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Memorial Union, Theater Terrace, from an etching by Emeritus Prof. Maurice Leon  

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Self-Study on Admissions Policy

Dean Cliff F. Thompson

Few members of 1L, whatever their law school, have escaped the classroom warning, "Look to those on your left and right, because one of them will be gone by the end of the year." As an indirect exhortation to hard work, the traditional utterance remains sound advice, even though its statistical prediction became false long ago. At a meeting held by the national Law Schools Admissions Council for deans, however, the words took on new life. A speaker cautioned the deans that the sharp decline in student applications could threaten the existence of some law schools. With malicious good humor, he paused dramatically, and said to the deans: "Look to those on your left and right, because one of them will be gone by the end of the year."

Nothing so extreme has occurred yet, but the predicted drop in applications is real. Compared to four years ago, applications to the country's 175 accredited law schools are one-quarter fewer, and the figures at our Law School approximately mirror this trend. Because the University of Wisconsin has substantially more applicants than enrollments, we have not had the big problems faced by many schools. For some 15 years, the UW Law School has had a cap of 285 entering students. For a few years after the faculty decided on the limit, there was talk of the need for another public law school in the state. But the wisdom of the decision has been confirmed by events, including the absence of any need on our part to panic as we adjust to the national decline in applicants.

In 1985, for example, we had 1407 completed applications for the 285 first-year places. Applicants, moreover, are generally those who believe they have records sufficiently strong to meet the high standards required for admission. But a closer look at the admissions' process provides reasons for our close attention and concern. Using the average of the 1977-78 years as a base, the 1985 applications dropped 29.4%, and the acceptances were much less selective. Although non-quantitative factors are important in our decisions for admission, the first-year predicted average (FYP) is a significant framework for determinations. The FYP is a combination of the LSAT and undergraduate grade average. This past year we had a substantial increase in admissions of persons with a FYP of 81 rather than 83. This might seem to be a small difference until the representative LSAT and grade point averages for the two groups are noted: for a FYP of 83, the LSAT score is in the 87th percentile and the grade point is 3.42; for a FYP of 81, the LSAT drops to the 57th percentile and the grade point to 3.15.

Because the national downward trend in applications is likely to continue, the faculty is undertaking a self-study of our admission policies, in order to plan systematically before any real problems overtake us. No one can predict usefully about what might be changed, if anything. The issues are many, and complicated, but the enrollment restrictions self-imposed by the faculty will inevitably be considered. These are the 285 enrollment figure, and the resident/non-resident admission ratio of 80/20. At least three factors are relevant to the first-year enrollment: the standard and number of applicants; projections as to law-related work; and the availability of resources to provide a high quality of legal education. Many of the criticisms of legal education in the past decade have one feature in common, the need for more individualized training. Fewer students might help to achieve what pleas for more resources to handle the current number of students could never accomplish. As to the 80/20 ratio, it obviously helps to serve more state residents than does the ratio used by other states (Michigan, for example, uses approximately 50/50). Our ratio, however, was enacted at a time of maximum numbers of applications and virtually unlimited numbers of highly qualified resident applicants. Careful thought must be given to this and all admissions issues, which are always likely to provoke strong and contradictory sentiments.

An alumni committee will assist the faculty in the study and planning: Jeff Bartell (Chair); David Collins; Chief Justice Nathan Heffernan; Howard Pollack; Vel Phillips; and Judge John Reynolds. You may have thoughts which you would like to share. You are cordially invited to contact me or Jeff, or any member of the committee.
The Assault on the Civil Justice System

Robert L. Habush

[In July, Robert L. Habush, '61, became the first Wisconsin lawyer to serve as President of the Association of Trial Lawyers. While serving as President-elect, he began to take a national stage as spokesperson for attorneys and consumers in opposition to the insurance industry. He has appeared across the country and was featured on the front page of the Wall Street Journal representing his 66,000 member association. Mr. Habush has some strong opinions on the current insurance crisis, opinions he shared at the Benchers Dinner, during the Annual Spring Program. The following article was adapted by Mr. Habush from his speech to the Benchers.

Mr. Habush has been a frequent lecturer at the Law School, teaching Trial Advocacy and the Civil Trial section of the General Practice Course.]

There is a war underway, a war on our clients, on victims, a war on our juries, a war on our judges. In effect it is an attack on the independent judiciary, the bar, an attack on the very structure of the civil jury as embodied in the Seventh Amendment and as adopted by all the states of this country. The breadth and the intensity of this attack is staggering. I have put on tens of thousands of miles in the last year or so. I have been all over. I can tell you that it is pervasive. It has totally occupied my mind as if I was involved in a trial that never ends. It also has given me some time to reflect between airports about how did we get into this.

Reflect with me, take a journey back with me, through the last couple decades to see why we got into this situation and how we can get out. I have the benefit of having started practice in 1961. I started trying cases in the decade when these products liabilities cases first started; when the law was in a state of change. I am able to stand back and look at three decades of civil litigation practice and get an overview that is helpful.

