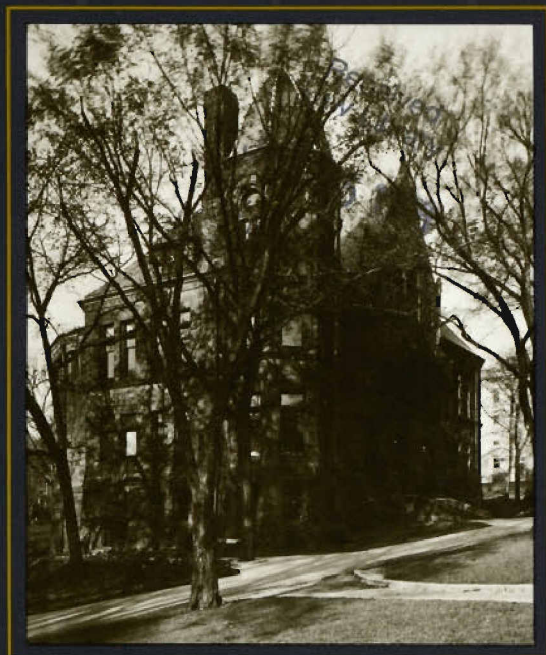


University of Wisconsin Law School Forum

GARGOYLE



Volume XVI Number 4.

Spring 1986



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University of Wisconsin Law School Forum GARGOYLE

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Cover:

The original Law School building as it appeared in the 1930's.

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The Diploma Privilege Works (in Wisconsin)

Professor Walter B. Raushenbush



Dean Cliff F. Thompson

(The following article may remind our graduates and explain to others why Wisconsin has a "diploma privilege." When I arrived in 1983, I was aware that Wisconsin was one of a small handful of states that does not require a bar exam for graduates of its accredited law schools. Like most graduates elsewhere, I had dutifully overprepared for my bar exam, and had been relieved to pass the final formality. I had never thought seriously about the special relationship created by Wisconsin's Supreme Court and its law schools. In a recent issue of Syllabus, the journal of the ABA's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Walter, who recently completed a two-year term as president of the national Law School Admissions Council, explained why we continue to support the diploma privilege. I think you will find it of interest.—Dean Cliff F. Thompson)

I have come to praise the diploma privilege, not to bury it. It is alive and well, if only in darkest Wisconsin. In defending it, I confess two limitations: I have seen it work only in Wisconsin, and—thanks to it—I have never taken a bar exam.

Graduates of the law schools at the University of Wisconsin and Marquette, if eligible in all other respects, are admitted to practice without taking the Wisconsin bar examination. For 35 years, I have observed the effects of this situation, first as a law student, then as a practicing lawyer, then for many years as a law teacher.

There are two principal effects, indirect to be sure, but both beneficial: (1) We law faculty are under no pressure to teach our courses as bar reviews. As elsewhere, many of our students press us to teach what may be useful in law practice, but we are free to respond in various ways far different from bar cramming. (2) The diploma privilege reminds us that we are not free to leave screening to the bar. We recognize reasonable, but rather special, obligations to admit only those of promise; to eliminate the few who clearly cannot perform satisfactorily; and to offer a curriculum which can prepare our students for a broad variety of law practice activity.

One test of whether we meet the obligation to be rigorous is, ironically, how our students do on bar exams in other states. Our information is incomplete but strongly indicates that they do very well.

A risk, certainly troublesome, is that the diploma privilege may cause the Supreme Court or bar admission authority to impose Draconian curriculum requirements on those who wish to avail themselves of the privilege. South Carolina and Indiana are often cited as examples, though both states do have bar exams. The Wisconsin Supreme Court has indeed imposed requirements in addition to the bare receipt of the law degree, but only very modest insistence that, in effect, two-thirds of the degree credits be from a very

broad list of "core" courses. I admit that if the requirement were made substantially more restrictive, we might think the diploma privilege more detrimental than beneficial.

In the past, the University of Wisconsin Law School required a practice experience or a special practice course, in addition to our degree, for bar admission. But we could not monitor the quality of practice experiences and abandoned the requirement. We now offer a heavily elected general practice course and a variety of clinical courses, but we do not require them. Bar exam states, of course, share with Wisconsin the problem of admitting to practice many without practical training or experience; the usual bar exam offers no solution.

I recognize that in states with a law school of questionable quality, the diploma privilege may be politically unworkable. The opening of a new and unproven school might raise questions about an existing privilege. But more new schools are unlikely in the near future, and in many states with established good law schools, the diploma privilege offers advantages worth considering.



Prof. Walter B. Raushenbush

Profile:

Emeritus Professor Willard Hurst

William Moore

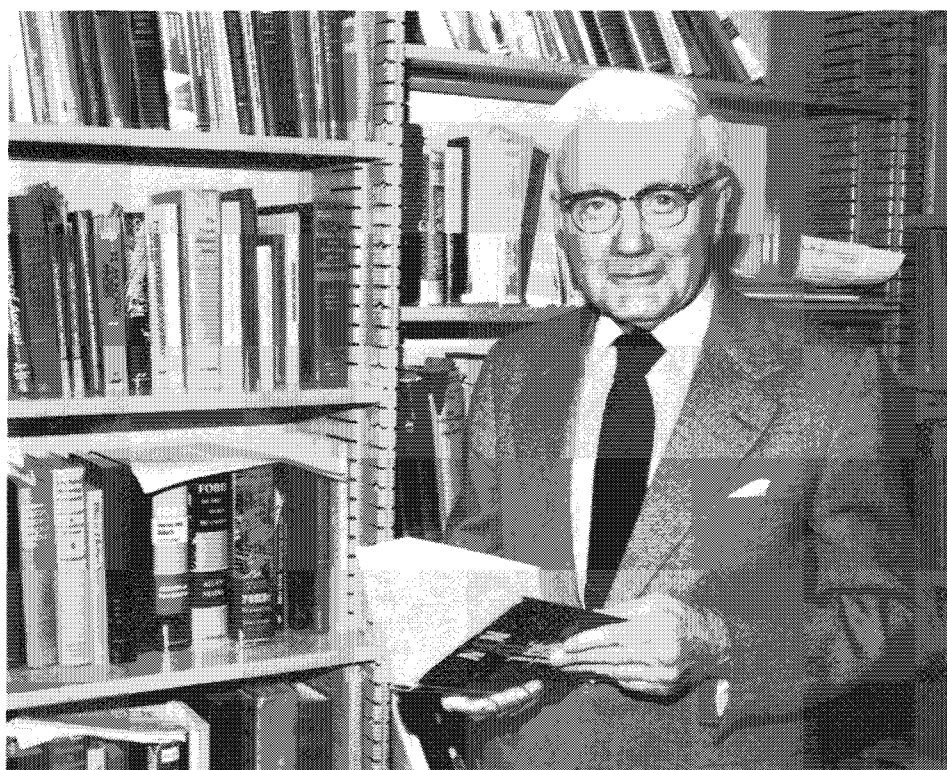
In the recently published Vol. III, History of Wisconsin, Professor J. Willard Hurst's name is frequently mentioned. This work calls Prof. Hurst the outstanding historian of the lumbering industry in Wisconsin. It is appropriate, then, to refer to him here with a lumbering phrase: a Grandfather Pine among legal historians. In some areas, trees were "clear-cut," every mature tree removed without thought for the future. Even in the era of the lumber barons, however, a few were wise enough to leave one Grandfather Pine to provide the seed for the next generation of timber. So it has been with Willard Hurst. Generations of legal historians have looked to him for scholarly leadership and inspiration. With great pride we present our distinguished Emeritus Professor J. Willard Hurst.

Two years after retiring from the Law School faculty, Emeritus Professor Willard Hurst is busy pursuing his interests in legal history and his studies in the field of law and the modern corporate bureaucracy.

His interests in social science-related issues of the law stem well back to his work in economics and history as an undergraduate at Williams College. This background, he says, "supplied me with some theory to try to organize some chaotic facts" as a student at Harvard Law School.

