to: WLAA, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, WI 53706.

CLEAR YOUR OFFICE OF SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

The Student Bar Association seeks used typewriters to make available to the student body. The few old machines which were available to type term papers and resumes have reached the point of no repair. If you have a typewriter in working condition, the SBA can use it, and you can receive a tax deduction for the contribution.

Contact Phil Neuman, 2nd year representative, c/o the Student Bar Association, Room B-36, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, WI 53706 (608/263-2641).



ROSE BOWL LAWYERS

(editors note: Wisconsin's appearance in the Garden State Bowl was its first bowl game since the 1963 Rose Bowl. It sparked a sharp controversy on campus since a number of bowls Wisconsin was considered for fell during the exam period. Regular *Gargoyle* readers will recall that one of the purposes of this series is to show the success of former UW athletes who came to Law School here and have gone on to careers in the legal profession. While recognizing the many values of intercollegiate athletics the University, with its decision to limit the dates on which the football team could participate in a bowl game, also recognized that the primary purpose of college athletes is still the acquisition of a quality education. In 1963 these issues, although present, were not as sharply drawn. The number of bowls was smaller and they were primarily confined to the Christmas-New Year's week when the University was on vacation. Three future lawyers enjoyed that 1963 Bowl trip. Their story is presented here.)

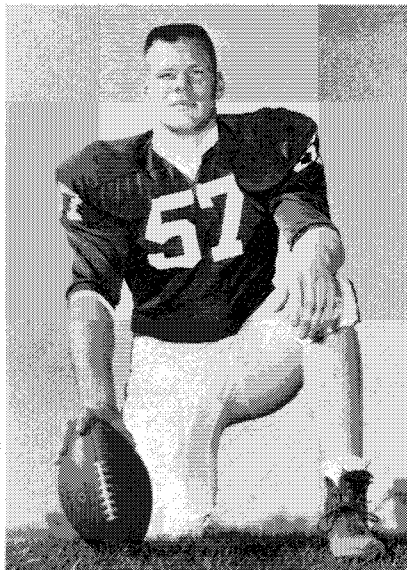
The appearance of the University of Wisconsin Badgers in the Garden State Bowl December 13 brought an end to the school's most exciting and successful football season in many years. With victories over perennial powers Ohio State, Michigan and Purdue, the Badgers gained the national spotlight for the first time since their 1974 victories over Nebraska and Missouri. The team's run for the Rose Bowl also brought back memories of Wisconsin's last appearance in Pasadena in 1963. Three future law students played on that team: Ken Bowman, and co-captains Pat Richter and Steve Underwood. All three have graduated and gone on to successful legal careers.

Under the direction of head coach Milt Bruhn and quarterback Ron Vanderkelen, the 1962 Badgers compiled an 8-2 record and won sole possession of the Big 10 championship. Their only conference loss was to Ohio State. The highlights of the year were a 17-8 victory over Notre Dame, a 34-12 shellacking of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and a 14-9 win over Minnesota in the last week of the

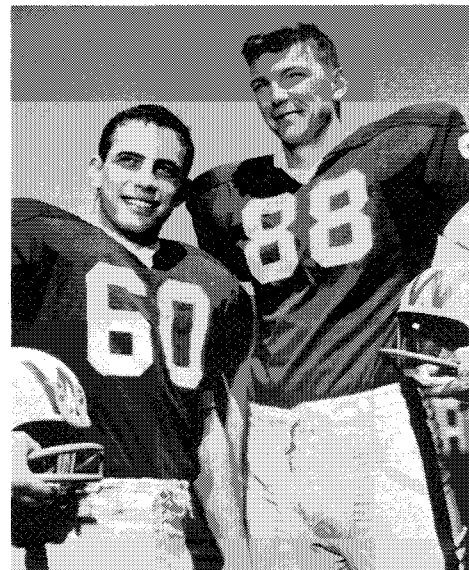
season that wrapped up the championship. In an era of one-platoon football, Bowman, Richter and Underwood all played both offense and defense. Bowman and Underwood played linebacker and on the offensive line. Richter played wide receiver and defensive back. He was also the team's punter.