First and foremost, I do not believe that the tort system is going to be totally destroyed. I must tell you that it is going to take some bad bumps and bruises, and it has already. Many of us in this room have spent most of our professional lives in a period that I would call the "golden age in torts." We celebrated decisions which opened up new areas for recovery. We applauded ourselves and others for verdicts that set new records. We educated and re-educated ourselves at seminars until we developed legions of highly skilled trial lawyers. Our juries were juries of consumers and the appellate judges were anxious to respond to society's wishes as they viewed them. We truly were intoxicated with our own ambitions. We were trial lawyers. We called ourselves the "gladiators," "equalizers," "gunfighters." We represented all the underdogs against the giants. It was glorious. Our clients benefited, and society benefited. There were countless examples of wrongs that were righted, of products that were made safer, of doctors who changed their errant practice, of hospitals that became safer. What the legendary Ralph Nader was doing in the halls of Congress, trial lawyers were doing all over the country in the courtroom.

So what happened to Camelot? When and where did we lose it? Litigation became as much an industry as the groups we were suing. We used more and more sophisticated techniques. There were more of us, and the results were better. And we tripped over each other on the way to the media to trumpet our successes. We provided Jury Verdict Research with the information of the awards and results; the very data we are now being wounded with.

The media, of course, only reports the big verdicts, the sensational. And they reported the ad damnum clause in complaints that were filed that asked for millions in cases that were not worth that much. All this caused a growing public misconception that most civil cases are very large, multi-million dollar cases. Moreover, some very offensive business-getting practices, like that which occurred in Bhopal or Dallas, disgraced and embarrassed lawyers everywhere and aggravated the media and the public. Offensive and tasteless lawyer advertis-
ing further added to the public's perception of a litigious and sue-crazy society fueled by aggressive attorneys.

We tend to forget that a very small percentage of the population has ever had a personal injury case or an auto case, let alone product liability or medical malpractice. The public's perception of trial lawyers and the civil justice system is formed by television and very little personal experience forms the basis of attitudes. Polls that have been taken recently show that trial lawyers have been ranked very low among professions, particularly compared to doctors. People believe that our primary interest is in our fees rather than our client's causes. We were so busy getting good and helping our clients that we completely dropped the ball on public relations.

Offensive and tasteless lawyer advertising further added to the public's perception of a litigious and sue-crazy society fueled by aggressive attorneys.

There is a striking similarity to the plight of trial lawyers and that of organized labor. Labor, too, lost touch with the general public and the need to educate them as to the righteousness of their causes. Witness the fall in popularity of organized labor and the lack of public support when a local or national union is under siege.

The origins of the legislative crisis affecting the tort system really began in the "no-fault days" in the early 1970's. We tend to forget that a couple dozen states enacted no-fault statutes in the early 1970's. In 1975, during "Malpractice Crisis I," a couple dozen states passed various types of medical malpractice statutes. And in 1977-78, many states passed products liabilities acts which rewrote some aspects of the common law.

Therefore, many states have been bruised legislatively in the past, but the crisis of 1975-76 was basically a medical malpractice crisis. It was manageable, and it really provided a catalyst for many state trial lawyer associations to improve their organizations. But the granddaddy of them all is "Crisis 1986." Every segment of society has been adversely affected, and I want to tell you that they are all on our case. After five or six years of a savage price war in the commercial lines, the property-casualty industry decided to play "catch-up" and get even in one year. In addition to that, they decided to withdraw from certain markets, such as day care centers, governmental units, people who clean up toxic waste dumps and many others. Many of these groups had no prior claims, yet they were cancelled. Doctors, too, who had benefited from many years of very low premiums got bumped very significantly and were back at the legislators asking for help. The physician situation was further aggravated by a ridiculously small underwriting pool in which, for example, only 39 neurosurgeons were rated as a rating group in Wisconsin. In addition to that, physicians were not experience-rated. Moreover, doctor discipline of incompetents and "repeaters" was absent. All of these groups that had their premiums raised or could not get insurance anywhere were told by the insurers that the action was due to: a litigious society, juries have gone amuck, huge awards that were like a lottery, and ambulance-chasing attorneys plus a proliferation of millions of dollar awards. Anecdotes were developed of unusual cases which in each telling got more bizarre and distorted.

What was to be the legislative answer?
The agenda included: caps on recovery of pain and suffering or punitive damages, restriction of plaintiff attorneys' fees, and elimination of joint and severable liability. Senator Kasten continued to press for the reversal of 30 years of products liability progress that protects consumers. Coalitions sprang up around the country; coalitions ironically called "coalitions for justice." Divergent members banded together in groups with one common enemy—us—and one agenda—dismantle the civil justice system. They were lean, they were mean and they were well funded. Only a fool would not appreciate the peril that is presently facing the civil justice system. It is truly in harm's way.

The counter-attack has started. We were very slow getting out of the gate both nationally and on a state level. But our public relations campaign that is now being waged and the information that is now being distributed has started to show some results. For instance, recently Business News, of all magazines, came out with an article entitled, "The Explosion in Liability Lawsuits Is Nothing But a Myth." They had an editorial that suggested that the charges of the insurance industry that the litigation system is to blame for their problems is essentially unproven. In addition to that and more newspapers have started to realize that perhaps the allegations of a "lawsuit crisis" were untrue. In an editorial, the St. Petersburg Times said, "The push to tort reform is a cynical scheme to pin the blame on the courts for the current high cost of commercial liability insurance while allowing the insurance industry to escape its own fiscal mismanagement."