His most recent undertakings in the area of law and modern corporate bureaucracy are inextricably linked to what long ago emerged as his long-range interests in the legal history of the American economy: what he calls "the history of the law's role, for better or worse, in the development and growth of the American economy."

The emeritus professor received his law degree in 1935. From 1935-1936, he served as a law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis. A year later he joined the law faculty at Wisconsin.



New Trends in Legal History

When Hurst graduated from law school, he was "at the threshold of the Realist Movement," which began in the 1920s, but did not gain widespread credence or acceptance until the 1930s. The Realists "followed the line that there was something beyond the announced doctrinal arguments in what courts did." That is, if one looked for underlying meaning, one could find some economic-functional or other-functional operation in court decisions.

Hurst and others took this idea further and applied it to the history of law. Hurst

also began to look at legal history as a phenomenon both affecting and affected by economics.

Legal history had, up to that time, consisted primarily of what Hurst calls the "quite narrow history of the development of agencies" which tended to treat law as if it were a "self-contained reality in society without any connection to anything except legal institutions and lawyers."

The young professor, indeed many lawyers, wanted to break away from this prevailing, self-contained view of the law and its history. Hurst approached the undertaking from two angles.

On the one hand, he initiated a case study to investigate the way in which law and economic behavior interacted in the nineteenth century. Law and Economic Growth: The Legal History of the Wisconsin Lumber Industry probes the legal order's effect on the rise and fall of the industry which, Hurst says, "could have been a major long-term asset of the society with large implications for the tax base in the state."

"[O]ne cannot understand anything about large-scale business operations without taking into account the law of labor relations, the law of corporate finance and the great network of regulatory controls."

Concurrently, he began to pursue in his studies the general theme that "there is great interplay or interaction between laws and institutions in society, like the market, the family, the church, etc." Hurst began to "develop a theory of cause and effect relations between legal and non-legal institutions in society."

This theme has led Hurst to follow up with a "string of related studies," and from many of those have come nearly a dozen books and many articles.

Theories on the Corporation

One such related study that has sprung from Hurst's search for a broad theory for the cause and effect relationship between law and society concerns the question of what has made the business corporation "socially acceptable" to American society.

The corporation, the professor points out, was originally regarded by society as a "potentially socially dangerous thing." Americans have traditionally been "very concerned about large scale group action in the economy."

Yet by the 1880s or so, in its strictest sense, the corporation "became a taken for granted business instrument." Corporate status, Hurst notes, could be attained with the minimum of legal formality.

Society's view of the corporation has followed a course marked by ambivalence. For while we have feared, as Hurst says, "that the corporate form of organization could provide the base and structure for the growth of great power centers through which the few could control the many," at the same time, we have been generally reluctant to react by tightening the law of corporation.

Instead, regulatory law has proliferated which impinges on the business corporation, but not corporation law proper. That we have chosen to regulate in this fashion—without affecting terms of incorporation—manifests our strong affection for economic growth and increased production,

and our realization that the "corporate structure has made, and is making, a major contribution to the productivity of the economy."

The end result of regulatory efforts, Hurst says, is that "one cannot understand anything about large-scale business operations without taking into account the law of labor relations, the law of corporate finance and the great network of regulatory controls," which to come full cir-

cle, and to return to his broader theme, are not part of corporation law as such, but are necessarily part and parcel of corporation management. Once again, law and economics come face to face, each being almost incomprehensible without knowledge of the other.

Legal Education Pioneers

If the emeritus professor was an innovator in relating law to something other than itself, then this achievement went hand-in-hand with his contribution to a revolution in legal education. For the new attitude which changed the course of legal history also touched legal education.

The "sense of urgency" created by the Depression started what Hurst calls a "functional attitude" toward law, the "idea that we should be using law for something other than the formal symmetry of our political system."

In his work as a lawyer, historian, and economist, Hurst has come to believe that the law and the market are the two dominant institutions in American society. The interaction between these two institutions he views as a dynamic process which shapes every dimension of society.

But as a law student he was told differently. Although Hurst attended law school in the very depths of the Great Depression, he says he doesn't recall "hearing more than two or three references to it in three years of law school. I was pretty much given the notion that the law was as much as a separate and distinct piece of reality as, let's say, astronomy."

It was his earlier work as an under-

graduate that told Hurst otherwise. And a growing dissatisfaction in academia with law schools' frame of reference had begun to produce a mood ripe for change in legal education.

The changes in the thinking in legal history initiated by the Realist movement in the 1920s had begun to modify the approach to legal education. Later, the Great Depression greatly influenced the thinking behind standard law school curriculums.

The "sense of urgency" created by the Depression started what Hurst calls a "functional attitude" toward law, the "idea that we should be using law for something other than the formal symmetry of our political system."

Along with that idea emerged a "band of lawyers who had been plunged into the thick of the new style of government." Many of those lawyers entered teaching. The result: a generation of lawyers "who, as a fact of life, expected government to do something and expected it to be a normal part of the practice of law to be involved in dealing with various facets of government." Hurst says this phenomenon affected the teaching of law profoundly, "particularly in this functional emphasis."

Wisconsin has been a "pioneer in relating law to the social sciences," he says, "ahead of most universities."

Already in the early 1920s, Professor John R. Commons, Dean Harry Richards, and others had begun to promote the concept of "law in action" in the Law School's curriculum. The notion was expanded and enhanced under Dean Lloyd Garrison and Professors Nathan Feinsinger and Jacob Buescher. When Hurst joined the law faculty in 1937 he "joined the effort to redirect the focus of legal studies."

Present Obstacles, Future Challenges

Hurst's law school experiences in the 30s—when virtually no clinical exposure was available to students, "unless," he says, "one wanted to join the local legal aid society"—stands in stark contrast to today's attempts to provide some form of ordered, guided practice experience as a part of a three year law course.

The interdisciplinary seminar is one tool schools have employed to provide law students with some sense of the broad nature of the law. More recently, clinical programs, what Hurst calls "the nearest equivalent to practice experience," have expanded this effort.

Clinical programs have now taken their place alongside the broad gamut of interdisciplinary courses offered at the Law School.

Opportunities for clinical experience have included programs offering legal

assistance to institutionalized persons, and public intervenor work, to name just a few. The Center for Public Representation furnishes similar opportunities.

Hurst naturally applauds these additions to Wisconsin's law program. But he is troubled by financial constraints which have limited the Law School's ability to expand the programs further.

The emeritus professor has a son who is a lawyer and law professor, and a daughter who is a doctor. What he observed of the training of a doctor stimulates him to a wry comparison. He

The "sharply constraining influence" of budget restrictions has forced most law schools to reserve the "emphasis on specialization that brings law and society together" for third-year students.

believes that law schools in general have been denied the financial support given medical schools. "People are much more worried about competent doctors than they are about competent lawyers," he says, "and we spend just a tremendous amount more dollars turning out an M.D. than we do a J.D."