In the 1963 Rose Bowl the Badgers faced a strong USC team. In those days the Big 10 dominated the Rose Bowl. Big 10 teams had won 13 of the 16 games played since the Big 10 - Pacific 10 pact was signed in 1947. Bowman remembers that the Badgers may have been softened up by the many USC fans in the Los Angeles area. "Everywhere we went, people kept telling us how good we were and how we had nothing to worry about. We finally woke up in the fourth quarter of the game and realized everything we had been told wasn't true. We realized we were in a tough game."

At that point the Badgers trailed 42-14. They put on one of the greatest rallies in Rose Bowl history, scoring three touchdowns and a safety in the fourth quarter before losing 42-37. Richter set a



Ken Bowman



Steve Underwood

Pat Richter

Rose Bowl record by catching 11 passes. Vanderkelen also set Rose Bowl records by completing 33 of 48 passes for 401 yards.

Underwood, Bowman and Richter gave different reasons for choosing to enter law school. Underwood says he enrolled primarily because he was turned down by the medical school. He earned his J.D. in 1967. After graduation in 1964, Bowman was drafted by the Green Bay Packers. He played center on the team from 1964 to 1973. During that time the Packers won three NFL championships and two Super Bowl championships. "I wasn't really interested in going to law school until I began looking for employment during the off-seasons. It became apparent that there wasn't much of a market for sociology majors. George Young encouraged me to give it a try."

Bowman attended law school from 1965 to 1971. He enrolled only in the spring semesters. He spent two semesters at Northwestern and DePaul in Chicago and did all his remaining work at Wisconsin. "Going only one semester a year was a problem," he said. "The other students already seemed to have more knowledge. There was also a problem with continuity. Just at the time the other students were buying their books for fall semester, I was getting ready to put my head in a helmet and ram it against a brick wall."

Richter also enjoyed a successful pro football career at the same time he attended law school. In 1976, he enrolled in the night course at American University in Washington while playing for the Washington Redskins. "It wasn't as difficult to do them both as you might imagine," he says. "We practiced from 9 to 3 during the week. I always had Monday off. After practice I headed directly to school to study. Richter earned his J.D. from Wisconsin in 1971.

Both Richter and Bowman put their legal knowledge to work in their pro football careers. Richter was elected as the Redskins' player representative to the NFL Players Association in 1967. He was a

member of the committee that negotiated the 1970 contract with owners. Bowman was elected the Packers' player representative in 1969.

Today, Underwood and Bowman are practicing lawyers in Wisconsin. Underwood has worked in private practice and with the U. S. Attorney's Office in Milwaukee. In 1974, he was appointed U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin replacing John Olson. In 1976, he headed the criminal unit of the Wisconsin Department of Justice. He now works in the department's civil litigation unit. Bowman is in private practice in DePere. He does some labor work, but the bulk of his caseload consists of divorces and personal injury claims.

Richter is general personnel manager for Oscar Mayer and Company in Madison. His responsibilities include establishing personnel policies and practices for the corporation and its subsidiaries. In addition, he supervises corporate recruiting, management development, and training functions. Much of his work involves liaison with Oscar Mayer's outside legal counsel in matters concerning government equal employment regulations.

The value of athletic competition is often misunderstood. For some it is the financial key to an academic degree, for a much smaller number it is the start to a professional athletic career. For most, however, the value of collegiate athletics is quite different. After Richter and Bowman ended their NFL careers and joined Underwood on the legal stage, the determination, hard work and dedication which led them to the Rose Bowl also contributed to their success as lawyers. The adversary situations they find themselves in today are not dissimilar from the adversary conditions they find themselves in today are not dissimilar from the adversary conditions they encountered on the football field. And the practice of law is arguably easier on the body than ramming your head against a brick wall.