Recently the National Center for State Courts came out with its long-awaited report in which its statistician stated that "careful examination of available trial court data relating to tort, contract, real property rights and small claims cases provides no evidence to support the existence of a national litigation explosion."

A couple of days ago the General Accounting Office came out with a report which rebuked the insurance industry for their premium increases, which they said were excessive and unnecessary.

Congress has started investigations of the property-casualty industry. Representative Peter Redino, of Watergate

After five or six years of a savage price war in the commercial lines, the property-casualty industry decided to play "catch-up" and get even in one year.

fame, has indicated that he intends to subpoena the records of the property-casualty industry. Several other Congressmen have announced that they intend to investigate what they call the insurance scandal. Many people in the public sector are starting to become skeptical.

Amazing as it seems, when our enemies started quoting the jury statistics we had nothing to counter with. Jury Verdict Research, Inc. is a clipping service that clips headlines about jury awards. In addition, lawyers send in their results, and lawyers are not likely to report losers or the modest results. As a result, this database included only the largest and most successful cases. In the "averages" they did not have the zeros (losses) or the low awards. The headline in USA Today said that the average award in a product liability verdict was $1.8 million, the average medical malpractice award is $1.0 million. Those averages are preposterous. A Rand Corporation study, which covered 20 years, indicated that the average product liability award was well under $300,000, and the average medical malpractice verdict was under $250,000. The media was either unaware of these studies or chose to ignore them.

University of Wisconsin Law School Professors Marc Galanter and Dave Trubek had done a major study of litigation in America, published in the UCLA Law Review, which studied just how litigious Americans were. Do you know what they
discovered? They discovered that on a per capita basis we are no more litigious than people who live in Denmark, Great Britain, New Zealand and that we are less litigious than people who live in Yugoslavia. In addition to that Galanter and Trubek discovered that the large increase in federal court cases was due to the federal government suing people for reimbursement of Social Security, veteran loans and student loans, and people suing the federal government for increases in their Social Security and disability benefits that had been cut out by the Reagan administration.

Daniels, of the American Bar Foundation, released a study recently in which he studied punitive damages. He reported that punitive damages were rarely awarded and when they were they were not as large as 'advertised.' He stated that his findings are sufficient to call into question many of the claims made in professional circles and in mass media about the civil justice system in general.

One of the more dramatic areas of general product liability litigation is general aviation. The private aviation manufacturers, most of whom are located in Kansas, have long been advocates of product liability change. In their magazine, The Aviation Consumer [March 1986], in the editorial entitled, "Products Liability: Who is the Real Villain?", the editor said, "There is persuasive evidence that the insurance industry may be a bigger culprit than the legal system but has erected a facade of innocence and neatly dodged all responsibility."

The National Association for the Education of Young Children said, "If you want to expose the sham being carried on by the insurance industry, look at child care." Would it interest you to know that two-thirds of the day care centers in this country were cancelled and could not get insurance and one-third had their premiums raised so that they could not afford insurance. They did a survey and discovered that 90% of the day care centers had never experienced a claim. Of those that had, the largest paid claim was $15,000. The study showed that of the premiums paid by the whole group only 6% was paid for claims.

As an example of the deceit of insurers, consider that since the early 1960's, Wisconsin has had a cap on claims against governmental units of $25,000, now $50,000. There are only two windows of responsibility, motor vehicle accidents and constitutional actions such as in police brutality cases. Nevertheless, 41 counties had their insurance withdrawn recently. This is true throughout the United States. In the village of Fox Point, where I live, the premium was raised from $25,000 to $260,000 with no claim experience that would justify such action.

What if I were to tell you of a hypothetical place which has a $180,000 limit on recovery for pain and suffering, has no contingent fee, has virtually no jury trials, and the loser pays the attorney fees and costs, and then I were to tell you that in this insurers' utopia day care centers could not get insurance, cities could not get insurance, trucking companies could not get insurance. You would probably say I am nuts. Such a place exists. Its called Ontario, Canada.

I think its time we started addressing some "sacred cows," such as client solicitation, mediation of smaller claims, attorney fees, frivolous claims and defenses; not because we are forced to, but because it is right to do so.

The Insurance Service Organization stated, "The property-casualty insurance industry must accept a major responsibility for the current financial situation." Best's Review said, "Trying to increase market share and generate greater premium volume to take advantage of record interest rates spawned a savage price war."

As if we did not have enough trouble, the President of the United States decided to deal himself in as well. The Attorney General "fed" him some of the "distorted horror stories" and the President decided that he should push for tort reform. The President was "appalled" by the "lawn mower" case. This is one of the horror stories. The story goes, according to the published reports, that an overweight, elderly man with a history of heart disease was trying to start his Sears lawn mower. It would not start. He kept pulling it and pulling it until he got a heart attack and he successfully sued Sears for a $1 million. The truth is: he was a 32-year old doctor in excellent physical condition with no history of heart problems. The mower had a defective part in it which made it impossible to start. After 15 strenuous pulls, he had a heart attack. There was a stipulation that the machine was defective and medical testimony establishing exertion due to the defect was a substantial factor in causing the heart attack. This is the type of "horror story" that convinced the President of the United States to go ahead with tort reform legislation.

