

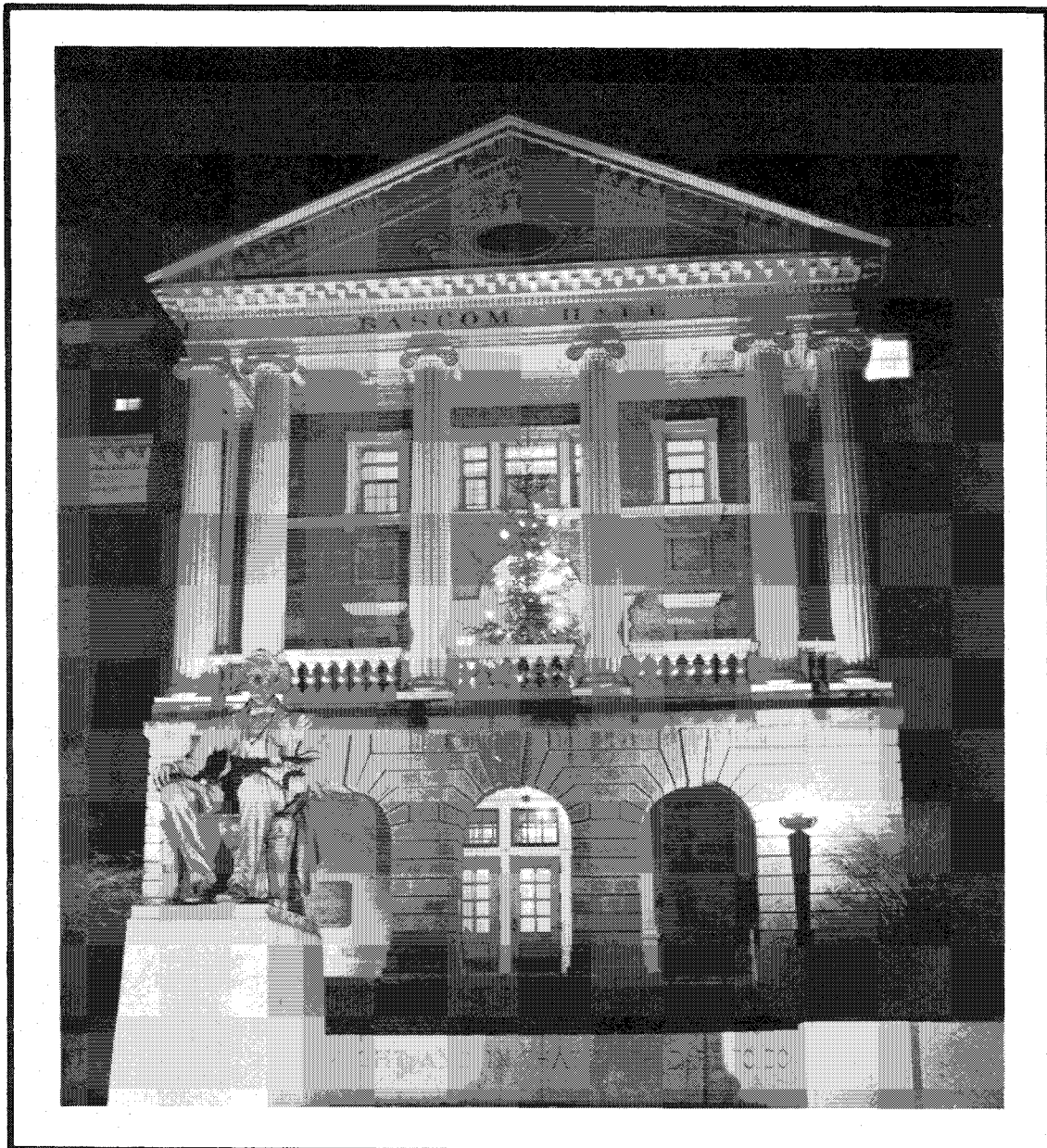
UNBOUND
RECEIVED
JAN 19 1984
LAW SCHOOL

THE GAROYLE

Alumni Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School

Volume XIV No. 3

Fall 1983



In Memoriam: Nathan Feinsinger & Carlisle Runge

Return address:

Second Class Postage Paid at
Waterloo, Wis. 53594

The Gargoyle

Law School
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706



BECOME INVOLVED IN YOUR LAW SCHOOL

I would like to have the following item considered for Faculty/Alumni notes in the Gargoyle:

I would like information on subscriptions to:

- ☐ Wisconsin Law Review
- ☐ Wisconsin International Law Journal
- ☐ The Advocate (student newspaper)

I would like to volunteer for:

- ☐ Board of Directors, WLAA
- ☐ Board of Visitors, WLAA
- ☐ Placement information, on campus
- ☐ Placement information, in my office
- ☐ Fund raising activities
- ☐ Teaching in the General Practice Course
- ☐ Other interests: _____

Name: _____ Class: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

☐ Check if address is new

Mail to: WLAA, c/O UW Law School
Madison, WI 53706

UPCOMING ALUMNI EVENTS

AALS Alumni Breakfast
WLAA Directors and Visitors meeting
41st Annual Spring Program

January 6, 1984
January 21, 1984
May 4-5, 1984

San Francisco, CA
Milwaukee, WI
Madison, WI

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Faculty/Alumni Notes	3
Editors Note	3
New Dean	4
Faculty Salutes Helstad	5
Dean's Annual Report	6
In Memoriam...	
Feinsinger	9
Runge	10
Baldwin in Court	12
Pre-trial Litigation	13
Annual Fund Report	14
Lighter Side	19

THE GARGOYLE

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

Vol. 14 No. 3 Fall 1983

Edward J. Reisner, editor

Publication office, Law School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Second class postage paid at Madison, Wis. and Waterloo, Wis.

Postmaster's Note: Please send form 3579 to "Gargoyle", University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wisconsin.

Subscription Price: 50¢ per year for members. \$1.00 per year for non-members.

ISSN 0148-9623

USPS 768-300

EDITORS NOTE

As promised, this issue gives you a brief introduction to the new Dean of the Law School, Cliff F. Thompson. You can expect to hear of and from him repeatedly in the near future as he gets out to meet our alumni and assists in fund raising activities. In between time we have also asked him to assure the smooth running of the School itself. On an early inspection of the building, we showed him where the water softener and air conditioning controls were and how to turn off the univents during meetings. We have delayed, however, a second promised feature, that on the Capital Campaign, until the next issue. With some truth we could claim that the money has been coming in so fast that we haven't had time to total it up for our report. We have been very encouraged by the early returns, but the real reason for the delay is that there are still a

few local committees that have to be organized.

It seems that Gargoyle readers are also crossword fans — irate crossword fans after the last issue. Very few people could correctly solve the puzzle in that issue, primarily because our printer had deleted two boxes, and your eagle-eyed editor missed the missing spaces. There should have been another box at the end of 1-down and a second additional box at the end of 6-down. Byron Ostby, '51, was most insistent about the puzzle, and deserves a prize for most effort. I will see to it that 16,000 of the empty boxes, two for each Gargoyle, printed, be awarded to him.

Most of the faces in the last mystery picture have been identified. At the left of the table, Bruce Brovold ('75) studies the sandwich selections, next to him Mr. & Mrs. Steve Hintzman ('75) fill their plates, and one step back from the table, behind the woman

with her arm extended over the table is Claudia Miran (also '75). It appears likely, therefore, that the picture was taken at Homecoming 1974. Thanks to Claudia for the identifications.

On the back of this issue is a picture that is hardly a mystery. It is the faculty of the Law School in 1955. If you would like to test your memory, read no further because the names are: (first row, left to right) Charles Oldfather, Ray Brown, Nellie Davidson, Dean John Ritchie, Emily Dodge, Verna Baertschy, William Rice and Howard Hall. Second row: John Richards, Nate Feinsinger, Willard Hurst, Carl Auerbach, John Conway, Robert Skilton and Abner Brodie. Back row: Jaro Mayda, George Young, James MacDonald, Richard Effland, August Eckhardt, Carl Runge, William Foster and Frank Remington.

