

GARGOYLE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL FORUM



VOLUME XXII NO. 3

WINTER 1991/92

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Cover Photo: Belle Case LaFollette, first woman
graduate, with her sons Philip and Robert, Jr.

Like many of you, I was struck by the recent passing of Lloyd Garrison, one of my predecessors as Dean of the Law School. His death, recorded in the pages of the WASHINGTON POST, NEW YORK TIMES, the FINANCIAL TIMES and TIME Magazine, among others, was testimony to the remarkable life that Dean Garrison had. I will not dwell on his many accom-

plishments as a scholar, practitioner, and public servant—the aforementioned publications have done that for me—but because this Law School owes such an enormous debt to Lloyd Garrison, I wanted to note his passing in this space. In fact, it is questionable whether the University of Wisconsin would boast such a high caliber law school without the

decade of leadership provided by Mr. Garrison. He will not soon be forgotten in these halls

In reflecting on his magnificent career, I was impressed with how the deanship has changed since Garrison's time (1932-42). The Law School was a much smaller place in those days—just 17 faculty and less than 350 students in 1935-36; compared with 50 full-time faculty and 950 students now. I would suppose that Dean Garrison, like my other predecessors, had his fights getting adequate support from the University administration and the Legislature—I can't imagine that has changed over the years. However, in the past, the battles that were waged were by and large over funding that went beyond the basics of a legal education. Historically, the state has covered the baseline needs of the School. Today the battles we face are to limit detrimental erosion into our basic support. The so-called “amenities,” those things allowed by funding beyond the minimum, are not even in the equation when the state budget is considered. Hence, a major challenge I face—and one that will await my successors—will be an ever increasing need to take our case for “margin of excellence” funding outside the campus, to those in the private sector. Privatization of this once publicly-supported institution—rendering it more of a “publicly-assisted” School—is the modern reality of the deanship. Perhaps it is the reason why I heard of Dean Garrison's passing while I was traveling in Los Angeles on a fund raising mission.

However, I do not see this trend as wholly a bad thing. Wisconsin remains proud of its great University—and well it should be. But the changing nature of how the UW and the Law School are funded has forced us to re-examine the way we do business. (That last phrase in and of itself might be a reflection of the evolving attitude.)

One of the greatest resources we have as a Law School is our alumni. For many years, one graduated and that was basically the end of one's connection



Dean Daniel O. Bernstine

with the School. With the increasing privatization of the UW, the Law School has started to reach out to its alumni, working to keep you attuned, connected and involved in a manner similar to what private schools have done for years. And why not? As one scans the US NEWS listing of the best law schools it becomes apparent that the private schools are our peers. It is these schools that we are competing with for students, faculty and national reputation.

So, like those institutions, we turn to our alumni to provide the “extras” which will keep the Law School not only on the list of top schools, but hopefully, moving up the rankings. That is why I spend at least half of my time on the road, visiting with alumni, recruiting students and engaged in professional activities that I hope will in some manner bolster what we do at the Law School.

We are fortunate to have a tremendous alumni group at the Law School. I have found our graduates to have a high degree of continuing interest in the School. I have been impressed with the number of alumni who have asked what they could do to help give something back for the education they received. It has been very gratifying to find that some of that concern has translated into significant support for the School’s continuing needs. Moreover, I have been very pleased to visit with alumni who are anxious to help by networking on behalf of the School, volunteering to teach the General Practice Course or serve on the Board of Visitors, encouraging their firms or companies to include the Law School on their recruiting trips, hosting alumni receptions or other gatherings, or

simply giving their opinions on how the Law School could do a better job in preparing the next generation of lawyers. We are better off for all of these things brought by our commitment to outreach.

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So how would Dean Garrison deal with all of these changes? I can’t say for sure—unfortunately, I never had the honor of meeting him. However, it is my guess that he would join me in lamenting the state’s shrinking role in legal education. But, in light of the ever increasing demands on the state’s resources, I am sure he would come to the same conclusion: He would call his travel agent and take to the road on behalf of the Law School.