It is not enough for the trial bar to work with consumers, to work with actuaries, to accumulate the kind of data I have quoted. I think its an opportunity for the trial bar to take a long, hard look at itself. I think its time we started addressing some "sacred cows," such as client solicitation, mediation of smaller claims, attorney fees, frivolous claims and defenses; not because we are forced to, but because it is right to do so.
Class of 1976 Follow-up Survey

(Back in the early 1970's, UW Sociology Prof. Howard Erlanger decided to study the attitudes of law students toward social change and pro bono activities. To that end he surveyed the Class of 1976 before they started their first year, and again at the end of their second year of study.

Kathy Beisel, a doctoral student at the University of Chicago, has worked with Professor Erlanger in developing a follow-up survey of the class, ten years after graduation. In this first report of her findings, she compares UW Law School students to the national norms, and looks at the extent to which they have retained many of the attitudes toward social issues that they had upon entering Law School.

The subject of the study must have been particularly interesting to Prof. Erlanger. In 1979 he too became a UW Law student, graduating in 1981 and has now joined our faculty.)

In the spring of 1985, the Class of 1976 participated in a follow-up of a study in which they had taken part in 1973 and 1975, at the beginning and middle of their legal education. It was clear from the two previous surveys that many of these graduates had been interested in working toward social change, donating their legal services, and servicing poor and indigent clients. The current study reveals that in spite of the usual time and financial pressures in the work place, and governmental changes such as cuts to social programs, many members of the Class of 1976 have retained this service orientation to some extent. The following pages summarize the career histories and pro bono activities of these graduates.

First and Current Jobs

The graduates' first and current jobs are displayed in Table 1. These results are fairly similar to those of a national sample of lawyers who graduated in either 1976 or 1977 (ABA Young Lawyers Division, "National Survey of Career Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction," 1983). In the national sample, lawyers are somewhat more likely to be in private firms of more than thirty lawyers or in private industry and less likely to be in government and service-oriented jobs like legal aid and public defense.

Those law students who expressed interest in jobs in which they could help under-represented people were more likely than their classmates to take their first job with the federal government or in a legal aid or public defender's office (see Table 2). Table 3 shows that a similar, although less pronounced, pattern exists for current jobs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Setting</th>
<th>First Job</th>
<th>Current Job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solo</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small firm (&lt;10)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium firm (10-30)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large firm (&gt;30)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal judiciary</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal government</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/local judiciary</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/local government</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Industry</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private association</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal aid/public defender</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal** 198 102* 179 99.5
Non-legal position 14 36
Unemployed 0 2
Total 212 217

* Percents do not add to 100 due to rounding error.
** The column percents are calculated from the lawyer subtotals which do not include individuals in non-legal positions. This was done in order to compare the current sample to other samples of lawyers.)
Donation of Legal Time

The service orientation of the lawyers in this study is particularly clear in regard to the amount of time they reported donating. The amount of legal time the lawyers currently donate was measured by the question: "During the last 12 months, have there been any groups or individuals for which you have done free or reduced-fee legal work, such as the Scouts, a charitable agency, a legal aid office, individual clients or acquaintances and relatives?" The figures reported for this question are clearly higher than the figures reported for a similar question in a national survey. During 1983, approximately 34% of the national sample reported donating an average of five or more hours per month (including both work and non-work hours). Forty-two percent reported donating one hour or less per month. In this sample of UW graduates, 51% donated an average of five or more hours per month and 33% reported monthly donations of one hour or less.

Although the amount of time the lawyers currently donate is relatively high, in general the amount donated is less than the amount they initially intended (see Table 4). Prior to attending law school, 60% of the 110 students who responded to all three surveys planned to spend at least 10% of their work time on pro bono activities. The intention to donate time decreased somewhat during the second year in law school with 53% of the students planning to "tithe" on pro bono work. Currently only 5% of the lawyers report donating 10% or more of their work time on pro bono work in the last twelve months. Twenty-three percent of the sample stated that they did not donate any time during the last twelve months. During the first and second phases of this study, only one and four percent, respectively, planned not to donate any time.

The graduates not only donated less time than they had intended, but their attitudes toward pro bono work have changed as well. For example, the statistical means for the question "Giving free or reduced-cost legal work to individuals or groups who cannot afford legal help is part of a lawyer's professional obligation" have declined for those who answered the question all three times (n = 133). The means were—4.23, 4.05 and 3.74. From these results one can conclude that experiences following graduation led to a less positive orientation toward donating legal services, in regard to both attitude and action. Nevertheless, a comparison between the University of Wisconsin and national samples show that the amount of pro bono work that UW graduates have done is relatively high. Furthermore, the comparisons also reveal that the percentage of graduates who are currently in legal aid and public defense is higher than the national average. Thus, while the initial idealism of the Class of 1976 may have faded somewhat, these initial intentions can still be recognized in the graduates' career choices and pro bono efforts.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lawyers' Liberal-Reformist Intentions and First Jobs</th>
<th>Liberal-reformist Intentions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Setting</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private practice</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal government</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal aid/public defender</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private industry</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other legal jobs</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-legal jobs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lawyers' Liberal-Reformist Intentions and Current Jobs</th>
<th>Liberal-reformist Intentions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Setting</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private practice</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal government</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal aid/public defender</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private industry</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other legal jobs</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-legal jobs</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Work Hours Graduates Intended to Donate (1973 &amp; 1975) and Percent Actually Donated (1985)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Work Time to be Donated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
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Good News:
A Report on the Law School Campaign

David G. Utley, Vice-President, University of Wisconsin Foundation, Director of Development, Law School

In June the Law School officially—and successfully—concluded the first capital campaign in its 118 year history. Launched in 1983 with a goal of $5,000,000, the campaign sought to provide the School with a permanent endowment that would help support key elements of the legal education program. In the end the original goal was more than doubled. As of June 30, 1988, gifts and pledged to the drive totaled $6,811,872. Of that amount, $6,004,734, 88% of the amount pledged, had been received.