FACULTY/ALUMNI NOTES

The work product of the Law School's *Civil Litigation Research Project* and its *Disputes Processing Research Program* is making a name for itself.

... Recently, it caught the eye of two judges on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit: Judge Harry T. Edwards quoted extensively from their work in an article, "The Rising Work Load and Perceived 'Bureaucracy' of Federal Courts: A Causation-Based Approach to the Search for Appropriate Remedies," 68 Iowa Law Review 871 (1983). And Judge Patricia Wald reviewed some of the same Wisconsin work in a commencement address at George Washington University National Law Center in Spring 1983.

... Then, in its biggest splash to date, the *Wisconsin Civil Litigation Research Project* was the exclusive subject in NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE'S department devoted to "Justice" for the issue dated November 21, 1983. Professor Marc Galanter was quoted at some length and the director of the Project, Professor Dave Trubek got prominent attention, too.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court's 1983 Civil Law Seminar devoted two hours to "Class Actions in Wisconsin Courts," a discussion session led by Professor G. W. Foster, Jr., November 2, 1983, at Milwaukee.

At the Southeastern Conference of the American Association of Law Schools in Innesbrook, Florida, Professor Stuart Gullickson, on August 12, 1983, gave an address on "Simulation as a Non-traditional Teaching Technique."

Professor Joel Handler on November 10, 1983, was named to chair a 17-member committee to study Wisconsin's general relief programs. In announcing her appointment of the committee, Linda Reivitz, Secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services, charged it with the duty to report its recommendations for reform of general relief programs to Governor Anthony Earl and the Wisconsin Legislature by October 1, 1984.

In August Prof. Charles Irish served as an adviser to the Organization of East Caribbean States for a seminar on fiscal policy and planning in Dominica.

Prof. James E. Jones, Jr., recently spoke to the second conference of Cornell University's New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations on the duty of fair representation. He reported that there is a multiplicity of forums for complaints and a proliferation of standards relating to violation of the fair representation duty. He suggested that Congress should step in to provide statutory guidance.

Paul S. Berg ('82) was recently sworn in as an officer in the US Foreign Service. He is serving in Bombay, India. In addition to his J.D., he has a master's degree in international affairs from Columbia University.

Changing of the Guard

NEW DEAN OF LAW SCHOOL

In August, 1983, Cliff F. Thompson became the 11th Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, succeeding Orrin Helstad, who returned to full-time teaching. At the time of his appointment Thompson was Dean and Professor of Law at the University of Idaho, where he had served since 1978.

A native of Kansas, Dean Thompson received his AB degree magna cum laude from Harvard College in 1956 and his JD from Harvard Law School in 1960. He attended Magdalen College, Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, receiving a BA degree in 1958 and a MA degree in Law (with honors) in 1962. While at Oxford he continued to excel as a fencer, a sport in which he had earned all-

Ivy League honors, and is an Oxford Fencing Blue.

Dean Thompson's career in legal education has been unusually varied, as well as distinguished. Upon receiving his law degree he joined the Ford Foundation as a program officer for the Near East and Africa, thereby beginning a twelve year period of research and teaching in African Law. Between 1961 and 1973 he taught on the law faculties of the University of Khartoum and the University of Zambia and, from 1969 to 1973 served as Dean of the School of Law at Haile Sellassie I University in Ethiopia. From 1961-65 he was Director of the Sudan Law Project, a major effort to collect, organize and assess everything that could be found that would throw light on

Sudanese law. His three volume *The Land Law of the Sudan* (1965, reprinted 1969) remains the basic work on the subject. In July of this year he returned to the Sudan as a Senior Fulbright Scholar.

In 1973 Thompson returned to this country, accepting a position as Professor of Law at Southern Methodist University. In 1977 he went to the University of Hawaii Law School as Dean and Professor of Law. A year later he joined the University of Idaho as Dean of the Law School.

Dean Thompson's teaching and academic interests include property, contracts and evidence, as well as African law and law and society. Married, he and his wife, Judith, have four children.

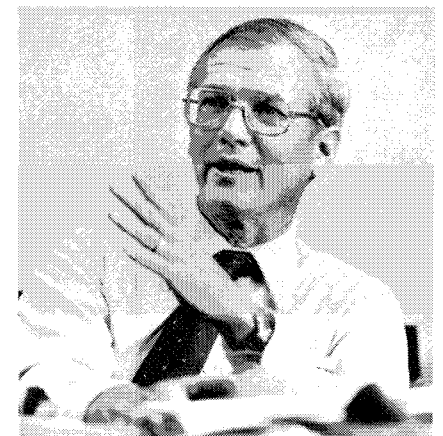
FROM THE DEAN

The Law School has an outstanding reputation nationally, and as a newcomer I have been pleased to discover so many of the specifics which create the favorable impression. At the same time, I have become more aware of difficulties facing the school, especially financial, which encouraged me, when I was a candidate for dean, to think that it would be an exciting and challenging task.

Ultimately, I believe the reputation of a law school turns on the performance of its graduates and the contributions of its faculty. If so, both the cause of our eminence and the key to its continuance are clear. Because the faculty makes rigorous demands on highly qualified students, our graduates will continue to provide professional service which benefits the public and brings credit to their university. The faculty's depth of expertise and the breadth of their contributions to scholarship and public service are breathtaking.

I am honored to have a role in helping to maintain the record that the Law School has established. In later editions of the Gargoyle, we will share with you specifics of this record, and the ways in which it is being continued. To the maintenance of our tradition, I want to assist in providing a momentum which will generate our full potential. One of my first priorities has been to become well enough informed to have sensible priorities. That process continues. I have enjoyed and benefited from meetings with our graduates, and I look forward to many more meetings.

Presently we are preparing information for the Governor's Commission which is addressing the competitive salary problem the University faces in recruiting and retaining top faculty. We hope the state will be responsive to this serious need. Even if the situation improves, it is clear that public law schools which aspire to the highest rank must also have private con-



tributions to achieve a margin of excellence. I am heartened that the Law School started a capital campaign last year, and that it is doing well. My mood as I begin is optimistic and in part it is because I believe you will give what is needed: your advice and your support.

— Cliff F. Thompson

Changing of the Guard

NEW DEAN OF LAW SCHOOL

In August, 1983, Cliff F. Thompson became the 11th Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, succeeding Orrin Helstad, who returned to full-time teaching. At the time of his appointment Thompson was Dean and Professor of Law at the University of Idaho, where he had served since 1978.

A native of Kansas, Dean Thompson received his AB degree magna cum laude from Harvard College in 1956 and his JD from Harvard Law School in 1960. He attended Magdalen College, Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, receiving a BA degree in 1958 and a MA degree in Law (with honors) in 1962. While at Oxford he continued to excel as a fencer, a sport in which he had earned all-

Ivy League honors, and is an Oxford Fencing Blue.

Dean Thompson's career in legal education has been unusually varied, as well as distinguished. Upon receiving his law degree he joined the Ford Foundation as a program officer for the Near East and Africa, thereby beginning a twelve year period of research and teaching in African Law. Between 1961 and 1973 he taught on the law faculties of the University of Khartoum and the University of Zambia and, from 1969 to 1973 served as Dean of the School of Law at Haile Sellassie I University in Ethiopia. From 1961-65 he was Director of the Sudan Law Project, a major effort to collect, organize and assess everything that could be found that would throw light on

Sudanese law. His three volume *The Land Law of the Sudan* (1965, reprinted 1969) remains the basic work on the subject. In July of this year he returned to the Sudan as a Senior Fulbright Scholar.

In 1973 Thompson returned to this country, accepting a position as Professor of Law at Southern Methodist University. In 1977 he went to the University of Hawaii Law School as Dean and Professor of Law. A year later he joined the University of Idaho as Dean of the Law School.

Dean Thompson's teaching and academic interests include property, contracts and evidence, as well as African law and law and society. Married, he and his wife, Judith, have four children.