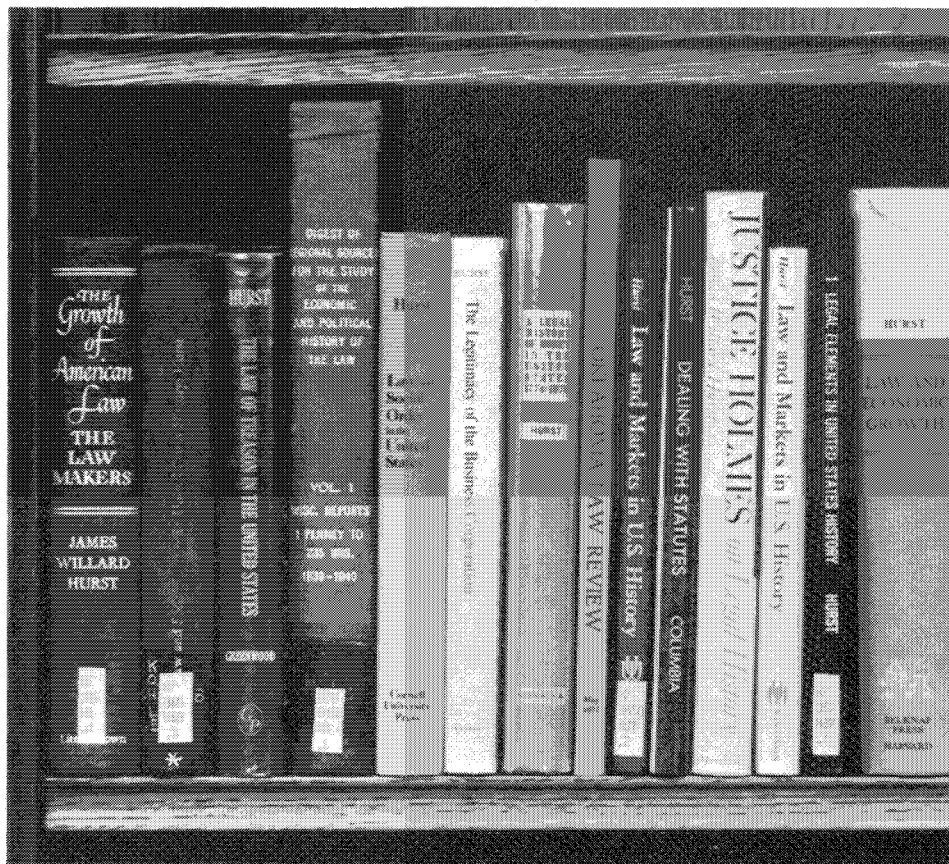
And the ratio of students to instructors in medicine is far smaller than that found in law schools. "Because of the limited number of faculty available in law schools," he says, "there cannot be any very large amounts of anything like the clinical instruction compared to what fledgling doctors get."

Hurst stresses that it is easy to overlook the fact that limited monitoring of practical experience "may turn out bad lawyers with bad practice habits if they are not well supervised." And good supervision, he says, calls for relatively few students per instructor. That is expensive.

Law schools have had to counter this problem by "being cautious on how much they try to do in that field, so that they don't outstrip their limited supervisory resources."

The "sharply constraining influence" of budget restrictions has forced most law schools to reserve the "emphasis on specialization that brings law and society together" for third-year students.

Budget restrictions also limit funds for legal research. Hurst would like to see greater investment here, investment similar to that allotted for medical research and experimentation. But, again, "society has not been willing to allocate to legal education resources remotely comparable to those in medical education."



All of this adds up to deep frustration, Hurst says, but "in part, that frustration stems from good things: from the concern that we've got broader, more challenging notions of what we ought be doing than what we once had. We are no longer simply teaching the logic of formal legal doctrine."

Hurst does note that some state budget restrictions have been overcome by a major fund raising drive which seeks to increase private endowments for the Law School.

Its success thus far has enabled the School to, for example, expand the number of Bascom Professorships awarded, which can provide faculty members with summers for research, writing, or funding research assistants—all of which make a contribution to the well-being of the Law School and its students.

Despite budget limitations, Hurst believes that the UW Law School offers one of the finest legal educations available.

"Without sounding complacent, the present program offered here is a good, basic one. A very vital element to the School is that its been very receptive to allowing its faculty to open up new fields. The School has been generous to allocate faculty time and resources to the development of new courses. Until recently, this

could be said of only a small number of schools."

The School's ability to continue this trend is key to its premier standing and to its general vitality.

Teachers and Students

In his many years of teaching, Hurst says that students haven't changed much. But he remembers post World War II students the best. They were "soberly career conscious," he recalls, and had a "keen and urgent sense that they were making up for lost time." Their attitude made for a "very stimulating atmosphere."

Today's students, he says, are similar in their "serious, career oriented approach" to law school.

Yet, in any case, for Hurst it seems that teaching has always been a pleasure.

"There have always been certain students around who made it fun to be in the business," he says. "Students can be exasperating, but also very stimulating. One gets the constant sense that one is continually being refreshed by successive waves of newcomers who bring their own ideas and interests to the Law School."

Board of Visitors Report

Wisconsin Law Alumni Association

October 13-14, 1985

The Board of Visitors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association conducted its annual visit of the Law School on October 13-14, 1985. Once again, our overall impression of the Law School and its programs is highly positive. During these two days, of course, we could not expect to become expert on all the various activities within the Law School. We are satisfied, however, that the Law School is doing very well within the constraints of its budget.

Law School Finances

Sunday evening, Associate Dean Jerry Thain presented a brief talk on the financing of the Law School. His particular emphasis was on the faculty leave-balance. By far the largest expenditure for the Law School is in salaries. In order to meet its budget in this area a certain number of faculty must be on leave and off the budget each semester. For many years the average number in this category was more than 14. In recent years, however, this number has declined and now stands at approximately nine. The principal effect of this decline has been a reduction in the amount of money available to the Dean and faculty for visiting professors and lecturers. Visitors and lecturers not only add to the University of the Law School, but also enable the Law School to offer courses beyond those normally offered by the faculty. We hope that in the future the Law School will be able to solve this problem.

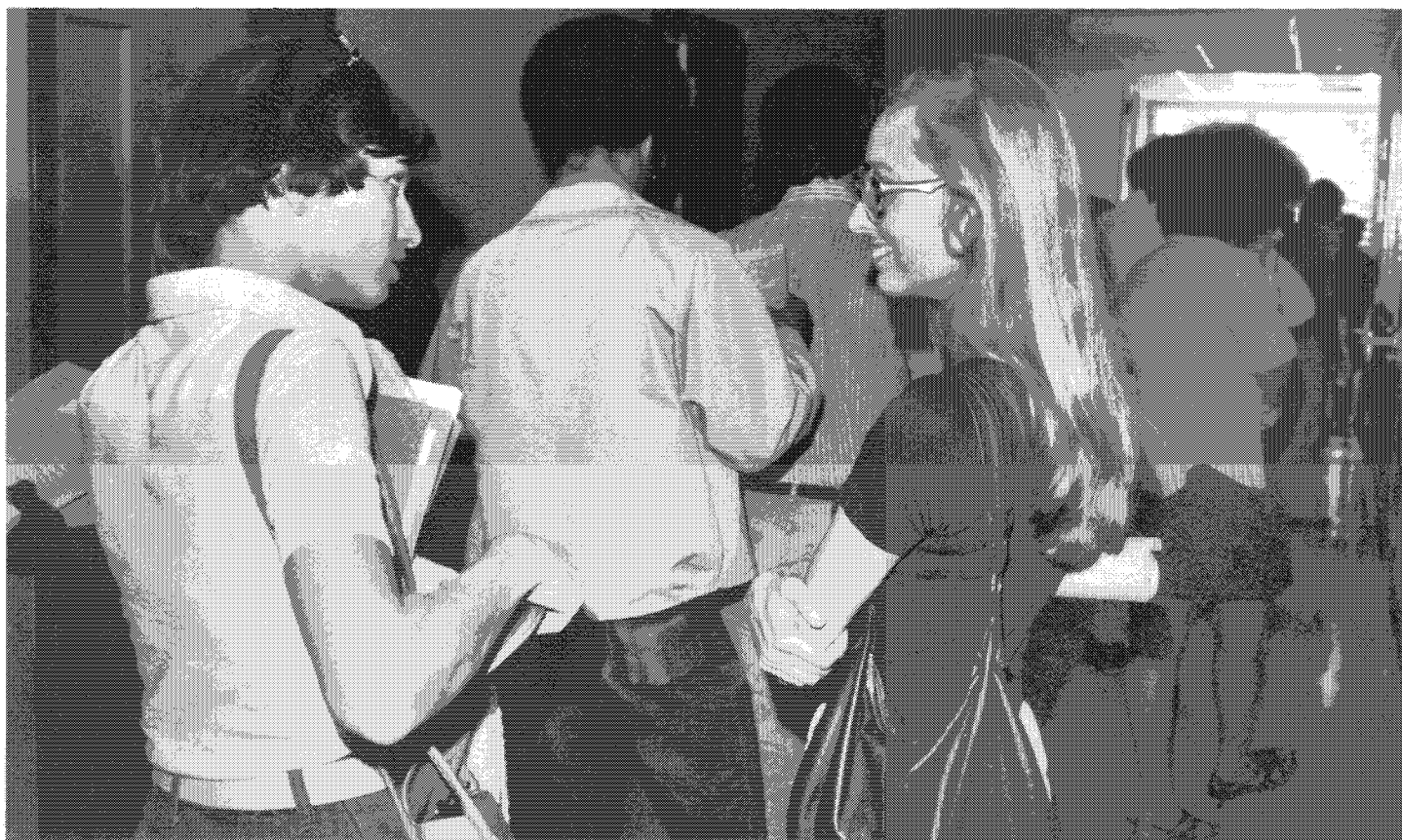
On the other hand, we are most impressed by the success of the recent Capital Campaign. With some work yet to be completed, the Campaign is already at more than twice its \$3,000,000 goal. This, combined with the recent legislative action providing for a "catch-up" salary increase for University faculty, has brought the Law School back into a more competitive position. We believe, however, that there is still room to improve faculty salaries. We have come from the

bottom of the Big 10 law school salaries to the middle. There is no reason, however, why an outstanding Law School like ours should have only average salaries. We also encourage the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association to actively continue fund raising for the benefit of the Law School. While methods may be found to permit using this money for salary supplements, there are, of course, many other worthy needs to which additional monies can be applied.