Commenting on the drive, Dean Cliff F. Thompson said, "This major campaign succeeded because of the effective participation of many members of the Law School community, both on campus and among the alumni, to whom we are deeply grateful. Recognition is especially owing to Irvin B. Charne (49) who so ably served as National Chairman of the campaign. Without his leadership and enthusiasm, and the active support of those other alumni who responded so willingly to Irvin's request that they assist in the drive, the campaign would not have succeeded. Special thanks is due also to former Dean Orrin Helstad during whose tenure as Dean the campaign was conceived and given shape, and to Prof. David Trubek, now Director of our Institute for Legal Studies, and former Associate Dean Stuart Gullickson and Alumni Director Edward Rieser, who played major roles in the planning process. Dave Utley (who will be embarrassed by my insistence on this sentence in his report) provided the inspired guidance which brought us to a successful conclusion."

In assessing the campaign's accomplishments, one must keep in mind what it sought to achieve. At the time the drive was planned and launched in 1982-83, the Law School had been operating for several years under significant financial constraints. As with many other colleges on the Madison campus, the real dollar value of state funding had declined, and the budget of Wisconsin's Law School was falling considerably behind that of comparable schools. It was understood by all that, as a state assisted institution, the Law School's basic operating budget should rightly come from public funds. But experience had shown that state funds alone would not suffice to maintain, let alone significantly improve, the quality of legal education. To do that, additional resources would be needed.

Faced with this situation, the Law School could have chosen either of two strategies for increasing private support. It could have sought to immediately strengthen the annual giving program or it could follow a more deliberate path and seek to substantially increase its very modest endowment. While the former course of action might have resulted in more immediately spendable dollars, it would not have addressed the long range problems resulting from the fact that the Law School was, by any reasonable standard, under endowed. The decision was made, therefore, to look to the future and seek to build a permanent endowment, the income from which would help support Law School programs in perpetuity.

The campaign sought endowment funds that would support both the general program of legal education and certain particular needs and programs. Among the latter were scholarships, endowed Bascom Professorships (which provide their holders with a supplemental allowance for research and/or teaching improvements while their basic salary continues to come from the operating budget) and special support for three particular curricular areas: Business Law, Interdisciplinary Legal Studies and Labor Law.

As often happens in campaigns of this sort, certain goals were exceeded while others were not reached. Since the educational experience centers around students and teachers, it is encouraging to note that the campaign's greatest successes were achieved in the areas of endowed scholarships and Bascom Professorships. Thanks largely to two major bequests from the estates of Mrs. Dorothy Shaw and Mrs. Ethel Jackson, the Law School's scholarship endowment was increased by $3,374,443. Although the dollar amount received to endow Bascom Professor-
No fund raising effort could succeed without the support of loyal and dedicated volunteers. Irvin B. Charne ('49) of Milwaukee served as National Chairman of the drive. His loyalty, dedication and perception of the effort, and the Law School is indebted to him for his able leadership.

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- Max A. McKichan, Sr.—Southwestern Wisconsin
- Harold Witkin—Superior Area
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- W. Thomas Door, Jr.—Minneapolis–St. Paul
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- Douglas H. Soutar—Feinsinger Labor Law Fund
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**Totals:** $6,811,872.50
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Dorothy Shaw

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John Boudoird

$250,000–$499,999
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James J. Dillon
One of the principal goals of the Law School Campaign was the establishment of endowed Bascom Professorships to be awarded to the School's outstanding teachers and scholars. During the course of the campaign twelve such professorships were endowed. A special thank you is due to the following donors whose generous gifts made these professorships possible.

Anonymous
Jefferson Burrus ('32)
Evjue Foundation
Robert Habush ('61)
Foley & Lardner (firm and alumni)
William Voss ('29)
Sherwood Volkman ('50)

And to the numerous individual contributors who, collectively, endowed the George Young Professorship in Business Law.

In addition, special thanks to John Bosshard ('47), Robert B. L. Murphy ('32) and Elisabeth Wilson who have arranged to establish endowed professorships in the future.

While the establishment of Bascom Professorships that support the teaching and research efforts of particular faculty members was a major goal of the campaign, equally important was the endowment of a research fund to which all faculty could apply for support of special scholarly undertakings. Such an endowment, at the level of a Bascom Professorship, would provide much needed flexibility in supporting work in a variety of legal specialties.

The Law School is especially grateful to alumni (and several non-alumni) in the Wisconsin firm of Quarles & Brady whose generosity has established the Quarles & Brady Faculty Research Fund.
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ships was less than that received for scholarships, the success of the professorship portion of the campaign was even more striking. The drive set out to establish six Bascom Professorships at $100,000 each, for a total goal of $600,000. As of June, the professorship portion of the drive had received $1,117,000 and twelve professorships had been awarded. In addition, deferred gifts valued at a minimum of $618,892 have also been made, and these will establish at least three additional professorships in the years to come.