— Doug Putnam

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

The following will can be found recorded in Anderson County, Texas. The outcome of the probate is not reported, but rumor has it that residents of the county still carry shovels and periodically dig for the buried \$600:

WILL OF HERMAN OBELWEISS

I am writing of my will mineselluf that dam lawyer want he should have too much money, he asked to many answers about family. first thing i want i dont want my brother oscar have a dam ting what i got. he done me out of forty dollars fourteen years since.

I want it that hilda my sister she gets the north sixtie akers of at where i am homing it now. i bet she dont get that loafer husband of hers to broke twenty akers next plowing time. she cant have it if she lets oscar live on it i want it i should have it back if she does.

Tell mamma that six hundred dollars she been looking for for twenty years is berried from the backhouse behind about ten feet down. she better let little frederick do the digging and count it when he comes up.

Pastor lucknitz can have three hundred dollars if he kiss the book he wont preach no more dumhead polotics. he should have a roof put on the meetinghouse with (it) and the elders should the bills look at.

Momma the rest should get but i want it that adolph shud tell her what not she do so no more slick irishers sell her vokum cleaners dy noise like hell and a broom dont cost so much.

I want it that mine brother adolph should be my execter and i want it that the jedge make adolph plenty bond put up and watch him like hell.

Adolph is a good business man but only a dunkoph would trust him with a busted pfenning. i want dam sure that schlemic oscar dont nothing get. tell adolph he can have a hundred dollars if he prove to jedje oscar dont get nothing. that dam sure fix oscar.

(signed) Herman Obelweiss.

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Both Richter and Bowman put their legal knowledge to work in their pro football careers. Richter was elected as the Redskins' player representative to the NFL Players Association in 1967. He was a

member of the committee that negotiated the 1970 contract with owners. Bowman was elected the Packers' player representative in 1969.

Today, Underwood and Bowman are practicing lawyers in Wisconsin. Underwood has worked in private practice and with the U. S. Attorney's Office in Milwaukee. In 1974, he was appointed U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin replacing John Olson. In 1976, he headed the criminal unit of the Wisconsin Department of Justice. He now works in the department's civil litigation unit. Bowman is in private practice in DePere. He does some labor work, but the bulk of his caseload consists of divorces and personal injury claims.

Richter is general personnel manager for Oscar Mayer and Company in Madison. His responsibilities include establishing personnel policies and practices for the corporation and its subsidiaries. In addition, he supervises corporate recruiting, management development, and training functions. Much of his work involves liaison with Oscar Mayer's outside legal counsel in matters concerning government equal employment regulations.

The value of athletic competition is often misunderstood. For some it is the financial key to an academic degree, for a much smaller number it is the start to a professional athletic career. For most, however, the value of collegiate athletics is quite different. After Richter and Bowman ended their NFL careers and joined Underwood on the legal stage, the determination, hard work and dedication which led them to the Rose Bowl also contributed to their success as lawyers. The adversary situations they find themselves in today are not dissimilar from the adversary conditions they find themselves in today are not dissimilar from the adversary conditions they encountered on the football field. And the practice of law is arguably easier on the body than ramming your head against a brick wall.

— Doug Putnam

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

The following will can be found recorded in Anderson County, Texas. The outcome of the probate is not reported, but rumor has it that residents of the county still carry shovels and periodically dig for the buried \$600:

WILL OF HERMAN OBELWEISS

I am writing of my will mineselluf that dam lawyer want he should have too much money, he asked to many answers about family. first thing i want i dont want my brother oscar have a dam ting what i got. he done me out of forty dollars fourteen years since.

I want it that hilda my sister she gets the north sixtie akers of at where i am homing it now. i bet she dont get that loafer husband of hers to broke twenty akers next plowing time. she cant have it if she lets oscar live on it i want it i should have it back if she does.