Facilities

In the area of facilities we find the Law School marginally adequate. It is our understanding that a proposed addition to the building may relieve much of the congestion which we noted. Additional library space and faculty and administrative offices appear most needed. The addition of numerous computers to the Law School has accelerated the need for additional space. We also learned that the





library is now 80% full, exceeding the guidelines for an active working library. We also learned that the scheduling of classes has become difficult due to a scarcity of medium-sized class rooms. Finally, we learned that the on-campus interviewing program is squeezed by a lack of interview rooms. We also suggest that improvements continue to be made to the clinical building (911-13 University Avenue). This facility appears to have a high degree of use and, as in any old building, a continued need for repair and improvements.

Teaching and Course Offerings

It is perhaps unfair to draw conclusive impressions about teaching and course offerings after observation of only one morning's classes. Nevertheless, we are once again impressed at the quality of instruction and the wealth of course offerings. In our observations, students were alert and interested in their courses. We also noted that there was apparently good attendance in the courses we viewed. Problems in this area relate primarily to the fact that courses tend to concentrate in certain hours of the day. This exacerbates the space problem and often makes it difficult for students to take all the courses they wish.

Student Services

While there will always be need for additional funds for student financial aids, it appears that the two recent large bequests for scholarships and the establishment of the short-term loan program in the University's Office of Financial Aids have placed this program in its best position in years. We wonder if some of these funds might not be used for the purpose of attracting particular applicants to enroll at this Law School.

Despite a few complaints, we were impressed by both the quantity and quality of services offered by the placement office. On-campus interviewing this season is approximately 25% higher than last year and the office continues to report in excess of 95% placement success. We did hear comments from a number of students suggesting the placement director might have too many different jobs within the Law School. We also encourage the Law School and the placement office in particular to deal directly with unrealistically high expectations relating to Law School placement.

Both staff and students assure us that our Legal Education Opportunity program is the best in the Big 10. While we are impressed by the number of students in the program, we have some concern that the program may be too isolated from the rest of the Law School. We encourage

those who administer the LEO program to seek opportunities to involve LEO students in the normal life of the Law School.

Other concerns raised relating to student services included a plea by the *Women's Law Journal* for credit for its publication. This is, we believe, a matter for the Law School's administration. We do however encourage recognition of structured writing activities. We also had students suggest a more formal counseling service. We believe that counseling is available but on an ad-hoc basis. It may be that more publicity for services already available is the only correction needed in this area. Regarding admission, there is some concern that the current policy of admitting 80% resident applicants may need to be reassessed. This is particularly true if the recent trend towards a lower number of applicants continues. We encourage the Law School to closely monitor the credentials of applicants and not to lower Wisconsin's traditionally high standards.

Legal Writing Opportunities

Our workshop session was on legal writing opportunities within the Law School. It is clear from even this brief presentation that there are numerous and varied opportunities for students to do serious writing within the Law School. Nevertheless, since these programs tend to be

expensive, there are limits to the number of people who can be included in them. Within the restraints of the Law School's budget we encourage the continued development and expansion of these programs. We were particularly impressed by the Advanced Legal Writing course. Feedback from participants in this course has been consistently high, which may reflect the fact that, as an elective, applicants for the program already have high motivation. It appears that approximately four times as many persons apply for the course as can be accommodated. Clinical programs also appear to offer the opportunity for intensive writing experience. Here too the number of applicants exceeds the number of positions available. While the nature of the writing may be different we nevertheless see the clinical programs as a valuable component in the school's overall writing program. Professor Rob Williams explained his Trochos program. With hardware and software supplied by IBM he will soon begin offering a tutorial writing program to students on computer terminals. The computer program will analyze the writing style and content and provide instantaneous feedback for the students. In the area of moot court programs, we learned of a proposed Moot Court Board. With a budget from the Law School, the Board would be responsible for arranging for the various competitions in which our students participate. Moot Court, in addition to offering trial or appellate advocacy training, also offers advanced legal writing opportunities. It is expensive, not only in travel, copying and entry costs, but also in the sense that it requires a high level of faculty supervision. This may be an area where the Alumni Association can become more directly involved, providing not only financial support but also assisting in the coaching of participants.

Visitation and Visitors

We believe that the efforts made to improve this Visit have been successful. We urge that Visits in the future also attempt to focus narrowly and intensively on some aspect of the Law School. Some areas suggested for future consideration included the various joint degree programs available to law students, the statistical comparison of our Law School with other similar law schools, and an overview of our programs as they relate to our status as a national law school.

We are also pleased with the recent increase in the number of Visitors. The current Board, we believe, is quite representative of the legal profession, and we urge that as future vacancies are filled the question of diverse representation be given the highest consideration.

As we stated at the beginning of this report, it is risky to form an opinion about an operation as large and complicated as the Law School based upon an observation of one and one-half days in length. Nevertheless, we are encouraged to believe that real improvements have occurred in recent years. While we never doubted the competency of our law school, we are more convinced today that it is the quality national law school we always believed it was.

Submitted by:

Honorable John W. Reynolds, Chairman
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Thomas J. Drought
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Vel R. Phillips
Colin D. Pietz
William Rosenbaum
John S. Skilton
Mark E. Sostarich
Sandra K. Stern

Faculty Briefs

Arlen Christenson last fall assumed leadership of PROFS, the University of Wisconsin-Madison's faculty legislative liaison group.

Arlen has been active in the past in "exchanging knowledge and expertise with state government agencies," and he hopes to further implement the Wisconsin Idea through the position.

"There is so much benefit to be gained both ways from cooperation between state government and the university," he has said. Many UW-Madison faculty members are working with state government agencies—many of those from the Law School—and Arlen believes many more could be.

PROFS—Public Representation Organization of the Faculty Senate—is run by volunteers from the faculty. It is an arm of the University Committee, the senate's executive body. Since its formation in 1977, it has "worked to improve faculty salaries, protect faculty governance and improve communication between the university and other state agencies."

From April–August of 1985, **Joseph Thome** worked as a consultant for Florida International University and I.L.A.N.U.D. [United Nations Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention, based in Costa Rica], where he designed a diagnostic program for an examination of the

administration of justice in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Panama.

His work included a discussion of the program at two workshops in Costa Rica. The program is part of a larger project on the administration of justice funded by AID.



Notes on Alums

Congressman Robert Kastenmeier ('52), Sun Prairie, Wis., recieved the 1985 Distinguished Service Award from the National Center for State Courts. The Award is given annually to "individuals who have made outstanding contributions both to the administration of the courts and the work of the Center."

Durke G. Thompson ('67) now serves as president of the Bar Association of Montgomery Co., Md.

Howard I. Golden ('72) has formed the partnership Dimas, Golden and Johnston in New York, New York. The practice specializes in corporate, real estate and photographic law, and commercial litigation.

James S. Haney ('72) of Milwaukee has assumed the presidency of the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce.