Class of 1994 Convocation Address

AUGUST 28, 1991

CATHERINE B. CLEARY ('43)

It is a great pleasure for me to share with the members of the Class of 1994 this exciting day in your lives. I wish we had time to ask each of you to stand up and tell us why you're here—what led to your decision to study law and where you hope this study will lead you. I'm sure we'd find great differences in motivations and ambitions, just two of the kinds of diversity you will find in each other as you study together here.

For some of you, your decision may have been clear and unambiguous. Several weeks ago the New York Times had an interesting story about Judge A. Leon Higginbotham of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Philadelphia. He is nearing retirement after a distinguished career. When he entered Purdue as a freshman in 1944, he was one of just twelve black students in the University, all of whom were housed in an unheated attic. When winter came and the students had difficulty keeping warm, Higginbotham said he went to see the President of the University simply to ask if it would not be possible to find a section in a heated dormitory for the twelve students. The President's reply was, "Higginbotham, the law doesn't require us to let colored students in the dorm and we will never do it." Young Higginbotham, who had come to Purdue to study engineering, didn't understand how it could be that the law would not permit 12 good kids to sleep in a warm dormitory, and he decided right then to become a lawyer.

The last few years I have been doing research on the first women lawyers in Wisconsin. The first woman to be admitted to the bar in this state was Lavinia Goodell of Janesville in 1874. Sooner or later you will probably read the opinion of Chief Justice Edward G. Ryan turning down her petition for admission to the Wisconsin Supreme Court bar in 1876. The Chief Justice had no trouble in finding that the legislature in providing for a "person" to be admitted to the bar had no intention of including women! But he did not stop there. He went on for two pages about why women were not suited to the practice of law and stated that for a woman to seek admission to the bar would be "a departure from the law of nature" and "treason against it." Happily Goodell was able to persuade the Wisconsin legislature to make it illegal to deny a person admission to the bar on account of sex, and she was admitted to the Supreme Court bar, the Chief Justice dissenting, in 1879, just a year before she died.

Lavinia Goodell was the daughter of a noted abolitionist, and she was brought up in the tradition of nineteenth century Christian reformers. When she was about to graduate from a ladies' seminary at the age of 19, she wrote her sister, "I think the study of law would be pleasant, but the practice attended with many embarrassments." It was extraordinary that she even thought of law in 1858, eleven years before the first woman was admitted to the bar in this country. Her sister challenged the idea as "trying to be a man,"

and "out of the common course," but Lavinia replied saying that she was motivated by a sense of duty and a desire to do good. She went on, "What is more womanly than the desire to defend and protect the widow and the fatherless and in a field where they have been wronged hitherto?"

When Goodell became a lawyer many years later, she had a general practice involving a good deal of litigation, and she took a particular interest in the rights—or really the lack of rights—of married women. Her great interest, however, became jail reform and penal legislation. Shortly after she was admitted to the bar in Rock County, the circuit judge appointed her to represent two indigent defendants. She visited them in the jail, and what she saw there led to her lifelong devotion to the welfare of prisoners and the reform of prison conditions.

This is a long way of pointing out that you probably cannot foresee now how your career as a lawyer will develop.

My own decision to study law was not clearly focused. I think it grew out of my interest in government and the political process. I taught school for several years after I graduated from college—English and history in the 6th and 8th grades—but I grew frustrated by the parents' lack of interest in what I was trying to do with their children as well as by the very low salaries. I loved my work with the children, but I was getting the message that others did not place a high value on it. In the winter of 1940 when the school offered me a contract for the next year, I

decided to go to law school instead. It is the most important single decision I ever made in terms of its impact on my life.

When the Dean spoke to our freshman class when we entered law school, he told us that historically about half the law school graduates used their law degrees as a background for work in other fields. And that is how my life turned out. But that has not meant that I did not continue to think of myself as a lawyer or to be active in professional affairs. Particularly in the early years it was also important to me that in the community I was regarded as a lawyer. This may have been more important for me because I was a woman—I don't know—but at least in my generation where women's motivation and dedication to a career were suspect, having an advanced degree was some evidence of commitment.