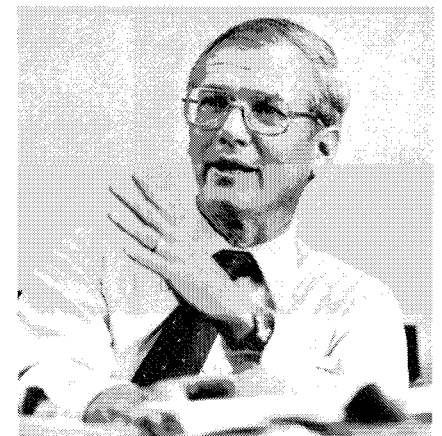
FROM THE DEAN

The Law School has an outstanding reputation nationally, and as a newcomer I have been pleased to discover so many of the specifics which create the favorable impression. At the same time, I have become more aware of difficulties facing the school, especially financial, which encouraged me, when I was a candidate for dean, to think that it would be an exciting and challenging task.

Ultimately, I believe the reputation of a law school turns on the performance of its graduates and the contributions of its faculty. If so, both the cause of our eminence and the key to its continuance are clear. Because the faculty makes rigorous demands on highly qualified students, our graduates will continue to provide professional service which benefits the public and brings credit to their university. The faculty's depth of expertise and the breadth of their contributions to scholarship and public service are breathtaking.

I am honored to have a role in helping to maintain the record that the Law School has established. In later editions of the Gargoyle, we will share with you specifics of this record, and the ways in which it is being continued. To the maintenance of our tradition, I want to assist in providing a momentum which will generate our full potential. One of my first priorities has been to become well enough informed to have sensible priorities. That process continues. I have enjoyed and benefited from meetings with our graduates, and I look forward to many more meetings.

Presently we are preparing information for the Governor's Commission which is addressing the competitive salary problem the University faces in recruiting and retaining top faculty. We hope the state will be responsive to this serious need. Even if the situation improves, it is clear that public law schools which aspire to the highest rank must also have private con-



tributions to achieve a margin of excellence. I am heartened that the Law School started a capital campaign last year, and that it is doing well. My mood as I begin is optimistic and in part it is because I believe you will give what is needed: your advice and your support.

— Cliff F. Thompson

DEAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

Editor's Note. This is adapted from the report which Dean Helstad delivered at the Alumni Spring Program luncheon on April 23, 1983.

By the end of the current fiscal year (June 30, 1983) I will have served eight years in the position of dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, counting one year as acting dean. Although I have considered this service both an honor and a privilege, there comes a time, from both a personal and institutional perspective, when a change in administrative leadership seems desirable. I decided about a year ago that this point had been reached in my career. Hence, I submitted my resignation so that a search process to select a new dean could get under way. I am pleased that the search process was successful. A new dean, Cliff F. Thompson, will be assuming the responsibilities of that position in the summer of 1983.

Since this will be my last annual report as dean, I hope you will forgive me for an occasional backward glance in my review of the topics normally covered in these reports.

The Budget

In my first report in 1976, I noted that the legislature, through the biennial budget bill adopted late in the session, had finally added a substantial sum of money to the Law School's budget. I said that the extra money would enable us to not only continue but strengthen a number of instructional programs which at times in the recent past we had thought we would have to abandon. I noted that these included particularly our major clinical programs, some of which were being threatened because the non-budget grants with which they had been started were being phased out by the granting agencies.

I can report that seven years later our clinical programs still are going strong and that, despite some recent internal reallocation of funds to other programs, we rank among the top dozen law schools in the country in terms of the total resources we devote to clinical instruction. These resources include substantial monetary support from state and

federal agencies whose clients are being served through the clinical programs. The Law School's budget as a whole also has grown steadily over the past eight years (from \$2,160,000 to \$3,306,000 in annual state support), but the growth has not been quite sufficient to keep pace with the high rate of inflation during many of those years.

Physical Plant

In my 1976 report, I commented that important steps also had been taken toward solving our space problems. The refurbishing and modernizing of an old building on University Avenue, I said, will provide suitable space for the students and supervisors in our clinical programs. I noted further that by 1977 ground would have been broken for a 10,000 square foot addition to the Law Library. Moreover, I noted that plans were under way for a 22,000 square foot addition to the office and classroom part of our building.

The Law Library addition was completed in 1978 and has been of great help in temporarily ameliorating space problems. The remodeling of the clinical program facility has been done little by little as remodeling funds became available from year to year and can be considered to have been substantially completed. The classroom and office addition, however, has not progressed as well. The original plans have been scaled back and changed considerably because of aesthetic and environmental concerns about the possible impact on the Bascom Hill area. The project, however, has been moving up the campus priority list of building projects, and prospects seem reasonably good that the scaled-down version of the project may be funded within the next two to four years.

Law Extension

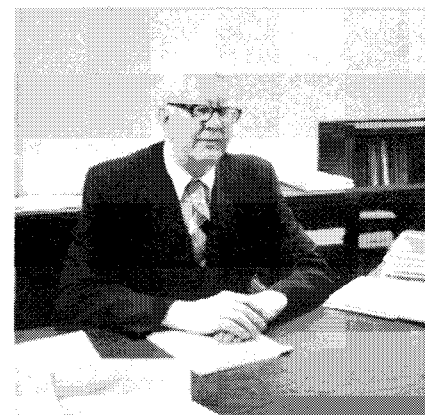
In my 1976 report, I wrote: "Potentially one of the most significant actions taken by the law faculty during the past year is approval of the concept of continuing legal education as a proper function of the Law School. The action

included authorization to appoint an Associate or Assistant Dean for Continuing Legal Education. We expect to work closely with the Extension Law Department in this matter."

Unfortunately, I must conclude that my prediction was overly optimistic. As the University in general has discovered, it is not easy to achieve program integration between academic and extension departments when the fiscal administration and budgetary responsibilities of the two units are entirely separate. An attempt to remedy this matter currently is under way on a University-wide basis, and a number of committees are working to achieve better integration of the outreach functions of the University. Among other studies and discussions, special program committees are at work in the various substantive areas, including a committee to study possibilities for better integration of outreach programming in law. This is not to say that cooperation between the Law School and Law Extension has declined but rather that it has not progressed to any great extent along the lines we projected in 1976.

Instruction and Research

In my 1977 report I focused on the multi-faceted nature of our instructional program. I did this as a way of commenting on the longstanding tension between the professional and academic aspects of legal education. I noted that this tension has existed ever since for-



mal legal education moved out of lawyers' offices and into the law schools but that the tensions tend to be compounded in the larger law schools connected with major universities (such as Wisconsin) because of the multiple nature of the goals those law schools tend to pursue. Professor Charles Kelso of Indiana once outlined those goals as follows: (1) teach legal fundamentals; (2) train practitioners; (3) develop lawyer-leaders; (4) prepare students for all roles in which lawyering is relevant, including teaching; and (5) participate in or lay the foundation for improvement of law and its administration as well as promote knowledge of law and its relation to society.

It is fair to say that our Law School pursues each of these goals although we seldom articulate them this clearly. The problem, in a world of scarce resources, is to achieve an optimum mix with respect to resource allocation to achieve these objectives. We have exceptional strength in both teaching and research in the general area of law as it relates to other disciplines such as economics, sociology, political science and other social sciences. This is important in fulfilling the goal of promoting knowledge of the law and its operation in society and in laying the foundation for improvement of the law, but I believe it also is important in fostering the goals of developing lawyer-leaders and competent practitioners.

I noted previously that we devote considerable resources to the clinical teaching concept, including simulation courses such as General Practice and Trial Advocacy, although I suspect there would be those who would say we don't do enough. Moreover, I believe we have not neglected the teaching of legal fundamentals.

In substantive areas we have strong programs in criminal law and labor law. There is a faculty consensus, as a result of a recent major self-study, that we need to improve our offerings in the business law area, broadly defined. Our faculty recruitment process has in fact focused on this area in recent years, with some success



but not to the extent we would have liked. My own theory of the reasons for this involve (1) a smaller than normal pool of top quality individuals interested in teaching careers because of the relatively more lucrative careers available in private practice for such individuals, and (2) the competitive disadvantage we suffer because of our salary structure being at a substantially lower level than the salary structures at the top law schools with which we compete for faculty.