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Lester W. Bram Jr.
Christopher Bugg
Barbara L. Burch
Florenc D. Burtick
John W. Byrnes
Richard F. Butts
Elena Cappella
Janaide Chada
City Bank & Trust Company
Marilee M. Clarke
William T. Comstock
Gerald & Yvonne Corda
Neil M. Conway
Edward J. Cook
Barbara & Dol Crabb
John J. Cronest
James L. Cummings
Erwin C. Dahlberg
Joseph Dapin
G. Allan Dash Jr.
David G. Davies
Peter N. Deeds
Ronald G. Dein
William J. Debe
Dels Recreation Corporation
Reena Raggi Denton
James & Penelope Desbar
John J. DeMott Jr.
James J. Dillman
Emeritus Professor Maurice Leon calls his getting into library work "fortuitous"—occurring by chance. The UW Law School regards it as fortunate. Under Leon's auspices, the law library took on its modern form and earned a reputation as one of the better law libraries in the country.

Leon had originally set out to be an artist. "When I was a kid," he said, "I started out in art school in Milwaukee." He attended classes at night for two years while he worked at the Milwaukee Public Library, but "had to quit because of the Depression in the 1930s."

The Emeritus Professor continued to work at the Milwaukee library for 11 years. At UW-Milwaukee, he started his undergraduate education which he subsequently finished at UW-Madison when he was invited by his friend, UW law librarian Philip Marshall, to come to work at the Law School.

Marshall had begun to tailor the law library to the "Law in Action" philosophy that was emerging from the law faculty at this time. Recognizing that, as a land-grant college, the University was eligible to be a government document depository, Marshall attained this status for the University of Wisconsin.

The documents were sent to the Law Library, care of Marshall. "They were piling up as government documents have a tendency to do," Leon said, "so when Phil asked me to help manage them, I came up, took the exam and got the job."

Leon worked as government documents librarian until World War II, when he was drafted. He served in the South Pacific and returned from service in the winter of 1945.

He then enrolled in UW and in 1948 got his law degree. After finishing school, he debated between entering law practice and resuming his library work. When an offer for an assistant professorship came from the Public Division of the University Library, Leon took it.

It was Professor Jacob Beuscher who got Leon back to the Law School. "Jake wanted me to come back," the Emeritus Professor recalled. "He said the Law School needed someone in the library who really knew the law." Leon took a position as associate librarian in 1956. He later became head librarian, a position he held until his retirement in 1982.

While under Leon's direction, the Law Library grew to meet the needs of a growing Law School. Building facilities were enlarged, collections were expanded, stacks were thrown open to students and library systems were modernized.

The library's celebrated criminal justice collection was also built up at this time.

But the Emeritus Professor is especially proud of the Lexis system, a computerized legal bibliographical search service, added to the Law Library in the late 1970s. "The Law School was one of the first schools in the country to get Lexis," Leon said.

In 1985 the Law Library supplemented the Lexis system with Westlaw. Leon joked about the addition of the book detection system, a further change in library procedure made during Leon's time. "After we got the system," he said, "I would always forget the thing. I'd go dashing out to give someone a book, the system would go off, and I'd be doubled
over the gate. It was enough to make everyone snicker, but at least they could see that the system was working."

During his tenure with the Law Library, Leon also instructed Legal Bibliography, a course designed to introduce incoming students to the Law Library, initiated by Phillip Marshall some years earlier. When the library obtained Lexis, classes in "Legal Bib" included instruction in its usage. Lexis revolutionized research.

But, Leon said, "back when I went to school there were kids that bragged they had never cracked a law book—the macho image. I always said that a law student who didn't know anything about law books was like a doctor who didn't know anything about anatomy. Things have changed a lot, Leon believes.

"Now with computer assisted legal research, it's almost impossible for students to avoid the library. By the time most law students graduate, they realize that they are going to be heading into a law firm that has Lexis or Westlaw, and where research will be their first job. Today there is an emphasis on legal research."

Throughout his career with the Law Library, Leon tried to shape the collections and the facilities to the specific needs of the Law School. "We felt we should go where they were going, and try to anticipate their needs," he said.

The Emeritus Professor also took to heart the Wisconsin Idea and applied it to his work in the library. "I always felt the Law School and the Law Library should have some kind of interest in an impact beyond the Law School proper," Leon said.

The Law Library has been especially helpful to those in criminal justice. The library offered, and continues to offer, research materials to those involved in the legal profession throughout the state: the attorneys general, the prosecuting attorneys, the defense attorneys and the police.

"The police, for example," Leon said, "had to keep up with a very rapidly changing concept of legal justice. Things had gone on pretty much the same for 100 years, and then all of a sudden the scenario of criminal justice changed. The police were bewildered. At the Law Library's Criminal Justice Center, police were offered advice on how to update their manuals to cope with these problems—we had police manuals from all over the country."

So, for a library to really serve its purpose, Leon said, "can never stay static, you know; it's got to move, change and adapt."

When the Emeritus Professor retired in 1982, he began to travel. He and his wife, Dorothy, have frequently visited Norway.