Another thing the Dean told our entering class was that grades were important—that the first thing a potential employer would ask about would be our grades. Now that was and is true, but it seems to me grades are important for other reasons. Law school is the beginning of your professional careers. Grades are an indicator of how you feel about yourself as a professional. Several years ago I was quite ill, and I became very conscious of how much I owed to the wonderful doctor who was taking care of me. I thought about all the years of self-discipline and study and practice he had devoted to developing the knowledge and skills and judgment that were so important to my care. There was no way in which I could repay him for his personal commitment to his own chosen profession. One can only make that kind of commitment, I think, if one is doing work one truly enjoys. The people in law school I felt sorry for were the men who were there because the men in their families had always been lawyers, not because it was what they wanted and were good at. Life is too short to do work you don't enjoy!

I knew nothing about the study of law when I arrived in Madison in the fall of 1940. A woman in our class who later became my friend said she told her roommates that there was a woman in the class who looked completely baffled by everything that was going on! Luckily I did

catch on, and I loved studying law.

One reason I came to this law school was that the faculty had a reputation of welcoming women students—something not true everywhere at a time when, for example, Harvard and Georgetown Law Schools did not accept women students. Our class had more women students than there had ever been in one class before. Seven, compared to the usual two to four in earlier classes. All students—male and female—found the faculty accessible, interested in us and helpful, and many of them continued to be our friends long after we had left the Law School. Male students of my generation would tell you that Professor Page discriminated in favor of women students, but I can remember Professor Page giving me a hard time in his class.

The hardest time I ever had in a class, however, was on the first day of classes in our freshman year. Dean Lloyd Garrison was teaching the freshman class in Law and Society. I did not know Dean Garrison, but I knew that he was going to a dinner that night at which my father would also be present, and I feared he would call on me. Well, he did. We were discussing the concept of people being injured "in the course of their employment." Dean Garrison called on me and asked a series of questions about a railroad engineer whose job required him to have his watch checked by a jeweler once

a month—at a time and shop of his own choosing. In the first question the engineer was going to a shop across the street from the railroad station at the end of his shift and was struck by a car as he stepped off the curb. As the questions progressed, he got farther and farther from his work in both time and distance. Finally I just said I didn't know and the Dean took pity on me and called on someone else. When he saw my father that night, he said, "Your daughter will be all right. She's stubborn!"

The University of Wisconsin and its law school have opened the door of

232 SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN,

Motion to admit Miss Lavinia Goodell to the Bar of this Court.

In the Matter of the Motion to admit Miss LAVINIA GOODELL to the Bar of this Court.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. *Women not admitted to the bar of this court.*

1. Whether the constitution of this state, by vesting the whole judicial power in the courts therein provided for, does not entrust the rule of admission to the bar, as well as of expulsion from it, exclusively to the discretion of the courts. *quere.*
2. To entitle any person to practice in this court, the statute requires that he shall be licensed by its order, and no right to such an order can be founded on admission to the bar of a circuit court. *Tay. Stats., ch. 119, §§ 31-33.*
3. The language of the statute relating to the admission of attorneys (which declares that "he shall first be licensed," etc.) applies to males only; and the statutory rule of construction, that "words of the masculine gender may be applied to females," "unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intention of the legislature" (R. S., ch. 5, sec. 1), cannot be held to extend the meaning of this statute, in view of the uniform exclusion of females from the bar by the common law, and in the absence of any other evidence of a legislative intent to require their admission.
4. There is nothing in the statutes of this state providing for the admission of females to the state university which shows a legislative intent to require the admission of females to the bar.