Administration

My 1978 report was devoted in large measure to a description of the administrative structure of the Law School. In retrospect, I doubt that this subject was of great interest to very many of you. Let me now simply take the opportunity to publicly recognize a few of the many persons who have contributed to the smooth functioning of the Law School over the past several years.

As I noted in my 1978 report, many faculty (too numerous to mention at this point) have undertaken important and often burdensome committee and other administrative assignments. Two who perhaps have served beyond the call of duty are Stuart Gullickson and David Trubek who have been my associate deans for the past several years. I am also grateful to my long-time, full-time administrators, Assistant Deans Ed Reisner and Joan Rundle, for the help they have provided. For many years prior to his retirement a year ago, Maury Leon ably administered the Law Library, a modest-sized administrative operation in its own right. In the last year of my deanship, two able new administrators came on board — Anita Morse as director

of the Law Library and Steve Rocha as Assistant Dean.

Let me also pay tribute to the typically unsung laborers of the classified staff (civil service). Many of you who graduated some time ago are fond of saying (with a considerable degree of truth) that it was Mrs. D (Nellie Davidson) or, in an earlier era, Miss Merz, who "really ran" the Law School when you were there as students. Let me assure you that we still have our Mrs. Ds and Miss Merzes. In the larger and more complex administrative operations of today, there are several in this "key person" category, and I cannot do justice to all of them. Any such category, however, certainly would include Gail Holmes who has been an employee of the Law School since 1964 and secretary to the dean since 1972. But she is much more than that. She has become the Law School's budget specialist, and her extensive knowledge of almost every aspect of Law School administration has more than once kept me from trying to reinvent the wheel. Certainly another key person during my administration has been Doris Wallsch who took over supervision of the main administrative office in 1972 upon Mrs. Davidson's retirement. Other long-time employees with somewhat narrower but nevertheless significant administrative roles include Mary Duckwitz in the Admissions Office, Nancy Hubacher in the Placement Office, Ruth Saaf in the Copy Center, Mary Beth Shiels in the Assistant Deans' Office and Terese Wilimovsky in the Payroll Office. These, and others, are the people who make a dean's job not only tolerable but even pleasant most of the time.

The Law Library

Perhaps the most important support service at any law school is the law library. We are fortunate in having a well-stocked library of close to 300,000 volumes and a dedicated staff of a dozen or so librarians and library assistants to serve the students and faculty. Like most libraries in recent years, however, our Law Library has fallen on hard times because of the failure of the budget to keep pace with rapidly

accelerating book prices. This has meant that, in the past two or three years, very little has been left for buying books after paying for the continuations of our numerous loose-leaf services, case reporters, and the like.

The library also is an area where changing technology poses both problems and opportunities for the future. Miniaturization (microfilming) of many of the lesser used volumes is needed to save storage space, and more equipment is needed in the rapidly growing area of computerized legal research. Some of these developments may save money in the long run, but they cost money in the short run. Clearly this is an area where some further improvement in funding is needed.

The Students

In my 1979 report I said that "the students continue to be an impressive group. Aside from their outstanding academic credentials, well over half of them have had one or more years of work experience before enrolling in law school. Almost 37% are women and between 6 and 7% are members of racial minorities."

The statement continues to be true except that the proportion of women has grown even larger, seemingly having leveled off at about 42% of the student body. The influx of women to legal education and the legal profession in the last 15 years clearly has been a most significant and welcome phenomenon.

The ample supply of well-qualified applicants, while generally a boon to legal education and the legal profession, has not been without drawbacks. Each year we admit 285 and turn away hundreds of others who are sufficiently well qualified so that they deserve the opportunity to go to law school. That, in my view, is a very unfortunate aspect of the great demand for legal education we have experienced in recent years.

The Faculty

I have reported to you from year to year on changes in our faculty. This past year we added one person to our staff. He is Hendrik

Hartog, an expert in legal history who taught for a number of years at Indiana before coming to Wisconsin. We lost two faculty members to other schools — Mark Tushnet to Georgetown and Robert Gordon to Stanford.

During the eight years of my deanship, we have hired 15 new faculty members. Sixteen have left, of whom seven retired, five left for teaching jobs at other law schools and four left for other pursuits. This probably is not an excessive turnover in a faculty of about 50, although I regret that a number of good teachers have left. We place great emphasis on hiring good new teachers, however, and they bring with them a freshness and enthusiasm which is important in sustaining the vitality of the faculty. As I noted previously, the one area in which I believe we have not been successful in attracting enough faculty of the caliber we seek is in the business law area, but I am sure we will keep trying.

The Capital Fund Drive

Perhaps the most significant event in recent years from the standpoint of the long-range well-being of the Law School is the launching of our Capital Fund Drive. Through this drive we seek to establish an endowment of at least \$4,000,000 which will continue to generate significant income each year. We still are working on completion of the campaign's organizational structure, so it may be several months before most of you will be contacted. Nevertheless, we have been fortunate in already receiving some major gifts which we are counting toward the campaign's goal. These include a major bequest of about \$1,400,000 for scholarship support.

Why is a capital funds campaign so important at this time? I adverted to this in my 1981 report when I said:

"We have been very successful in the past in assembling and retaining a high quality faculty in competition with the top law schools in the country. I am concerned, however, that the gap between our salary scale and that of other top law

schools seems to be widening, not to mention the gap between what top law graduates can earn in private practice as compared with what they can earn as law teachers. The salary problem is one which exists throughout the University, so I do not believe we can expect much help from the University in solving these problems. Neither are we likely to get much help from the Legislature in these financially austere times. What I believe we must do is follow the lead of a few other public law schools in enhancing the compensation of our faculty. Some of them have developed sizeable sums through their alumni associations which provide a sum of money from which faculty members can draw for such important incidental expenses as book purchases, summer research support, expense of travel to professional meetings, extra secretarial support and the like. Some of them also provide additional salary support in this manner."

Thus, the main emphasis of the fund drive will be to provide funding for a number of "professorships" and other ways of supporting our faculty. This does not mean we will turn down support for scholarships, library acquisitions or a number of other needs which, if met, will help maintain and enhance that "margin of excellence" to which we aspire. On the basis of experience to date, I am confident the drive will be a success. Each of you can help make it so.

Concluding Remarks

As I said at the beginning, I consider it both an honor and a privilege to have been able to serve the Law School as dean during the past eight years. It is obvious that I leave enough problems to challenge a new dean for some time to come. I believe I also leave to the care of the new dean a top-flight, smoothly-functioning law school which I hope is just a little better than it was eight years ago. Thanks to all of you for your friendship and support.

Orrin L. Helstad
Dean 1975-83

IN MEMORIAM ...

In the Fall of 1983 within six weeks of each other two well-known law professors — long associated with the Law School — died in retirement: Nate Feinsinger and Carlisle Runge. Brief memorial statements follow.

NATHAN P. FEINSINGER 1902-1983

Whatever the setting — classroom, seminar, conference room, bargaining table, social evening — Nate Feinsinger brought to people a sense of challenge and stimulation, and a contagious zest for experience. For over 40 years he was a member of the University of Wisconsin law faculty. In that time, he made himself felt, not only in the law school but also in the general life of the university and in public affairs beyond the campus, as a source of dynamic energy in realms of ideas and of action. He was a major contributor to the university's standing as a service resource for its society. He did not allow retirement to shelve him, but continued to spark ideas and projects in his prime area of concern — problems of labor relations and dispute resolution — despite burdens of long illness. He died November 1, in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, at 81.

Nathan Paul Feinsinger was born in Brooklyn in 1902, the son of Israel Bernard and Rebecca Feinsinger. He grew up in Buffalo. He received his B.A. from the University of Michigan in 1926, where he claimed he majored in Old Roman Band Instruments. Notwithstanding this specialized major, he was there elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He obtained his law degree also from the University of Michigan in 1928, and that university awarded him an honorary LL.D. in 1971. He joined the University of Wisconsin law faculty in 1929. Except for leaves of absence as a visiting faculty member at the universities of Chicago and Michigan and at Stanford University (1934, 1936, 1953, 1958) and for various public service posts, he remained at Wisconsin until his retirement in 1973 as emeritus professor of law.