Daphne Webb ('73) has joined the Madison, Wis., firm of Stafford, Rosenbaum, Rieser and Hansen as a partner. She also is currently president of the Dane County Bar Association.

Obituaries

John W. Joanis ('42), Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Sentry Insurance, Stevens Point, Wis., died November 18, 1985 after a brief illness. He was 67.

Under his auspices, Sentry "grew from a regional property and casualty insurance company to a diversified international organization handling almost all forms of insurance."

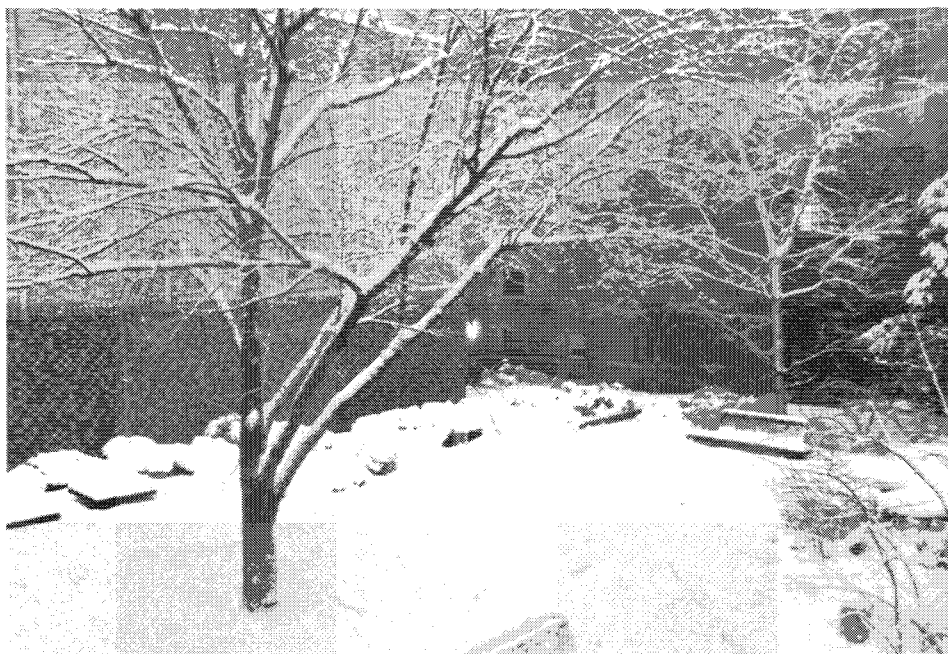
John is survived by his wife, Marian; his three children Mary, William and Susan Joanis Grosshandler; four brothers, Robert, Kenneth, George and William; father, Edmund Joanis, and three grandchildren.

Gary P. Hayes ('72), executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum, died of cancer September 8, 1985 at the age of forty.

Gary was the principal force in creating PERF, a professional organization of 80 police chiefs of major cities who are committed to supporting research and organizational change designed to improve the quality of policing and to make policing more responsive to community needs.

At PERF, he directed a number of major projects that quickly established a national reputation for the organization as the source of enlightened leadership for the field. For himself, he made a name as one of the most respected and prominent voices for improvement in policing on the national and international scenes.

Gary is survived by his wife, Susan, and two sons, JG and Alexander.



Fund Drive Report 1984

The 1984 Annual Fund Drive was the most successful in the history of the Law School. Almost 1,000 alumni contributed more than \$350,000 for the benefit of the School. This was even more impressive since it occurred in the heart of the School's first Capital Campaign. The total of all voluntary contributions made in 1984 exceeded \$850,000, and the Capital Campaign is well on its way to topping its most generous expectations. As the Campaign draws to a close, we will report all its details to you along with our most sincere appreciation for a job well done.

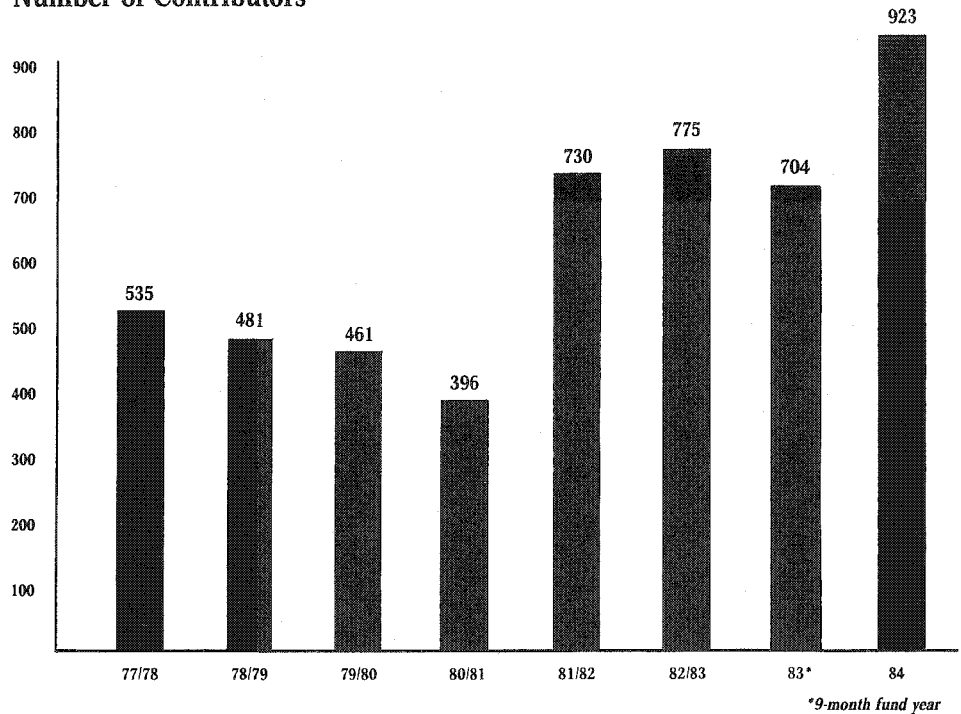
Over the past several years we have been fortunate in receiving an increasing amount of generosity from our alumni. Total giving to the School has increased by more than \$100,000 each year. More importantly the number of contributors has risen to a new record level. It will be increasingly important in the next few years for us to maintain and even improve on these numbers. At the present time the School is facing a 3-4% cut in its base budget. Cuts that may result from decreased federal aid to education are yet to come. The availability of alumni funds will be critical not only in the transition but in the maintenance of a first-rate law school. Professorial chairs created in the Capital Campaign are already compensating, to some extent, for cuts in travel, supplies and research assistance. You, our alumni, are helping to carry your School over these hard times.

As fund raising becomes more regular and important to us, we are trying harder to do it well. Efforts are underway to provide better coordination of the various appeals you may receive from the University. A study of joint annual fund raising by WLAA and the UW Foundation is now underway. We have already cooperated on a Phone-a-thon last fall which reached many who were not previously giving to the Law School. We want to give you the reason to give, not an excuse to overlook our appeal.

Once again, please accept the sincere appreciation of everyone here at your Law School for your generosity. We hope that you will continue to remember and assist us.