On the 14th of December, 1873, *I. C. Sloan, Esq.*, moved the court for the admission to the bar of this court of Miss R. Lavinia Goodell, and read to the court a certificate of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county in this state, which stated that at a term of said court begun and held on the 17th of June, 1874, Miss Goodell was examined in open court, and that, it appearing that she was a resident of this state, more than twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and possessed of sufficient legal knowledge and ability, she was duly admitted by said court as an attorney and counselor at law. *Mr. Sloan* argued substantially as follows: *

* *Mr. Sloan* desires to have it stated that the argument read by him on the hearing of this motion was prepared by Miss Goodell. — *REP.*

In 1876, the Wisconsin Supreme Court denied the admission of Lavinia Goodell because she was a woman.

opportunity to generations of students. Beyond that, the University is a major influence in the life of this state. While it has an international reputation and while the research done here has a worldwide impact, the University and its faculty have a particular effect on the quality of life in this state and touch the lives of individual citizens in many unexpected ways. If I say Bascom, most of you will probably think Hall. A few of you may think John for John Bascom, President of the University from 1874 to 1887. I will think Emma for Emma Bascom, wife of John Bascom. When Lavinia Goodell was in Madison for the hearing on her first petition for admission to the Wisconsin Supreme Court bar, Emma Bascom, the wife of the President of the University, invited her to call. Goodell wrote her sister after the visit, describing Mrs. Bascom as "an intelligent and cultured lady and in full sympathy with all the advance views of woman's position . . ." And she added, "She and her husband sympathize warmly with my effort to be admitted." When the hearing on Goodell's second petition for admission to the Supreme Court bar was argued before the court, Mrs. Bascom and a friend were present, a clear gesture of support for Goodell.

Your generation is, I suspect, more sophisticated than mine about career planning. In the early years of my career, external factors heavily influenced my career decisions. I graduated during World War II. The armed forces had more lawyers than they knew what to do with. Kohler Co. was fully engaged in government contracts, and I joined its legal department. The work involved mostly government regulation—price control, materials control, wage control—not very interesting! So when an opportunity to work for a firm in Chicago came along, I took it, even though it meant taking the Illinois bar. There I worked mostly on corporate and securities matters. Then, when my father died in 1947, I wanted to return to Milwaukee, but Milwaukee firms were not looking for women lawyers. One had had one during the war! A friend of my father who was the senior partner in a leading law firm said he might have a place for me IF it were understood that I would not see clients. Another institution,

which shall be nameless, talked to me about a legal position but explained unapologetically that I would not be paid the same as men since men might have a family to support! I was offered a job in an investment firm, but it would not have involved law. By luck a neighbor offered me a job at First Wisconsin Trust Company which would use my legal background, so I took a cut in salary and came to Milwaukee.

There is a heavy legal component in the trust business, and First Wisconsin Trust Company had historically employed more lawyers on its staff than other trust institutions. I found the personal service aspect of trust work appealing. I also enjoyed the opportunity it gave me to work with lawyers from many different firms around the state and to be active in the bar association as well as other community activities. Perhaps this was what a friend of my father meant when I saw him on the street one day, and he said, "Catherine, I'm so glad you've joined the Trust Company. It's so respectable!"

I came back to Milwaukee at a time when women were taking a new and active interest in financial and legal matters that affected their families—probably as a result of the responsibilities they had had to assume during the war when their husbands were in service. I was soon invited to speak on wills and estate planning to women's clubs around the state, and this led to invitations to speak on the same subject to men's groups like Rotary and Kiwanis. That kind of visibility did not hurt the Trust Company or me.

After I had been in Milwaukee only a few months, I became involved in Harold Stassen's first campaign for president. I had admired the part he played in the San Francisco conference leading to the formation of the U.N. and soon I was organizing his women volunteers in Milwaukee. This led to my being an alternate delegate to the 1948 Republican National Convention (which did not nominate Stassen) but as a result of this experience I got to know not only some Wisconsin political figures who opened up opportunities for me over the years but also some directors of First Wisconsin who apparently approved of my efforts.

I will spare you a play by play account

of my 31 years at the Trust Company. Let me make some general observations about them. It is axiomatic, I think, that in a corporation a specialist—in law, finance, personnel, whatever—gets farther and farther away from that specialty as he or she assumes larger responsibilities. For example, at NML in Milwaukee today the Chairman and President are both lawyers who started out in the Law Department, headed it as General Counsel, moved over to head the Investment Department and then moved up into top management. In spite of all the unfriendly comments we hear from many sources about lawyers, law is a good background for dealing with the challenges encountered by organizations large and small, public and private. Lawyers understand the importance of facts. Lawyers understand that there is more than one side to an issue, and they are accustomed to trying to find a fair way to resolve differences. Lawyers understand conflicts of interest. Lawyers are trained to communicate if they can only be persuaded to talk and write like regular people. Lawyers are often defined as counselors with all the skills that implies. Lawyers are trained to look ahead and anticipate what will happen if something is done or not done.