He is survived by his estranged wife, Bettie, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia; a daughter, Ellen Boetscher, Leadville, Colorado; two sons, Dr. Greg Feinsinger, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, and Professor Peter Feinsinger, Gainesville, Florida; and six grandchildren.

In the early years of his academic career Professor Feinsinger centered on two areas of the law remote from the field which in the long run became his principal concern. In 1928-1929 he engaged in research at the Columbia Law School in sociological aspects of the law of domestic relations, and at Wisconsin he taught in that specialty until 1937. He worked also in the law of commercial instruments and partnerships; in 1937 he edited a new edition of a standard treatise on suretyship, and in 1939 produced teach-



ing materials on partnerships. But in 1937-1939 he took a change of course which proved to launch him into a new career and eventually into a national arena. He became general counsel to the newly formed Wisconsin Labor Relations Board, the local counterpart of the National Labor Relations Board. From that point his work in the law faculty centered on classroom and seminar treatment of problems of the law relating to Labor relations.

Few individuals active in the area of management-labor relations in the last 40 years could show a record of public service in that field to match that of Nate Feinsinger. Between 1942 and 1946 he was successively associate general counsel, director of national disputes and a public member of the National War Labor Board in Washington. In the course of the years 1946-1949 he was a special representative of the Secretary of Labor in major labor disputes, and in 1946 and 1948 he chaired Presidential fact finding boards dealing with labor disputes in steel, meat packing, airlines, and the West Coast maritime strike. Many communities were indebted to him for his skill in tense situations. In 1947 he was a key figure in settling a strike by sugar workers in Hawaii and a grateful Hawaii legislature proclaimed a Nathan P. Feinsinger Day. In 1966 he steered a three-member mediation panel to successful settlement of a New York City transit strike. In addition to these public roles he was among the pioneers in developing the functions of permanent umpire under

longterm collective bargaining contracts, including those established in the Allis Chalmers Company, Honeywell, Incorporated, and General Motors.

It was less often as an arbitrator or judge in disputes than as mediator or conciliator that Nate Feinsinger demonstrated talent of the level of genius. Warmly human, delighting in the diversity, quirks and puzzles of human behavior, he possessed also high capacity for realistic, detached appraisal of the interests and motives of contending parties. Self-disciplined and knowing who he was, he drew on stores of integrity and patience to win the trust of combatants and to bring them into relations of civility and concern for their own best longterm interests. He was the more effective because he did not take himself too seriously or assume a position of superiority to those whom he sought to bring together. Among other qualities, a good mediator to his mind must have "some weaknesses of his own, to appreciate them in others." But his humane temper and flexibility could not be mistaken for lack of will or courage. Confronting a strike by telephone operators in leading cities at the peak of the war effort in late

1944, as chairman of the War Labor Board he told union leaders that they were defying the government of the United States and that "no union has done that yet and succeeded."

In his later years on campus Professor Feinsinger turned his interest more and more to efforts to adapting successful techniques in handling labor disputes to the peaceful resolution of conflicts of all types, in the national and international scenes. Together with his co-director, Mrs. Eleanore Roe, he embodied this broadened scope of concern in founding at the university a Center for Teaching and Research in Dispute Settlement.

Severely injured in a near fatal automobile accident in 1950 and thereafter living with much pain and forced to rely on a cane and later a wheelchair, Nate Feinsinger never relaxed his indomitable will to apply his skills to reducing conflict and exploring effective means to bring contending parties into working accommodations. His own strength continued to give strength to colleagues, collaborators and friends here and throughout the country.

JWH

CARLISLE P. RUNGE, 1920-1983

Law Professor Carl Runge died September 18, 1983, at Brule, Wisconsin.

Rarely, after his arrival as a college freshman, did Carl stray for long from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Here he spent his student days — with a four-year hiatus occasioned by military service in World War II — and here, in 1948, he received his law degree. By 1951 he was back, a full-time member of the Law Faculty. And for the next three decades, until his retirement in 1981, the University of Wisconsin was his home base, though hardly the exclusive focus of his interests and activities.

Politics attracted Carl Runge, academic politics and politics in the larger world beyond the University. And he approached that interest with a durable commitment to making an open, representative democratic society work. If it is accurate to characterize his earlier roles in teaching as hewing close to such traditional materials as civil practice and procedure and the law of property, it is also correct to note that he was perceiving even these courses in the context of their place in the larger Universe. How things worked in that Universe — and how they could be made to work better — were thoughts much in his mind.



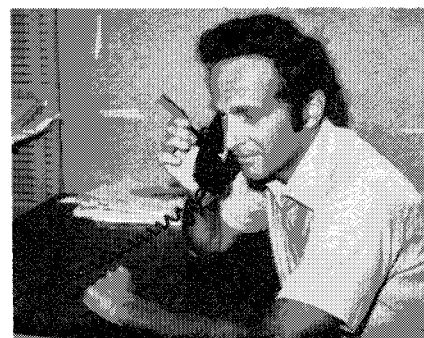
PRE-TRIAL LITIGATION COURSE OFFERED

In the fall semester of 1982-3, Professor Frank Tuerkheimer taught a new course entitled "Litigation in Criminal Cases." This advanced criminal law course was designed to bridge first year criminal law courses in substance and procedure. In doing so the course familiarizes students with the nuts and bolts of pre-trial criminal practice. "I think the segregation of criminal law into substance and procedure, while perhaps necessary, is nevertheless artificial," said Tuerkheimer.

The course took students through the criminal process from investigation, to discretionary decisions in the prosecutor's office, to charging, and into pre-trial motion practice. At each step the course focused on what the prosecutor and defense lawyer would do with respect to the problems which can and do arise. Conversely, very little time was spent on questions of crimi-

nal/constitutional law. In order to make the course realistic, briefs and court documents from actual cases, cases in which Prof. Tuerkheimer participated, were used as teaching tools. In addition to providing substantive information, the briefs provided a basis for students to conduct oral arguments.

Students were graded on a number of writing assignments. In addition to writing briefs, students also drafted pleadings and a letter to the prosecutor asking that prosecution of a client be deferred. Tuerkheimer says that this particular assignment was so much fun that he did it himself. The letter was important, too, because it offered an opportunity to exercise a style of writing often used in practice but seldom taught in school. Altogether, five different papers were required from the students as well as a short objective exam. With thirty-seven students, grading all these assignments proved understandably time consuming, but Tuerkheimer feels that providing this writing opportunity is a major ac-



complishment of the course.

Students were enthusiastic about their experience. Many more wished to take it than space allowed. Those who were enrolled reacted very favorably, calling it the "best course in Law School." Tuerkheimer will offer the course again this fall, with even more students accommodated.

Prof. Tuerkheimer joined the faculty in 1970 after serving as an assistant US Attorney for the Southern District of New York. From 1973-75 he assisted the office of the Special Prosecutor in the Watergate matter, and from 1977-81 he served as US Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin International Law Journal

The University of Wisconsin Law School announces a new publication that will prove indispensable for anyone interested in international law and policy, the *Wisconsin International Law Journal*. The Journal is a publication dedicated to providing an ongoing forum for scholarly analysis and discussion of important issues involving international law and transactions. The Journal will feature articles by eminent scholars and professionals from a variety of disciplines and professions including, law, international trade, economics and political science. In addition, student notes and comments will explore current topics and problems in international law and policy.

The *Wisconsin International Law Journal* is currently published annually in conjunction with symposiums of the Wisconsin International Law Society. Each issue will be devoted to the analysis of a major theme of international interest.

The theme of the Journal's first volume is United States Agricultural Export Policy. Future volumes of the Journal will involve United States High Technology Export Policy and International Dispute Resolution.