Edward J. Reisner
WLAA Executive Director

Number of Contributors



Gifts to the Law School Endowment

To Wisconsin Law Alumni Association	132,196.15
To UW Foundation (Law School Campaign Accounts)	477,025.41
Total	609,221.56

Gifts to the Law School Annual Fund

To Wisconsin Law Alumni Association	
Law Alumni Fund (unrestricted)	51,671.95
Law Alumni Fund (restricted)	26,870.42
Benchers Society	4,000.00
WLAA memberships & J.D. revenue	9,860.00
	<u>92,402.37</u>
To UW Foundation	
Unrestricted	38,382.61
Restricted	122,755.62
	<u>161,138.23</u>

Total Voluntary Contributions (Endowment and Annual Fund)	<u>862,762.16</u>
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List of Contributors and Amount Contributed by Class to the Law Alumni Fund (WLAA and UW Foundation combined)

1916 (\$25) Elton Morrison	1933 (\$6,570) Lehman Aarons John Ascher Edward Berkanovic David Connolly Meyer Frank Benjamin Free Warren Knowles George Laikin James McFadden Gordon Sinykin Aaron Tilton John Tonjes	John Emmerling Ruth Grant Warren Leland Frederick Meythaler Maurice Pasch Eugene Toepel Max Wiviott	Lloyd LaFave Ruth LaFave	Paul LaRue Dennis Laudon Richard Long John Loughlin John Palmer Vernon Pillote Frank Remington John Reynolds John Seeger Wendall Smith Yoshito Tanaka Harvey Teumer Donald Willink	Kenneth Brost David Collins Frank Feil, Jr. Henry Field, Jr. William Giese Howard Herriot Don Herrling Corliss Jensen Drexel Journey James Karch Burton Lepp Edward Levine Neal Madisen Arthur Nelson Sherwin Peltin Lyman Precourt Lawrence Quigley Edward Schneiderman Joseph Schultz Wayne Trimmerger Charles Victor William Willis
1923 (\$2,700) Ernest Pett Christian Bonnin	1934 (\$12,825) Ernest Agnew Dudley Emmert Henry Fox Mac Arthur McKichan Roger Minahan George Solsrud Christian Steinmetz Norman Stoll Thomas Stone Richard Teschner	1940 (\$12,605) Floyd Brynelson Patrick Cotter Richard Effland Andrew Fadness Alexander Georges E.O. Hanson Rodney Kittelsen Bernard Meyer Karl Peplau Joseph Pfiffner Hugo Ranta Conrad Shearer Joseph Sullivan Albert Twesme John Varda	1946 (\$335) Richard Bardwell Egerton Duncan Albert Funk Robert Howard Peter Pappas	1950 (\$11,717) Martin Antaramian Edmund Arpin Lester Brann, Jr. Robert Cook Robert Dean Richard Eager Charles Germer William Glassner Laurence Gooding, Jr. Stuart Gullickson Orrin Helstad Harry Hill Allan Jones Leon Jones Gerald Kahn Jerome Klos Mark Makhholm Mary Beth Maul Marygold Melli William Moore Egon Mueller Reuben Peterson John Pettit William Rosenbaum Wilbert Schauer, Jr. Eileen Searls Alvin Stack George Willi III Andrew Zafis	1953 (\$8,874) Frank Bixby John Desmond Marvin Kahn P.J.C. Lindfors Richard Moen Thomas Neuses Alan Olshan Walter Raushenbush George Russell Dale Sorden Allan Wheeler Melvin Wiviott
1924 (\$500) Morris Karon	1935 (\$1,977) Allan Adams Olga Bennett John Conway George Evans William Nathenson Thomas O'Meara, Jr. George Redmond Frederick Suhr Rexford Watson	1941 (\$4,798) Clarke Arnold Joseph Berry Roman Eller Ervin Johnson John Keane John Kenehan Edward Knight Charles Luce John O'Connell Charles Prieve Arthur Remley Perry Risberg Rudolph Schnurrer Willard Schwenn Edward Weinberg Robert Wolfe	1947 (\$7,705) Robert Binning Betty Brown Patrick Brody James Clark James Davis Arthur DeBardeleben William Doar Daniel Dykstra Arthur Field Thomas Fifield H.F. Greiveldinger Jean Menaker Edward Miller Roy Mita John Nicol Norman Quale Bruce Rasmussen John Vergeront Laurence Weinstein Roland Wendorff	1951 (\$4,554) Jerome Bomier William Crane William Dye John Fetzner Ralph Geffen Gerald Granof James Haight Robert Hevey Oscar Latin Robert Lutz Victor Meyer Theodore Schuster Roy Stewart, Jr. Bruce Thomas Victor Wahl Robert Waldo Charles White	1954 (\$295) William Fechner John Maurer Merton Rotter Jean Setterholm John Shannon, Jr. William Sutherland
1925 (\$32,358) Ralph Axley Lucius Chase Earle Gill Samuel Soref	1936 (\$895) Arthur Benkert Elmer Doege Carl Gerold Garth Gray George Kowalczyk Owen Nee Robert Penner Malcolm Riley John Thompson Melville Williams	1942 (\$4,868) Ernest Bruns William Collins Louis Croy Jack DeWitt James Dillman John Joanis Marvin Klitsner John Konrad Calvin Lewis Jerome Meinert Milton Padway Robert Parins	1948 (\$7,443) George Affeldt Joseph Barnett Julian Berman John Bruemmer William Callow Fred Fink Harold Geyer Ed Harris George Higbee Dale Ihlenfeldt Robert Johnson Leon Katz Helen LaRue Trayton Lathrop Maurice Leon Paul Myerson Alan Nedry Sterling Schwenn Edgar Seward Mordella Shearer Warren Stolper Robert Voss	1952 (\$14,617) David Beckwith	1955 (\$19,260) Robert Blazek F. Anthony Brewster Robert Consigny Mary Eastwood Laurence Hammond Barbara Heaney Donald Heaney Jack Jacobs George Kapke Bernard Kubale R. Arthur Ludwig John MacIver Maurice Miller Anton Motz James Peterman Jack Shlimovitz Robert Tehan James Vessey
1926 (\$2,550) Lester Clemons Myron Stevens	1937 (\$600) Thomas Fairchild Stanley Fruits Bernard Hankin Charles Orth, Jr. Judson Ridders	1943 (\$6,760) Helene Boetticher Catherine Cleary James Connolly Emily Dodge Spencer Markham	1949 (\$9,242) Jacob Bernheim Irvin Charne Glenn Coates Schuyler Davies Daniel Flaherty George Hardy Kenneth Johnston Robert Landry		
1927 (\$535) Glen Bell Harold McCoy	1938 (\$608) Edward Brown John Byrnes Arthur Cohen Howard Hilgendorf Robert McDonald	1944 (\$105) Harold Knowlton			
1928 (\$1,110) Alfred Sapiro R. Worth Vaughan	1939 (\$490) Max Bassewitz John DeWolfe, Jr.				
1929 (\$535) Lewis Charles Matthew Derzon Gustav Winter					
1930 (\$1,330) John Best Benjamin Galin W. Mead Stillman Raymond Wearing					
1931 (\$102,358) Norman Baker Franklin Clarke Edward Cook Allan Edgerton Martin Gedlen Lloyd Lobel James Martineau William McGowan Donald McIntyre Milton Meister Marvin Silver Leslie Smith Bernard Soref Vernon Swanson Floyd Wheeler					
1932 (\$2,520) Mary Eschweiler Theophil Kammholz George Kroncke, Jr. Robert Murphy Samuel Saffro T.G. Schirmeyer J.M. Slechta Vernon Thomson Ernst von Briesen Allen Wittkopf					