Good lawyers constantly learn new skills to enhance their abilities. A friend of mine in Law School graduated a semester before I did and went to work for a firm on the square. When we had lunch one day, I asked her now that she was practicing, what did she wish she'd learned in school, and she replied, "Accounting!" When I graduated, I found out what she meant. Years ago there was a story about Louis Quarles, the senior partner of what is now Quarles & Brady. Mr. Quarles was a top business lawyer, a director of a number of leading Wisconsin corporations, but he never lost his interest in patent law. One afternoon he called a neighbor who was an engineer and asked to borrow a scientific text dealing with a subject that would be involved in a patent suit he was to try the next day. The neighbor was at the breakfast table the next morning when Mr. Quarles returned the book and said, "Henry, there's a mistake in this book!" And sure enough there was. But beyond technical knowledge lawyers

must develop an understanding of other fields so that they are able to respond when they are called on to make value judgments involving those fields.

My legal background helped me meet a new challenge when I was lucky enough to be in the right place at the right time in the early 1970s when corporate America accepted the idea that women might bring something of value to boards of directors. By that time I was President and chief executive officer and a director of First Wisconsin Trust Company and also a director of its parent company. I had been a trustee of Northwestern Mutual Life since 1955. This was the kind of resume corporate nominating committees were familiar with. In 1972 I went on the boards of three large publicly held corporations. The path to each of them was different, but it may interest you that I had become acquainted with the man who was then the new CEO of one of them, Kraft, through serving with him on the board of the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

Over time my interest on these boards focused on issues of governance and public policy—on questions of accountability and how the company dealt with its many constituencies—"stakeholders" some writers call them. The days of corporate boards and managements seeing themselves as responsible solely to stockholders is gone in my opinion, although when I served on an American Law Institute panel on corporate governance several years ago, it seemed to me that lawyers were holding out for a narrow definition of legal responsibility, probably for fear of the liability a broader definition would entail.

When I decided to study law, it did not occur to me that my being a woman really made any difference. I had grown up in a family and a neighborhood surrounded by love and kindness where children were expected to do their best. I had gone to good schools which had high expectations of and for their pupils, girls as well as boys. When I went to work at the Trust Company, I knew I had the same kind of education and training as the men who were my peers. I encountered obstacles along the way, as I've told you, but instinctively I turned my attention to what

I could do rather than to those obstacles. My focus for myself and for other women has been opportunity—access. I felt initially that I had to show that I could make it according to the rules men played by. This is not to say that what I did or how I did it was always the same as what my male colleagues were doing. But we respected and usually liked each other.

I always felt an obligation to younger women, knowing that they would suffer from my mistakes. And as I grew older, I tried to express my gratitude for all the breaks I have had by helping individual women and trying to improve the system. The challenges to your generation will be different than the ones we faced. Just a few weeks ago I learned that a women's advisory council I had helped get started in one company has decided it should broaden its own mandate to tackle the whole issue of diversity in the workplace, illustrating a truism that mechanisms that help in transitions become obsolete if they succeed.

Let me add just one word: what I have said about women in law has been addressed to the men as well as the women in the class. One of the most interesting aspects of Lavinia Goodell's story is the support she received from the bench and bar of Rock County. Some years ago I taught a seminar on Men and Women in Management in the Business School at UW-Milwaukee. Each time about half the students who enrolled were men because they were dealing with these issues in their jobs as well as their families. There is no question in my mind that work/family accommodation will be one of the major issues of the 90s. And that is clearly an issue for men and women.

Beyond issues of gender, it seems to me that the events of the last few years—or indeed the last ten days—pose a challenge to all of us. As the United States is cited as a model of a democratic society for newly emancipated countries, many of us have become increasingly aware of the ways in which we have failed to live up to our own ideals. That failure must be addressed in many ways, one of which is certainly through law and its administration. To be successful, these efforts in whatever field must have the support of wise and committed citizens.