Subscriptions to the *Wisconsin International Law Journal* for all two year subscribers (one issue per year) are only \$10.00; \$8.00 a year for institutional subscribers; \$6.50 a year for individual subscribers; and \$5.00 a year for students. For a charter subscription, please send this form along with a check or money order to:

Wisconsin International Law Journal
Law School — University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

1982-83 ANNUAL FUND DRIVE REPORT

A glance at the following report on voluntary support of the Law School during the year ending March 31, 1983, should encourage alumni. When compared to previous years, the total of more than \$620,000 in contributions is impressive indeed. Furthermore, the number of donors to the Law School reached a new high of 775, an increase of approximately 5.5% over 1981-82. Our thanks go out to the alumni and friends who made these encouraging results possible.

Heartening as are these figures, they need to be placed in context if their significance is to be fully understood. In particular, it is important to note that over \$500,000 of the \$622,062 received consisted of contributions credited to the Law School's Capital Campaign which got underway in late 1982. (The next issue of *The Gargoyle* will feature a special report on the campaign.) These funds have been added to the School's endow-

ment, where they will earn income in perpetuity, and thus the principal cannot be spent. Thus, while the bottom line figures below indicated the total amount *received* by the Law School during 1982-83 they do not indicate the amount available to be *spent* in support of the School's programs during the year. That figure, the "Annual Fund" receipts, totaled \$113,159.

This sum of just over \$100,000 provides an extremely important supplement to the School's basic operating budget. Still, both the dollar amount and the proportion of alumni contributing, while increasing, remain considerably below the national average for law schools of Wisconsin's size and stature. The progress we have made during the past two or three years is encouraging, but a continued broadening of the base of alumni support will be needed to assure the continued margin of excellence of the Law School's programs. Finally, a note concerning our financial year. At their

last meeting, the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association voted to convert from an April 1 - March 31 fiscal year to a calendar year reporting period for the Annual Fund drive. This will greatly facilitate our record keeping, and will bring the WLAA's fiscal year into line with that of the University of Wisconsin Foundation, which also receives substantial amounts on behalf of the Law School. The changeover will result in a one-time, abbreviated reporting period of nine months (April 1 - Dec. 31, 1983). So that we can continue to measure our progress, we will publish a supplemental report during 1984 showing what voluntary contributions are during the new reporting period and what they would have been under the old system.

Once again, your assistance is most appreciated.

Edward J. Reisner
WLAA Executive Director

Gifts to Law School Endowment

To WLAA	\$ 34,018.90
To UW Foundation	474,884.81
Total added to endowment	<u>\$508,903.71</u>

Gifts to the Law School Annual Fund

To WLAA:	
Law Alumni Fund, unrestricted	\$ 37,189.08
Law Alumni Fund, restricted	22,686.66
Benchers Society	18,350.00
WLAA Membership & J.D. Revenue	10,580.00
	<u>\$ 88,805.74</u>
To UW Foundation:	24,353.09
Total, Annual Fund:	<u>\$113,158.83</u>
Total, Voluntary Contributions (Endowment and Annual Fund)	<u><u>\$622,062.54</u></u>

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS BY CLASS TO THE LAW ALUMNI FUND

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS BY CLASS TO THE LAW ALUMNI FUND

April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

1913

LeRoy Lorenz

1921

Dorothy Walker

1923

Christian Bonnin

Frank Kuehl

Ernest Pett

1924

Beatrice Lampert

(\$1,485 — Classes
1913-1924)

1925 (\$975.00)

Ralph Axley

Lucius Chase

George Currie

Earle Gill

E. A. Kletzien

Samuel Soref

Sheldon Vance

1926 (\$400.00)

Lester Clemons

Myron Stevens

Eugene Williams

1927 (\$135.00)

Glen Bell

Lewis Charles

1928 (\$510.00)

Frederick Clapp

W. Roy Kopp

William Leissring

R. Worth Vaughan

1929 (\$355.00)

Edgar Becker

Melvin Bonn

Harold McCoy

Harry Schuck

Gustav Winter

1930 (\$7,830.03)

John Best

W. Wade Boardman

Alfred Goldberg

Clifford Herlache

Edwin Larkin

W. Mead Stillman

Raymond Wearing

1931 (\$1,042.50)

Norman Baker

Carroll Callahan

Franklin Clarke

I. H. Dawes

James Martineau

D. J. McIntyre

Leslie Smith

Bernard Soref

Vernon Swanson

1932 (\$2,370.00)

Mary Eschweiler

Frank Hamilton

Robert Murphy

Theodore Schirmeyer

Marvin Silver

J. M. Slechta

Ernst von Briesen

1933 (\$1,445.00)

John Ascher

Edward Berkanovic

David Connolly

M. P. Frank

Warren Knowles

George Laikin

Floyd McBurney

Robert Oberndorfer

Edward Perlson

Gordon Sinykin

John Stedman

John Tonjes

1934 (\$6,113.98)

Ernest Agnew

Theodore Bolliger

Dudley Emmert

Henry Fox

Charles Jagow

Mac McKichan

Roger Minahan

Frank Murphy

Henry Schowalter

George Solsrud

Norman Stoll

Thomas Stone

Otto Zerwick

1935 (\$2,415.00)

Allan Adams

Olga Bennett

William Churchill, Jr.

George Evans

Orrin Evans

Raymond Geraldson

Jack Kalman

William Nathenson

Thomas O'Meara, Jr.

David Previant

George Redmond

Frederick Suhr

Rexford Watson

Elmer Winter

1936 (\$955.00)

Richard Blakey

E. A. Doege

Robert Fulton

Carl Gerold

J. Garth Gray

George Kowalczyk

Owen Nee

Malcolm Riley

Austin Smith

Stanton Smith, Jr.

Melville Williams

1937 (\$18,760.00)

Robert Arthur

Walter Bjork

Donald E. Bonk

Thomas Fairchild

Stanley Fruits

Bernard Hankin

Connor Hansen

Henry Kaiser

Irving Lore

Arthur Snyder

1938 (\$1,672.50)

Edward Brown

John Burgess

John Byrnes

Arthur Cohen

Maurice Epstein

Howard Hilgendorf

R. O. Schwartz

Herbert Terwilliger

Gerard Van Hoof

Ralph von Briesen

John Whitney

1939 (\$525.00)

Max Bassewitz

John Emmerling

Richard Johnson

Warren Leland

Fredrick Meythaler

Maurice Pasch

F. R. Schwertfeger

Alex Temkin

1940 (\$1,425.00)

Patrick Cotter

Louis Drecktrah

Andrew Fadness

James Geisler

Alexander Georges

Ernest Hanson

Rodney Kittelsen

Karl Peplau

Hugo Ranta

Conrad Shearer

Joseph Sullivan

John Varda

1941 (\$1,830.00)

E. Clarke Arnold

Joseph Berry

Lawrence Fitzpatrick

Robben Fleming

Daniel Howard

John Keane

Karl Klabunde

Edward Knight

Charles Luce

Carl Mortensen

John O'Connell

Arthur Remley

William Sauer

Rudolph Schnurrer

Willard Schwenn

Edward Weinberg

1942 (\$1,242.50)

Ernest Bruns

William Collins

Louis Croy

Jack DeWitt

John Joanis

Marvin Klitsner

Howard Lehner

Calvin Lewis

J. E. Meinert

1943 (\$255.00)

Helene Boetticher

Catherine Cleary

Emily Dodge

1945 (\$70.00)
Ruth LaFave
Lloyd LaFave
Elizabeth Logan

1946 (\$300.00)
Richard Bardwell
Egerton Duncan
Albert Funk
Robert Howard
Leo Lichter
Jean Menaker
Peter Pappas

1947 (\$4,220.04)
John Bosshard
James Brody
James Clark
Arthur DeBardeleben
W. T. Doar, Jr.
Daniel Dykstra
Thomas Fifield
Louis Gage
Frank Kinast
John Menn
Edward Miller
Arden Muchin
Norman Quale
Bruce Rasmussen
William Solien
John Vergeront
Roland Wendorff