1956 (\$3,335)	Duane Patterson	Edward Kelly	Stephen Bell	Paul Root	Rich Ehlike
Hartman Axley	Dean Pies	Angus McIntyre	Henry Brachtl	Diana Segal	George Garvey
Thomas Barland	David Quale	Joel Murray	Richard Clinton	John Skilton	Donald Goldsworthy
David Caskey	Philip Sullivan	Joseph Olson	John Crosetto	James Stouffer	Robert Heidt
Lawrence Clancy	Paul Van Valkenburg	Robert Ross	Nancy Dreher	Anthony Theodore	Paul Hejmanowski
Robert Dernbach	1960 (\$6,950)	Donald Stone	Aaron Goodstein	James Ungrodt	Jay Himes
Kenneth Ehlenbach	William Alverson	Timothy Tierney	Joel Haber	Donald Zillman	John Knight
Laurence Gram	Darryl Boyer	John Waggoner	John Harris	1970 (\$2,170)	Raymond Krueger
James E. Jones, Jr.	Arlen Christenson	1964 (\$1,630)	Thomas Herlache	James Carlson	James Lorimer
David MacGregor	Thomas Ehrmann	Richard Baumann	Joel Hirschhorn	Douglas Cooper	Paul McElwee
Richard Robinson	Gerald Goldberg	Howard Feldman	Fred Hollenbeck	William Dusso	John McLean
John Whaley	Herald Konz	Irvin Feldman	Jay Holmes	Rebecca Erhardt	John Palenz
Fred Wiviott	John Merriman	Jerry Friedland	James Hough	Charles Fassler	Alan Post
1957 (\$1,750)	John Race	Daniel Hildebrand	Robert Howell, Jr.	William Garner	Norman Prance
Kenneth Benson	Samuel Recht	Matthew Iverson	Thomas Hutchinson	Stephen Glynn	John Preston
John Byers	Andre Saltoun	Bradway Liddle, Jr.	William Mett	David Jolivet	Edward Reisner
Dean Cady	Victor Temkin	Carl Noelke	William Mundt	Arthur Kroos III	Cynthia Schneider
James Davis	1961 (\$6,835)	Edward Pereles	Thomas O'Brien	Bruce Lehman	James Soman
Ronald Domskey	Thomas Brenner	Frank Rentz	Gerald Opgenorth	Michael Lyons	Ronald Wawrzyn
James Fetek	John Bly	David Saichek	Roger Pinkert	Richard Pas	Charles Wheeler
Justin Goldner	Edward Callan	James Smith	Douglas Reich	John Rowe	1973 (\$4,655)
James Halls	Gilbert Church	Thomas Sobota	Michael Reiter	John Stiska	Gordon Bakken
John Keck	Ole Gulbrandsen	1965 (\$4,228)	James Roethe	Joe Thrasher	Peter Bazos
Roland Nehring	Robert Habush	Gerald Conklin	Michael Rubenstein	William Wagner	Mark Bonady
David Ruder	Stanley Hack	George Douglas	Harry Ruffalo	Paul Wallig	Kirby Bouthilet
James Yanikowski	William Hertel	Oak Dowling	Tomas Russell	William White	James Brindley
1958 (\$2,800)	John Hoaglund	David Hase	James Schueppert	Roger Wirth	Stephen Brown
Cornelius Andringa	David Leichtfuss	Kenneth Hill	Stephen Sewell	John Varda	Mark Burstein
James Barry, Jr.	Richard Merkel	Keith Johnston	Michael St. Peter	1971 (\$5,182)	George Curry
Forrest Brimmer	Allan Muchin	Patrick Juneau	Robert Wienke	Stephen Ahlgren	Daniel Goelzer
Walter Bruhn	Alphonsus Murphy	John Larson	Barry Wildstein	Janice Baldwin	Richard Grossman
John Callahan	Richard Neuheisel	Daniel Milligan	Robert Wright	Thomas Bell	John Gunderson
Donald Craigmile	David Platt	Jean Love	1968 (\$3,983)	James Clark	Mari Gursky
Herbert Gardner	Thomas Ragatz	William Platt	Jonathan Charney	Gerald Conen	Thomas Hefty
Eugene Jume	Steven Randall	Orlan Prestegard	Stephen Chernof	Hector de la Mora	Stephen Knowles
Robert Kalupa	Rodney Thorson	Edward Pronley	Keith Christiansen	David Diercks	Kent Larsen
Kenton Kilmer	Clarence Veit	Allen Samson	John Forester	Howard Eisenberg	Joseph Liegl
Spencer Kimball	James Webster	Nathan Schapiro	Malcolm Gissen	Steven Epstein	Bruce Loring
Irvin Kirk	Nelson Wild	Barry Wallack	David Hanson	Charles Hausmann	Michael McGovern
Thaddeus Kryshak	Thomas Zilavy	G. Lane Ware	Jerome Jeffers	Earl Hazeltine	Bruce Meredith
Jay Lieberman	1962 (\$2,459)	George Whyte	John Kramer, Jr.	Keith Kaap	Edward Moersfelder
Kenneth McCormick, Jr.	Shirley Abrahamson	1966 (\$4,401)	Robert Levine	Terrence Knudsen	Karel Moersfelder
Peter Nelson	Thomas Anderson	Bradley Armstrong	John Mahoney	Marvin Levy	Jack Nathan
Richard Olson	Anthony Cadden	Thomas Bauch	Robert Martin	Robert Meyeroff	Jon Olson
Dennis Ryan	Ken Conger	Susan Brachtl	John McCormack	James Miller	Howard Pollack
Gerald Scher	Barbara Crabb	Timothy Condon	Allan Muchin	John Mitby	Mark Rapaport
Daniel Shneidman	James Cummings	Kay Consolver	Donald Murdoch	Richard Preston	Michael Remington
Sverre Tinglum	Emanuel Gumina	Peter Fetzer	Colin Pietz	Carl Ross	Christopher Rissetto
James Vance	Allan Joseph	David Kinnamon	George Roth	Howard Schoenfeld	Paul Schmidt
James Van Egeren	Eugene Johnson	Allan Koritzinsky	James Ruhly	Bruce Schrimpf	Thomas Schober
Zigurds Zile	Earle Lambert	Robert McDonald	Thomas Schowalter	William Schulz	Robert Simmons
1959 (\$2,254)	Mac McKichan, Jr.	Robert Moberly	Lawrence Silver	Gregory Smith	Stanley Tarkow
David Brodhead	Dale Miracle	James Pease, Jr.	Edward Stege	Richard Weiss	Thomas Terrizzi
Thomas Drought	Paul Nakian	Benjamin Porter	Kenneth Von Kluck	Cheryl Weston	Paul Turley
Jerome Elliott	Ross Netherton	Stephen Porter	1969 (\$3,773)	Theodore Widder III	John Webster
John Haydon	Donald Taitelman	Michael Price	Eugene Brookhouse	Thomas Wildman	Alvin Whitaker
Charles Huber	Roy Traynor	John Roethe	Herbert Brown	Jon Wilson	Charles Vogel
Donald Huggett	Stephen Zwicky	Joseph Skupniewitz	Gerald Davis	1972 (\$2,820)	Susan Wiesner-Hawley
Robert Kohn	1963 (\$2,538)	Gerritt Van Wagenen	Conrad Goodkind	Steven Allen	James Youngerman
Wayne LaFave	Leonard Dubin	Fred Wileman	Paul Hahn	Willard Blalock	1974 (\$2,358)
Joel Lee	John Foley	1967 (\$7,870)	Larry Jost	Denis Bartell	Charles Blumenfield
Glenn Lerner	Timothy Frautschi	Stanley Adelman	Robert Kay	Aldo Busot	Ralf Boer
Malcolm MacArthur	Bernard Fredrickson	James Aiken	Juris Kins	Claude Covelli	James Daly
Carl Meissner	James Huber	Wayne Babler	William Mohrman	Paul Croake	John DiMotto, Jr.
			Jeffrey Roethe		Dennis Fisher

Scott Fleming
 Michael Gehl
 Bruce Glaser
 Robert Hankel
 Leon Heller
 James Klenk
 Helge Lee
 Donald Lieb
 Scott Lindenberg
 Thomas Misfeldt
 Donald Poppy
 Michael Presti
 Michael Sher
 William Sippel
 Robert Stroud
 Leroy Thilly
 Daniel Vogel

1975 (\$3,450)
 Michael Auen
 Andrew Barnes
 John Beard
 Richard Bliss
 Robert Binder
 Barbara Burbach
 Mary Brauer
 Howard Broadman
 David Easton
 Frederick Fink, Jr.
 Peter Gaines
 Jean Gilpin
 James Haberstroh
 Lawrence Hansen
 Arthur Harrington
 Thomas Hoffner
 Barbara Hussein
 Scott Jennings
 Terry Johnson
 George Kamperschroer
 John Lange
 Dennis Mleziva
 Robert Mohr
 Richard Nordeng
 Donald Rittel
 Frank Terschan
 James Thiel
 Howard Tolkan
 Patrick Schmidt
 Donna Schober
 Ronald Sklanski
 Peter St. Peter
 Mary Wilburn
 Jeffrey Wrolstad
 Charles Young
 Frank Ziegler

1976 (\$2,769)
 John Albrecht
 Barbara Arnold
 Pamela Baker
 Thomas Detmer
 Diane Diel