But above all, Leon has returned to his art. He's been taking courses in drawing and printing, and he now works in a variety of media. "I'm getting into the swing of it after all these years," he said.
The University of Wisconsin Law School again this year participated in the Council on Legal Education Opportunities Summer Institutes, regionally run programs designed to "prepare economically and educationally disadvantaged students for law school by exposing them to an intensive six week course of legal analysis, writing, and research."

Since 1968, CLEO has sponsored, and UW has taken part in, the Summer Institutes. About 70 other American Bar Association-accredited law schools also participated in the annual program.

The Law School served as a host institution, providing housing accommodations and instructional facilities. Law professors from other participating schools staffed the program.

The Institutes may be applied to only by minority and economically disadvantaged students who have already completed undergraduate work and anticipate entering law school in the fall.

The CLEO program seeks, above all, to address some of the particular problems faced by such students. Attrition is one of these.

The Minorities in the Profession Committee of the Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association has identified a number of reasons for the high attrition rate among minority students.

Among the more prominent reasons, a report said, are "stress at working in an unfamiliar environment . . . , differing cultural assumptions, insufficient background in certain crucial skills, and lack of financial means."

Through the Summer Institutes, students are provided with an opportunity to come to terms with these problems.

The summer programs help to acclimate students to the rigors of law school and offer them a preview of course work; students are encouraged to "distinguish between legal reasoning and their cultural assumptions;" and the development of basic legal skills such as legal briefing, writing and research is initiated.

Those students who, during the program, demonstrate the ability to complete law school successfully, are "certified" and, upon enrolling in a law school, are eligible to receive a stipend from CLEO. While the amount has not been large, it is a start toward addressing a further cause of attrition, financial need.

According to Assistant Dean Stephen Rocha, co-director of the Wisconsin program along with UW Law Professor Daniel Bernstine, only a fraction of the about 250 students enrolled in the nationwide program fail certification.

And the Council on Legal Education Opportunity has said CLEO students have "established a highly commendable completion record" in law schools.

The Summer Institutes program is "but one way in which racial and ethnic imbalances in law schools and the legal profession may be offset." The UW Law School is proud of its continuing efforts in these endeavors, and of its 19th year of participation in the CLEO Summer Institutes.
Flourishes

America cannot isolate itself from events of international scope, as evidenced by recent demonstrations of international terrorism, threats to existing nuclear arms control agreements, and International Court of Justice rulings. The student at the University of Wisconsin Law School has an excellent opportunity to explore the legal ramifications of these and other international events, while developing legal writing and research skills, through the medium of a unique, student-managed publication, the Wisconsin International Law Journal (WILJ).

In addition to learning about the international legal process and developing expertise in a particular realm of international law, the student-writer gains the opportunity to publish an article and thereby add to the development of this field of law. The student-writer earns three credits toward their degree. Further, he or she earns the opportunity to become an editor the following year, enhancing leadership and managerial skills, while earning an additional two credit hours. Naturally, professional contributions on topics of international law are also welcome.

Having just completed the 1985-86 academic year, WILJ is en route to establishing itself as a respected and quality member of the growing international law journal community across the nation. Past members of the Journal can take pride in knowing that UW Law School’s quality of excellence has been carried on in each succeeding generation of WILJ editors and writers, exploring new ways to increase and improve upon the Journal’s substance, readership, revenue and respectability.

Under the stewardship of the 1985-86 Editor-in-Chief, Chris Jaekels, WILJ achieved such important managerial successes as its inclusion in the Index of Legal Periodicals. Senior Editors Stephen DeCosse, Dan Waite, Rollie Hanson and other managing, assistant and Note and Comment Editors deserve praise for their inspiration, guidance and patience towards student-writers, and for their treatment, solicitation and selection of professional writers. Through their work and vision, they have demonstrated to the UW Law School administration, to their subscribers, to the alumni, and to the legal community in general the quality, contribution and importance of an international law journal within the Wisconsin Law School curriculum. This year’s edition, “Direct Foreign Investment in the United States,” will offer important and timely legal analysis in the areas of international financial, real estate and investment portfolio management, particularly during a time of an expanding domestic economy. Also this past year, in conjunction with the Wisconsin International Law Society (WILS) and its President Ami Jaeger, WILJ helped host the 4th Annual WILS Symposium, “The Legal Challenge of Nuclear Non-Proliferation,” whose proceedings are to be published by the 1986-87 WILJ editorial staff.

In addition to publishing the proceedings of this most important Symposium, the incoming staff, under the direction of Editor-in-Chief Tess Welch, is planning some exciting and important changes. For example, WILJ is looking at the possibility of two issues this academic year for the first time. The journal is exploring new, creative ways to finance its ambitious ventures. The Journal is also studying an image change by printing the table of contents on the outside cover and other marketable additions to its contents, all in an effort to expedite its professional utility and increase its competitiveness among other international law journals.

The process of transforming a young international law journal into a respected chronicler of and contributor to the development of an international legal structure is an exciting mission, one whose responsibility leaves its participants imbued with a greater respect for the process of law and for their own talents and achievements. The editors vow to continue publishing a quality international law journal, one which reflects credit to and contributes to its field, and one in which we can all take pride, now and into the future.