1948 (\$3,867.50)
George Affeldt
Karl Anderson
Joseph Barnett
John Bruemmer
John Collentine
Fred Fink
Harold Geyer
Nathan Heffernan
Charlotte Higbee
Dale Ihlenfeldt
Robert Johnson
Leon Katz
Trayton Lathrop
Martin Lucente
William Mantyh
James Pfefferle
Vernon Pillote
Sterling Schwenn
Mordella Shearer
James Spohn
Robert Voss
Clifford Wall

1949 (\$2,230.00)
Jacob Bernheim
Irvin Charne
Glenn Coates
Robert Froehlke
George Hardy
Hans Helland
Charles Herro
Henry Hillard
Edward Jacobs
Robert Landry
J. Richard Long
John Loughlin
Carl Otjen
John Palmer
John Reynolds
John Seeger
Yoshito Tanaka
Leonard Zubrensky

1950 (\$3,642.49)
Edmund Arpin
Robert DiRenzo
Donald Droegkamp
Richard Eager
Charles Germer
Laurence Gooding, Jr.
S. G. Gullickson
Orrin Helstad
Gerald Kahn
Jerome Klos
Emory Langdon
Joseph Melli
Marygold Melli
William Moore
Egon Mueller
William Rosenbaum
Alvin Stack
Michael Tillisch, Jr.
A. J. Zafis

1951 (\$2,615.00)
Jerome Bomier
William Chatterton
James Congdon
William Dye
John Fetzner
Leon Fieldman
Eugene Gehl
Wallace Hahn, Jr.
James Haight
Robert Hevey
Oscar Latin
Robert Lutz
Daniel Merriam
Victor Meyer
Frank Ross
Edward Rudolph
Robert Smith
C. Bruce Thomas
Robert Waldo
Charles White

1952 (\$8,970.69)
David Beckwith
Kenneth Brost
David Collins
Frank Feil, Jr.
Henry Field, Jr.
Milo Flaten
William Giese
Howard Herriot
Don Herrling
James Karch
Edward Levine
Neal Madisen
Arthur Nelson
Sherwin Peltin
Lyman Precourt
Eugene Sawall
Ervin Topczewski
Charles Victor
Arnold Weiss
William Willis

1953 (\$2,360.00)
Frank Bixby
Jules Brown
Francis Croak
Robert Curry
LeRoy Dalton
John Desmond
Alfred Diotte
Robert Kalupa
P. J. C. Lindfors
Richard McKenzie
Richard Moen
Thomas Neuses
Alan Olshan
Walter Raushenbush
George Russell
Arthur Sells
William Seymour
Dale Sorden
David Uelmen
Allan Wheeler

1954 (\$625.00)
William Fechner
Arthur Laun, Jr.
Toby Marcovich
Burton Strnad
William Sutherland
Earle Zaidins

1955 (\$4,480.00)
Robert Blazek
F. A. Brewster
Robert Consigny
Laurence Hammond, Jr.
Barbara Heaney
Donald Heaney
Thomas Herz
John Krueger
Bernard Kubale
John MacIver
James Mallatt
Jack McManus
Maurice Miller
Anton Motz
James Peterman
Merton Rotter
Jack Shlimovitz
Thomas Taylor
Robert Tehan, Jr.

1956 (\$1,077.00)
Hartman Axley
Thomas Barland
Robert Dernbach
Robert Downing
James E. Jones, Jr.
David MacGregor
J. Paul Morrow
Richard Robinson
Leo West

1957 (\$505.00)
Kenneth Benson
James Davis
Ronald Domskey
Patrick Lloyd
R. G. Nehring
Alexander Perlos
David Ruder
James Yanikowski

1958 (\$1,693.50)
James Barry, Jr.
Forrest Brimmer
John Callahan
H. Daniel Gardner
Eugene Jume
Kenton Kilmer
Spencer Kimball
Alvin Kloet
Kenneth McCormick, Jr.
Peter Nelson
Richard Olson
F. J. Pelisek
Dennis Ryan
Daniel Shneidman
James Vance
James Van Egeren
Thomas Williams
Frank Woodworth
Zigurds Zile

1959 (\$595.00)
David Brodhead
Thomas Drought
Richard Hollern
Carl Meissner
Earl Munson, Jr.
C. Duane Patterson
S. Dean Pies

1960 (\$889.44)
William Alverson
Darryl Boyer
Arlen Christenson
Thomas Ehrmann
Gerald Konz
John C. Lucht
John Merriman
John Race
Smauel Recht

1961 (\$2,335.00)
Gilbert Church
William Coffey
William Engler, Jr.
Ole Gulbrandsen
William Hertel
Warren Kreunen
Alphonsus Murphy
Gerald Murphy
David Platt
Thomas Ragatz
Jeremy Shea
James Webster
Nelson Wild
Thomas Zilavy

1962 (\$1,332.50)
Shirley Abrahamson
Karl Canavesi
Kenneth Conger
Barbara Crabb
James Cummings
Leonard Dubin
Robert Frieber
Emanuel Gumina
Eugene Johnson
Allan Joseph
Earle Lambert
Mac McKichan, Jr.
Paul Nakian
Ross Netherton
Edward Setzler, Jr.
Michael Vaughan
Stephen Zwicky

1963 (\$1,712.50)
Thomas Baldikoski
Timothy Frautschi
Bernard Fredrickson
James Huber
Angus McIntyre
Gerald Nichol
Robert Ross
Donald Stone
David Wexler

1964 (\$800.00)
Richard Baumann
Thomas Combs
Jerry Friedland
Daniel Hildebrand
F. Kristen Koepcke
Bradway Liddle, Jr.
Edward Pereles
Edwin Pommerening
August Roehrig, Jr.
Thomas Sobota
John Stevens

1965 (\$3,362.50)
Gerald Conklin
George Douglas
Clarice Feldman
David Hase
Kenneth Hill
Keith Johnston
Patrick Juneau
Myron LaRowe
Daniel Milligan
Don Peterson
William Platt
Edward Pronley
Allen Samson
Daniel Shimek
G. Lane Ware
George Whyte

1966 (\$1,280.00)
Bradley Armstrong
Susan Bracht
Timothy Condon
Peter Fetzer
Betty Jacobson
David Kinnamon
J. Peter Luedtke
Benjamin Porter
Michael Price
Jeffrey Roethe
John Roethe
William Shernoff
Joseph Skupniewitz
Kay Thurman
Gerritt Van Wagenen
Fred Wileman

1967 (\$3,090.00)
Stanley Adelman
Stephen Bell
Henry Bracht
Richard Clinton
Lawrence Cofar
John Crosetto
Aaron Goodstein
Joel Haber
Keith Haberman
Thomas Herlache
Fred Hollenbeck
Thomas Hutchison
Patrick Jordan
Richard Kelly
William Mett
Douglas Reich
James Roethe
Harry Ruffalo
Tomas Russell
James Schueppert
Michael St. Peter
Stephen Sewell

1968 (\$1,352.50)
Jeffrey Bartell
Jonathan Charney
Keith Christiansen
Gordon Eisendrath
John Forester
Joel Friedman
Malcolm Gissen
James Jablonski
Jerome Jeffers
John Kramer, Jr.
Robert Levine
Michael Rappaport
Lawrence Silver
Ronald Spielman
John Thomas
Thomas Tongue

1969 (\$2,612.50)
Robert Bauman
Eugene Brookhouse
Herbert Brown
Gerald Davis
Edward Garvey
Conrad Goodkind
Paul Hahn
Lawrence Jost
Juris Kins
Paul Root
Arthur Seifert
John Skilton
Anthony Theodore
James Ungrodt
Donald Zillman

1970 (\$1,656.30)
Douglas Cooper
Kevin Cronin
John Ebbott
Rebecca Erhardt
James Flader
James Gerlach
Andrew Giffin
Stephen Glynn
Richard Hammerstrom
William Hess
David Jolivet
Arthur Kroos
Bruce Lehman
Truman Morrison, III
Richard Pas
J. David Rice
John Rowe
Scott Stege
William Wagner
Paul Wallig
Roger Wirth