John Evans
 Edward Hannan
 John Kaiser
 Walter Kuhlmann
 Jonathan Levine
 Fred Mattlin
 Keith McGlamery
 Nathan Niemuth
 Dennis Osimitz
 Lee Peckarsky
 Mark Pernitz
 Kathleen Strasbaugh
 Thomas Solheim
 Susan Steingass
 Phil Todryk
 Peter Weil
 Carol White
 Michael Yovovich

1977 (\$2,088)
 Lawrence Bechler
 Christy Brooks
 Thomas Crone
 Geoffrey Dowse
 William Gillen
 Michael Goldenberg
 David Hertel
 Walter Hodynsky
 David Jendrzejek
 Patricia King
 Kathleen Lieder
 Derek McDermott
 Timothy Muldowney
 Ina Pogainis
 Tim Reich
 Jeannette Schwerbel
 Thomas Scrivner
 Patricia Struck
 Guadalupe Villarreal
 Nancy Wheeler
 Gregory Wright
 Nolan Zadra
 Kathryn Zum Brunnen

1978 (\$1,848)
 Debra Anthony
 Christopher Bugg
 David Charne
 William Foust
 Margaret Garms
 Karin Goldsmith
 Lorna Granger
 James Guziak
 Jerard Jensen
 Lorna Kniaz
 William Komisar
 Jame Kriva
 Mark Kutschenreuter
 Pierce McNally
 Thomas Miller
 Emily Mueller

Jane Newby
 H. Dale Peterson
 Roger Sage
 Susan Schauf
 James Schneider
 John Sheski
 Brent Smith
 William Soderstrom
 Mark Sostarich
 Paul Tilleman
 Leonard Wang

 James Wiederhoeft
 Joel Winnig
 Steven Ziven

1979 (\$1,357)
 David Affeldt
 Pamela Barker
 Michael Berndt
 Ann Blihovde
 Jeffery Brown
 Lawrence Classen
 Rosalie Detmer
 Charlotte Doherty
 Kathleen Grant
 Christopher Hoyt
 Edward Langer
 Margaret Lund
 Lorene Mozinski
 Richard Mozinski
 Randall Nash
 Eugen Pacher
 Marcia Penner
 Gerald Slater
 Kay Small
 Nicholas Zeppos

1980 (\$1,505)
 William Anthony
 Roberta Arnold
 Catherine Berndt
 Paul Bley
 Adrian Cohen
 Stewart Eiten
 John Gaebler
 Timothy Hatch
 Timothy Henderson
 James Jurkowski
 Gail Karlsson
 Juliet Kostitsky
 David Lange
 Christina Langer
 Jeffrey Ono
 John Priebe
 David Rasmussen
 Patience Roggensack
 Victoria Schroeder
 Catherine Shaw
 Margaret Silver
 Diane Slomowitz
 Ralph Topinka

1981 (\$820)
 Bradden Backer
 Jonathan Bernstein
 Thomas Burczyk
 Martha Castillo
 John Dickens
 Judith Elkin
 Christopher Evenson
 Richard Fleck
 Matthew Frank
 Terry Frazier
 Thomas Godar
 Peter Grimm
 Judith Neese
 Daniel Rossmiller
 Lynn Sarko
 Suzanne Schalig
 Mary Schulz
 John Selsing
 Donald Slavik
 Kathleen Stilling
 Louise Stone
 Terry Williams

1982 (\$930)
 Dennis Abts
 Ronald Arthur
 Paul Berg
 Eric Christiansen
 Francis Deisinger
 Barbara Frey

Roy Ginsburg
 Cynthia Hyndman
 Paul Langer
 Renee Martin
 Daniel Nielsen
 Margaret Niemer
 John Peterson
 Vincent Sikora III
 Lisa Stark
 Julie Werner-Simon

1983 (\$585)
 Junaid Chida
 Charles Ex
 Martha Glaman
 Francine Hayward
 Richard Jacobson
 James Jansen
 Kristi Leswing
 Jacqueline Macaulay
 Thomas McCormick
 Brian Pierson
 Sylvan Sobel
 Robert Thomas
 Mark Zaborske

1984 (\$155)
 Bryan Albue
 Marianne Durkin
 Debra Katz
 Jose Marrero

Total number of contributors:
 Total Annual Giving:

924
 \$372,169

Editor's Note

There is good news and bad news: the bad news is that the faculty of the Law School is about to vote on how almost \$200,000 can be trimmed from our budget to meet reductions mandated by lower than expected state revenues. The good news, reported at length in this issue, is that you, our alumni, have continued to increase your giving to your Law School.

As this is written (early March) Madison is looking forward to the end of winter. We got our first significant snow in early November, and have had continuous snow cover for more than 100 days. We need just six more inches to break the all-time snow record, and we are just perverse enough to be hoping for it. Not only have we had an unusual snow total, we have also had at least two ice storms. And cold has not been absent either. Particularly during semester break when a hot-water pump in our heating system failed and numerous pipes froze and burst throughout the Law School. Oh well, soon it will be summer and the time for the air-conditioning to break down.

The Annual Legal Education Opportunity Program Banquet will be held on Saturday, 19 April. Students and alumni are encouraged to attend. A feature of this year's program will be a special presentation to Professor James E. Jones, Jr. of our faculty. If you miss your individual invitation, call the Alumni office (608/262-7856) by 11 April to make a reservation.

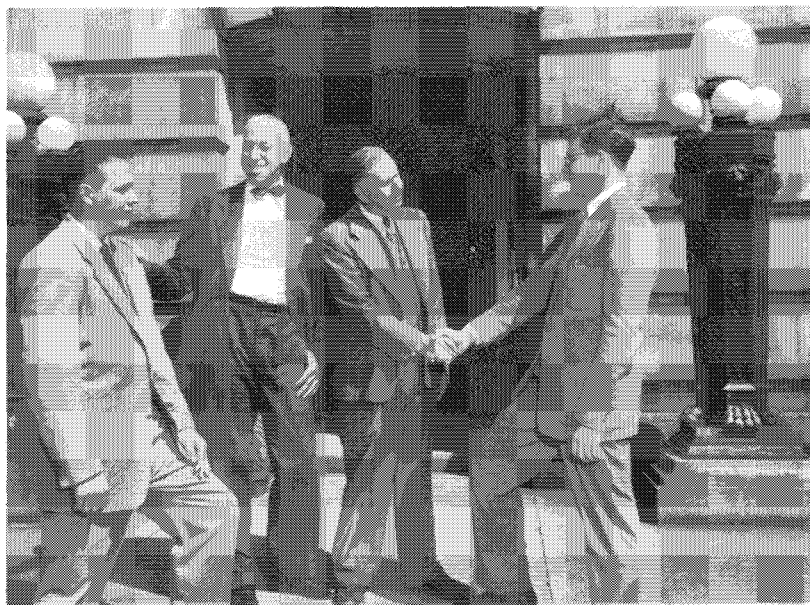
This issue I can report on two mystery pictures. In Vol. 16, No. 2, the picture was a group of students participating in the ancient rite of the homecoming skit. Michael May ('79) "reluctantly" admitted to be in the group and identified the others as Steve Meyer, Chris Mollet, Nancy Gagnon, Pearl Zager and Jan Wexler. Chris indicates that he tried to disavow knowledge of the event but was threatened with public exposure by Chuck Chvala ('79). Mike indicates that appearing in a mystery picture "... indicates that we are older than we think and may as well 'fess up to the fact' "

In Vol. 16, No. 3, the picture showed a group of students, many in coats and ties,

in the lobby of the Law School. The face at the far right has been identified as Tom Bell ('71) and at about dead-center, facing left, we have tentatively identified Dave Grams ('71). Tom says that he and John Mitby were co-chairmen of the freshman orientation in the fall of 1969. He also says that may have been the only time in his law school career when he wore a coat and tie! Your editor will, reluctantly, admit that he was probably in the great unwashed hoard sitting at the feet of Masters Bell, Grams, et al, as a brand-new freshman. Sorry Tom, I don't remember the occasion, but then I don't remember my locker number anymore either.

For this issue we have Dean Oliver Rundell (1929-32 and 1942-53) on what appears to be the steps of the Capitol with three other men. My guess is that this immediately followed bar admission, but can anyone name the others in the picture and give me a date?

Mystery Picture



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