Tell mamma that six hundred dollars she been looking for for twenty years is berried from the backhouse behind about ten feet down. she better let little frederick do the digging and count it when he comes up.

Pastor lucknitz can have three hundred dollars if he kiss the book he wont preach no more dumhead polotics. he should have a roof put on the meetinghouse with (it) and the elders should the bills look at.

Momma the rest should get but i want it that adolph shud tell her what not she do so no more slick irishers sell her vokum cleaners dy noise like hell and a broom dont cost so much.

I want it that mine brother adolph should be my execter and i want it that the jedge make adolph plenty bond put up and watch him like hell.

Adolph is a good business man but only a dunkoph would trust him with a busted pfenning. i want dam sure that schlemic oscar dont nothing get. tell adolph he can have a hundred dollars if he prove to jedje oscar dont get nothing. that dam sure fix oscar.

(signed) Herman Obelweiss.

CLASS OF 1984 ADMITTED

Picking a class of law students is a lot like shooting into a flock of ducks: from a distance one duck looks about like every other, and when you fire, you never know just how many ducks are going to fall. Admissions hopes to be more scientific and has, in fact, become quite accurate in their process since the mushrooming of applications in the late 1960's, but occasionally the unexpected still happens.

The table below offers some comparisons of the three most recent classes and the class admitted 10 years ago in 1971. These statistics are taken from annual reports compiled by the Admissions Office. These reports have been compiled since the mid-1960's. Before that time admissions was a more casual process. The Law School archives includes the recollections of a distinguished attorney who entered this School in 1905 — after failing his first year of Business School! Selection required no more than asking the dean for permission to register. Obviously, it was routinely granted! Current procedures are more rigorous and the number of applicants pushes the standards higher every year.

After a brief slump in the late 1970's, the number of applicants has risen steadily since 1979. The current level is still less than the record (1994 in 1977), but substantially more than we can accept. The reader should keep in mind that as standards have risen, self-selection tends to hold down the total number of applicants.

The number of students who registered, always a fraction of the number offered admission, increased marginally in 1981. This number (302) is slightly more than our target (approximately 285). This year more ducks fell than the formula predicted!

The number of women in the class remains just above 40%. This is in marked contrast to the class entering in 1971 with 14% women. The number of women applicants

increased from 236 to 603 during the same period. Men and women applicants compete equally in the process. The fact that women received a slightly higher percentage of acceptances (40%) than their percentage of total applications (35%) may be explained by two factors: our women applicants average almost 2.5 years older than our men (27.49 years v. 25.10 years), with experience beyond an undergraduate degree identified as a positive factor in our admissions criteria; and the fact that our women applicants had a slightly higher median GPA than our men (3.49 v. 3.43).

It would be possible to select a complete first year class from among qualified resident applicants. Nevertheless, it is the policy of the school to select approximately 20% of each class from non-resident applicants. Despite the fact that approximately the same number of non-residents applied and were offered acceptances, sixteen more registered this year than last (71 v. 55). This is roughly the same number by which our total enrollment target was exceeded. Our class comes from 22 states and the District of Columbia, including 231 from Wisconsin, 13 from Illinois, 10 from New York, 8 from Minnesota, 6 from California and 5 from Massachusetts. They represent 98 different undergraduate schools (115 from UW-Madison, 15 from Marquette and 13 from UWM).

With the policy noted above, favoring experience, it should come as no surprise that our new students have a variety of advanced education. Among the Class of 1984 are 35 persons with some graduate study, 43 with Master's degrees, 3 with Ph.D's, one minister and one dental surgeon. The variety of post-graduate work experience is also impressive.