1971 (\$4,137.50)
Stephen Ahlgren
Janice Baldwin
Angela Bartell
Thomas Bell
James Clark
Gerald Conen
Hector de la Mora
David Diercks
Howard Eisenberg
Earl Hazeltine
Terrence Knudsen
Jayne Kuehn
Ronald Kuehn
Robert Meyeroff
James Miller
John Mitby
Dan Moeser
Richard Preston
James Reich
Mary Reynolds
Carl Ross
Bruce Schrimpf
William Schulz
Eldon Silverman
Gregory Smith
Richard Weiss
William White
Thomas Wildman
Jon Wilson

1972 (\$1,775.00)

Steven Allen
James Barnett
Denis Bartell
Dennis Coffey
Claude Covelli
Paul Croake
George Curry
Ned Czajkowski
George Garvey
Donald Goldsworthy
James Grodin
Jay Himes
Tom Hornig
John Knight
Bruce Lindl
James Lorimer
John McLean
Jon Minsloff
John Palenz
Norman Prance
Edward Reisner
James Soman
Theodore Widder III

1973 (\$1,575.00)

Gordon Bakken
Kirby Bouthilet
James Brinkley
Stephen Brown
Dennis Buratti
Robert Carroll
William Disney
Charles Hanson
Joseph Liegl
Bruce Loring
Edward Moersfelder
Karel Moersfelder
F. Jack Nathan
Jon Olson
Howard Pollack
Michael Remington
Christopher Rissetto
Robert Simmons
Jon Stearns
Paul Sturgul
Stanley Tarkow
Charles Vogel
John Webster
Alvin Whitaker
David Williams

1974 (\$1,045.35)

Ralf Boer
Ralph Cagle
John DiMotto
Thomas Donohoe
David Flanagan
Scott Fleming
Michael Gehl
Mary Greenley
Robert Hankel
Leon Heller
Kent Larsen
Allyn Lepeska
Maureen McGlynn
Michael Presti
Joseph Quinn
Alice Reuman
Charles Schudson
Michael Sher
Mark Smith
Stephen Solomon
J. LeRoy Thilly
Robert Vander Loop
Mart Vogel
Peter Weil

1975 (\$1,121.96)

Michael Auen
John Beard
Stephen Braden
Jack DeWitt
Dave Easton
William Geiger
James Haberstroh
Laurence Hansen
Thomas Hoffner
Scott Jennings
George Kamperschroer
John Lange
Claudia Miran
Erica Moeser
Robert Mohr
Richard Nordeng
Allan Ohm
G. R. Plotecher
Peter St. Peter
K. Peter Schmidt
Mary N. Wilburn

1976 (\$686.90)

Thomas Detmer
Diane Diel
John Evans
John Kaiser
Walter Kuhlmann
Barbara Maier
Fred Mattlin
Nathan Niemuth
Mark Pernitz
Mel Reddick
Marie Sieker
Thomas Solheim
Phillip Todryk

1977 (\$1,041.35)

Bruce Becker
Lawrence Bechler
Christy Brooks
Robert Buesing
Roger Buffett
Peter Christianson
Geoffrey Dowse
Dale Fraaza
Thomas Halloran
Walter Hodynsky
David LeGrand
Timothy Muldowney
David Nelson
Tim Reich
Susan Robertson
Gilbert Sandgren
Barbara Tuerkheimer
Gerald Warzyn
George Wheeler
Nancy Wheeler
Roger Wiegley
A. Bruce Wilson
Nolan Zadra
Kathryn Zumbrunnen

1978 (\$849.55)

Gary Antoniewicz
Jeffry Brown
Christopher Bugg
Marianne Durkin
Charles Gross
Mary Hanson
Michael Kelly
Lorna Kniaz
William Komisar
James Kriva
John Machulak
John Markson
Pierce McNally
Jane Newby
Dale Pope
Robert Sage
Jeffrey Sapiro
Brent Smith
Ronald Smith
Michele Waldinger
B. R. Wanasek
Leonard Wang
William Westerlund

1979 (\$969.00)

David Affeldt
Michael Berndt
Philip Blair
Pat DeLessio
Rosalie Detmer
Charlotte Doherty
Edward Langer
John Herson
Randall Nash
Richard Newman
Eugen Pacher
Merri-Jo Ramsey
Kay Small
Nicholas Zeppos

1980 (\$495.00)

Carmen Alvarez
Roberta Arnold
Stewart Etten
Timothy Hatch
Kathleen Irwin
Gary Karch
Juliet Kostritsky
Brian Mullins
William Rasche
David Rasmussen
Patience Roggensack
Margaret Silver
John Wagner

1981 (\$335.00)

Thomas Burczyk
Mary Butler
Judith Elkin
Terry Frazier
Thomas Kammerait
Michael Kneeland
Thomas MacDonald
Pierre Murphy
Judith Neese
Mary Schulz
Jack Siegel
Ann Wenzel
Richard Zalewski

1982 (\$202.00)

Terri Boxer
Eric Christiansen
Bill Conley
Thomas Grogan

LIGHTER SIDE

The following item was contributed by Ann Walsh Bradley, '76:

HELP WANTED

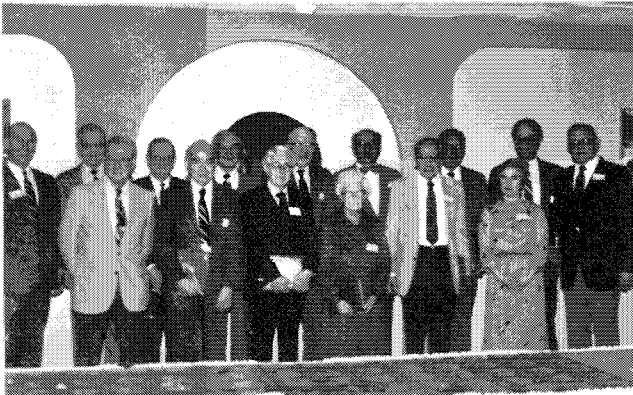
A LAW FIRM commanding
Position of standing
Requires a general clerk —
One who's admitted
To practice, and fitted
To handle diversified work;
Must know the proceedings
Relating to pleadings,
The ways of preparing a brief;
Must argue with uncton
For writs of injunction

As well as for legal relief.

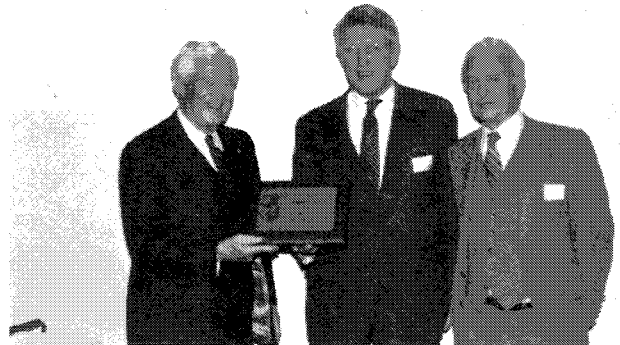
Must form corporations
And hold consultations,
Assuming a dignified mien;
Should read each decision
And legal provision
Wherever the same may be seen.
Must analyze cases
And get at their basis,
Should never be idle or slow;
Must manifest learning
In all things concerning
The matters referred to below:
Attachments and trials,
Specific denials,
Demurrers, replies and
complaints,

Disbursements, expenses
And partial defenses,
Ejectments, replevins, distrainments;
Estoppels, restrictions,
Constructive evictions,
Agreements implied and express,
Accountings, partitions,
Estates and commissions,
Incumbrances, fraud and duress.
Above are essentials,
The best of credentials
Required — and handsome
physique;
Make prompt application,
Will pay compensation
Of seventeen dollars a week.
FRANKLIN WALDHEIM

40th ANNUAL SPRING PROGRAM, APRIL 1983



Benchers Society, Charter Members 1963-83



Warren P. Knowles ('33) receives the Distinguished Service Award from Tour Doar ('47) and William Willis ('50).



35th Reunion Class



30th Reunion Class