I came to the Law School believing that lawyers were wise as I hoped to become wise. Fifty years later I know some wise lawyers—men and women whose judgment and understanding have been formed by never-ending learning about law and about human nature and human society. And it interests me to note how many of these people have spent significant time in the public sector in one capacity or another.

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Law school will not make you wise, but it will give you a foundation on which to build whatever kind of life you choose to lead as a professional person and a citizen. I have just read a fascinating book called *Composing a Life*. Written by Margaret Mead's daughter, it is addressed to issues affecting women's lives, but the basic idea applies to everyone. We compose our own lives and we would do well to pay attention to the decisions we make and the way we handle the relationships that are important to us.

I envy you the next three years. I can only hope you enjoy them as much as I did my years here. You will be part of a great University. You will learn from the faculty, you will learn from each other, and who can tell what doors that learning will open for you!

CATHERINE B. CLEARY '43

TIMOTHY R. VERHOFF

Catherine Cleary is taking life easy. Yes, she stays busy. But not like she was a few years ago when she served as the president, chairman and C.E.O. of the First Wisconsin Trust Company in addition to sitting on the board of directors of AT&T, Kraft, G.M., Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and First Wisconsin Corporation. Today, she is taking classes at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, learning to play the piano, and researching an article she is writing about the first woman lawyer in Wisconsin.

She graduated from the Law School in 1943 and clerked for Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Edward T. Fairchild. Cleary fondly recalls the time she spent with Justice Fairchild, especially when he was writing court opinions. "Justice Fairchild would invite the other justices into his chambers for tea. We kept a jar of cheese



CATHERINE B. CLEARY ('43)

on the windowsill, and I would make the tea. Then I would go and sit with them and listen. It was a great experience seeing how the court worked," she said.

Cleary went on to work with Kohler Co. and then with a private law firm in Chicago. She decided to return to

Milwaukee in 1947 after her father, Michael J. Cleary, president of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, died. "I thought it would be nice if I could get a job at home," she said. However, Cleary found it impossible to find work in the legal profession at that time. "No firm in Milwaukee wanted to hire a woman lawyer," Cleary recalled. So, she made the leap from the legal profession to business.

Her big break came one day while talking to her next door neighbor who, coincidentally, was the head of First Wisconsin Trust Company. She explained that she had a job lined up,

but she wouldn't be able to use her legal training. A few days later, he offered her a position at the Trust Company.

Her job with the Trust Company included a multitude of tasks. "I did a little bit of everything," she said. "That was the neat part." Her job ranged from legal

work to speaking about wills and estate planning. "I even redecorated part of the office because it was so dreary," she recalled.

In 1955, while climbing the corporate ladder at the Trust Company, Cleary was elected to the board of directors of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Although Cleary admits that her father's association with the company may have aided in her selection to the board, she contends she was not selected because she was a woman. "It really wasn't an issue at the time," she said. "It was unusual that they asked me, but I didn't think that they picked me to be a token woman."

Cleary took time out from business during the Eisenhower Administration to work for the United States Treasury as Assistant Treasurer. However, her main contribution to that office was having it abolished. "It was a leftover from the olden days and had no real operating responsibility," she said. "I told Randolph Burgess, the undersecretary, that he ought to get the job abolished." Although her office was terminated, Cleary stayed on as an assistant to the secretary. After one year with the government, she returned to the Trust Company.

She continued to move up the executive ladder, and in 1969 she was made president. Then, in 1970 she was named Chief Executive Officer. Three years later, Cleary was appointed to the board of directors of General Motors, AT&T, and Kraft.

Although being a woman was not a reason for appointment to the Northwestern Mutual board of directors, it was a factor in her appointment to the other boards. Cleary says, "I had no illusion that those companies were coming after me because I was such a marvelous trust executive. On the other hand, I felt, as they did, I was qualified to serve," she said.