In summer 1979 the Wisconsin Legislature adopted a law requiring the University of Wisconsin Law School to allow students who are admitted to Law School to enroll on a part-time basis. The same procedures and criteria apply whether an applicant wishes to attend full-time or part-time. After an applicant has been accepted for admission by the Admissions Committee, the applicant is asked whether he or she wishes to attend full-time or part-time. The only conditions on part-time attendance, imposed by the Faculty for educational reasons, are that all first year required courses (totaling 26 credits) must be completed within two years from the date of entry into Law School and all requirements for the J.D. degree (totaling 90 credits) must be completed within six years from the date of entry.

In August 1979, 7 accepted applicants chose to attend Law School on a part-time basis. The number of applicants who opted for part-time attendance was understandably small since most of

Comparative Admissions Statistics

	1981	1980	1979	1971
# of applications	1734	1533	1419	1907
# of acceptances	587	569	590	640
# registered	302	287	287	340
# of women	126 (41%)	134 (46%)	125 (43%)	47 (14%)
# of residents	231	232	227	n/a
# of non residents	71	55	60	n/a
Median LSAT score	659	649	646	632
Median GPA	3.43	3.41	3.33	3.20

the applicants accepted for Fall 1979 were unaware of the availability of part-time attendance and had already made preparations to attend on a full-time basis. Of the 7 students who indicated attendance in the part-time program in Fall 1979:

- 1 - did not register and reapplied for Fall 1980 admission and is currently enrolled full-time
- 1 - began part-time attendance and withdrew before completing any work
- 1 - did not register and requested and was granted a deferral of admission to Fall 1980. Did not enroll.
- 1 - completed 26 credits but is not currently enrolled
- 3 - began part-time attendance and are currently continuing

ing part-time.

In the Fall of 1980, 19 students registered on a part-time basis:

- 2 - began part-time attendance and withdrew before completing any work
- 2 - completed 15-16 credits but are not currently enrolled
- 11 - are currently enrolled and are now taking 10 or more credits (considered full-time)
- 4 - are currently enrolled and are continuing on a part-time basis (under 10 credits)

In the Fall 1981 entering class, 16 students have registered on a part-time basis.

In summary, 3 part-time students who entered in Fall 1979 are continuing on a part-time basis, 4 part-time students who entered in Fall 1980 are continuing on a

part-time basis, thus making a total of 23 students currently in the part-time program.

On reflection the analogy at the beginning of this article is not particularly apt. Our experience with students does not suggest that they are anything like ducks. Nor, after the inspection given each applicant by our Admissions Committee, does one applicant look like any other. The greatest disappointment for us is that many qualified applicants, persons who may go on to distinguished careers after attending another law school, have to be rejected here. Our process, however, after years of refinement, is our best consensus and has yielded class after class of entering law students in whom this school can have justifiable pride.

FACULTY/ALUMNI NOTES

Prof. Walter Raushenbush, who continues to serve as President of the Law School Admission Council, spoke to the ABA section of Legal Education and Bar Admissions at the ABA Annual Meeting in New Orleans and to the ABA-NYU Conference on Legal Education in the '80's last month in New York. Michael Remington ('73) has been appointed as deputy legislative affairs officer for the Administrative Office of the US Courts. Remington previously worked as counsel to the House Judiciary subcommittee on courts, civil liberties and the administration of justice. Philip R. Smith ('57) was elected President of the First Wisconsin Trust Co. by its Board of Directors. Smith began with First Wisconsin-Madison in 1963 as Assistant Vice President. Dan E. Jarman was named a director of Incentcom, a division of

Travel Destinations. Jarman graduated in 1961, and has worked in the travel business for the past 17 years.

Alumni across the country have also been active at a number of Law School events. In October Dean Helstad and Emeritus Prof. John Conway represented this School at an Alumni Reception held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the State Bar of California. A few weeks later Prof. Frank Tuerkheimer, recently returned to the Law School after four years as US Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin attended a reception in Minneapolis for Twin Cities Alumni. In November Dean Helstad completed his cross country trip by appearing with Prof. Raushenbush at an alumni luncheon at the Wall Street Club in New York City.

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