The Gargoyle

Law School
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

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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

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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 the 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 I-down and a second additional box at the end of 6-down. Byron Ostby, '51, was most insistant 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.


...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.
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 contributions 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.

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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 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-
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 Shiel 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 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 $1,500,000 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 teaching 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

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**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 criminal/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 accomplishment 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 indispensible 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
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 endowment, 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 | $508,903.71 |

| 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 |
| Total | $88,805.74 |
| To UW Foundation: | 24,353.09 |
| Total, Annual Fund: | $113,158.83 |
| Total, Voluntary Contributions (Endowment and Annual Fund) | $622,062.54 |
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 Martinneau
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
Edwarde 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 Zurwicz

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. Dooge
Robert Fulton
Carl Gerold
J. Garth Gray
George Kowalczyk
Owen Lee
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 Burgess
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
William 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 Joannis
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 Brummer  
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 Laughlin  
Carl Otjen  
John Palmer  
John Reynolds  
John Seeger  
Yoshito Tanaka  
Leonard Zubenisky  

1950 ($3,642.49)  
Edmund Arpin  
Robert DiRenzo  
Donald Droegkamp  
Richard Eager  
Charles Germer  
Laurence Gooding, Jr.  
S. G. Gullickson  
Orrin Holstad  
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 Haigh  
Robert Hevey  
Oscar Laton  
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 Moe  
Thomas Neuses  
Alan Oshans  
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 Domsky  
Patrick Lloyd  
R. G. Nehring  
Alexander Perlos  
David Ruder  
James Yanikowski  

1958 ($1,693.50)  
James Barry, Jr.  
Forrest Brimmer  
John Callahan  
H. Daniel Brimmer  
Eugene Jume  
Kenton Kilmer  
Spencer Kimball  
Alvin Kloet  
Kenneth McCormick, Jr.  
P. A. Breuer  
Richard Olson  
F. J. Pelisek  
Dennis Ryan  
Daniel Shneidman  
James Vance  
James Van Egeren  
Thomas Williams  
Frank Woodward  
Zigurds Zile
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
Robert 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 Behler
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 Warzin
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 Hersen
Randall Nash
Richard Newman
Eugen Pacher
Merri-Jo Ramsey
Kay Small
Nicholas Zeppos

1980 ($495.00)
Carmen Alvearez
Robert 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 Zaleski

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 unction
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, distrains;
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