Subscription or article publication information can be obtained by writing to the Wisconsin International Law Journal, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, WI 53706, or by calling (608) 262-2240.
Faculty Briefs

The Legislative Council of the State of Wisconsin has appointed Arlen Christenson as a Public Member on the Special Committee on Lobby Law Review. The Special Committee was established "for the purpose of examining the effectiveness of the current law regulating the practice lobbying."

Martha Fineman chaired "Feminism and Legal Theory," a conference held in mid-July on the UW-Madison campus. A profile on Fineman is also due to appear in an upcoming issue of the National Law Journal.

If you saw "Inside the Jury Room" on PBS' "Frontline" this spring, then you may be aware that the program was produced by UW Law Professor Stephen Herzberg.

The hour-long film "represents the first time a camera has been brought into the jury room."

Herzberg undertook the making of the film—nearly a four-year endeavor—because he believes the jury system is under sharp attack.

"Large corporations and the American Medical Association are seeking to limit the power of the jury," Herzberg told Madison's Isthmus shortly before the program was aired here April 11. "They argue that they are seeking to restrain lawyers; it is not lawyers who make these awards, it is juries. I want my film to strengthen the position of the jury. This film is a call to people to protect juries."

Herzberg said the deliberations recorded in "Inside the Jury Room" "confirmed my belief that the American people are good people. The jury is truly a buffer between the vast power of the government and the people. The Jury is the conscience of the community."

The film was shot in Circuit Court of Milwaukee.

Margo Melli moderated a discussion entitled "Character and Fitness for Admission to the Bar" at the 1986 ABA annual meeting in New York. The program "examined whether character and fitness screening should take place and, if so, what constitutes fitness or lack of good character, the procedures that could be used in making such determinations, and the role of law schools in the process." Also on the panel was Erica Moeser ('74), director of the Board of Attorneys' Professional Competence, Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Notes on Alums

James H. Wakatsuki ['54] has been appointed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. Justice Wakatsuki had previously served as a member of the Hawaiian House of Representatives, including two years as Majority Leader and five years as Speaker of the House, and three years as a Circuit Judge.

Jack Aulik ('58) was elected to the bench in Branch 4 of the Dane County Circuit Court, Madison, Wisconsin, in April and assumed his new position in August. Aulik has practiced law and lived in Sun Prairie since 1959.

Steven W. Weinke ('66) was recently elected Circuit Court Judge for Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. Weinke succeeds Eugene F. McEssey ('49), who served the county for 24 years.

Pat Richter ('71) has been named director of personnel for Oscar Mayer Foods Corp., Madison. Richter was personnel manager for the beverages division of General Foods, White Plains, New York.

Alan R. Post ('72) has become an associate with Sorling, Northrup, Hanna, Cullen and Cochran, Ltd., Springfield, Illinois. Post had been with Illinois Bell Telephone.

In June, James H. Haberstroh ('75) became a vice president of First Wisconsin Trust Co., Milwaukee. Haberstroh joined the company as an estate tax specialist in 1977.

Robert H. Buesing ('77), a member of Trenam, Simmons, Kemker, Scharf, Barkin, Frye and O'Neill, Tampa and Miami, has been appointed to the Eminent Domain Committee of the Florida Bar. Buesing specializes in construction litigation.

Bruce F. Beilfuss ['38], retired Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, died on August 15, 1986. Chief Justice Beilfuss was first elected to the Clark County Board and never lost an election, serving 19 years on the Supreme Court. While Chief Justice, Beilfuss is credited with bringing the Wisconsin court system into the 20th century. The Wisconsin Law Alumni Association honored Justice Beilfuss with their Distinguished Service Award in 1982.
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Editor's Note

This issue contains the final report on the Law School's first Capital Campaign. It has been truly exciting to learn how much the School is valued by its friends and alumni. The sum of nearly $7 million which was raised is enormous by our standards even if it is not so large to some other schools. Now we turn our attention to the Annual Fund, from which funds come to publish and mail the Gargoyle.

I recently had the opportunity to attend an Association of American Law Schools meeting on alumni relations. Ninety persons with positions similar to mine, representing perhaps 60 different law schools, were in attendance. It was reassuring to learn that many of us share common problems. And I came away with some new ideas and techniques that should improve the relationship our School has with its alumni.

The Class of 1986 is now history. For those of you who keep track, the number of graduates of this School is now just over 12,300, including more than 1,400 women. In 1972 the number of women alumni had reached only 197! In fact, more than 75% of all our alumni are currently on the mailing list to receive this Gargoyle.

As I write this column you probably are just receiving Vol. 17, No. 1. The mystery picture in that issue, showing four students at the SBA Bookmart, has consequently not been identified. Letters relating to the picture in Vol. 16, No. 4, a picture taken at bar admission in the 1950's, continue to come in. Many thanks to these additional contributors: Judge Rudolph Randa, Harry Hinz, Donald Porter, Bill Chatterton, Prof. Graham Waite and John Wickhem. While most of you got Dean Rundell and Oscar Toebaas correct, I will not list all the "positive" identifications of persons who were also in the picture.

In this issue, I've made it easy: the mystery picture contains only two persons and the shot makes the year, 1968, obvious. I've seen other pictures of a Centennial display from 1968, but would be interested in knowing more about it, as well as the identity of these two observers. Incidentally, the Law School will celebrate its 125th anniversary in 1993, just seven years from now.