Being a woman on a male dominated

board of directors did create pressure for Cleary. "If you louse it up, you don't just louse it up for yourself," she said. "You're aware that what you do will affect the opportunity for all women in the future." As time passed, Cleary worried less about lousing things up and started to push for

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the advancement of women in the business world. "The longer I served on those boards, the more I became concerned about what I could do for opportunities for women in those companies and the more aggressive I got pushing the companies to give the good people they had an opportunity," she said.

Cleary retired from the Trust Company

in 1978. She then taught part time at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Business School for three years. She retired from the corporate boards on which she served in 1987, except for Premack International, a Kraft Spin-off, where she was grandfathered until this year.

After working in business for her entire career, Cleary maintains that she doesn't miss it. "I've gone to my share of meetings and done my share of traveling. It's nice doing something different for a change," she stated.

Catherine Cleary is considered to be one of the foremost women in business in America. Not only did she manage the Trust Company, she sat on the boards of the Mayo Foundation, the Johnson Foundation, Lawrence University, the University of Notre Dame and the University of Wisconsin Foundation and the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation of which she was President from 1986-1989.

When she was President of the National Association of Bank Women from 1952-1953, she spoke out on the need for greater opportunities for women in bank management. "Treat Us as People, Woman Banker Urges" was the headline of a story the Milwaukee Journal ran about her speech to the Wisconsin Bankers Association. Her thinking on her own role evolved over time.

"Initially I felt that my job was to show that women could do it. I thought I had to prove that a woman could be a lawyer, trust executive and do all of those other things. It wasn't until I got older that I became more aggressive about pushing the idea of why aren't there more women in business," she said. Although she is reluctant to admit that she was a leader in the advancement of women in business, Catherine Cleary helped to carve out a trail that other women could follow.



FIRST WOMAN GRADUATE

Belle Case LaFollette or Elsie Buck

EDWARD J. REISNER
Assistant Dean

In her biography, Belle Case LaFollette, wife of Robert M. LaFollette, Sr. and a member of one of Wisconsin's most prominent families, stated that she was the first woman to graduate from the University of Wisconsin Law School. "Bob was the first to suggest that I take the . . . law course. It did not require much urging to convince me I could do so without neglecting my child and other home duties. I entered in 1883 and was graduated in 1885, being the first woman to graduate from the University of Wisconsin Law School," she recalled. Her picture, with the other members of the Class of 1885, is displayed along with other class photos in the Law building. There is no reason to suspect that she was being dishonest in making this claim nor has any other woman laid claim to an earlier graduation. Then why the question in the title of this article.

In the 1948 Law School Alumni Directory a puzzling entry appears in the 1875 class list: there, between John H. Bottensek and Charles Bunn, is Elsie M. Buck (Mrs. John H. Bottensek). This listing was continued in the 1953 and 1977 directories, although as editor of the 1977 directory I know we relied on the class lists published earlier without trying to find original evidence.

Who was Elsie Buck, how did she get into the alumni directory, and was she in fact the first woman to graduate from this law school? After years of uncertainty perhaps now we can give some of the answers.

Let us go back for a moment to this campus and to the legal profession in 1875. As Catherine Cleary points out in her convocation address printed elsewhere in this issue, women were not yet a part of the Wisconsin bar. Lavinia Goodell was practicing before the local courts in Janesville but she had been denied admission by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. On

campus, women were about to emerge from a separate "Women's College" and begin taking classes with male students. The Law School still lacked a building on campus and moved from place to place, including the chambers of the Supreme Court and rooms above a State Street saloon (1875-85). Record keeping on campus was lax. President Twombly and Law School Dean Sloan were both to be dismissed, in part, for poor record keeping. Sloan, according to William Johnson in his book, *Schooled Lawyers*, "merely continued the policies of his predecessors in the deanship. Student records had never been systematically kept, and the policy of allowing poor students to attend classes without paying fees had been in effect since 1871." Many Law School records which had remained in the Supreme Court, including class lists and transcripts from this period, were lost in the Capitol fire in 1904.

Graduation requirements were also in a state of flux. Credit was given for study

Illustration: Elsie Buck Bottensek

in lawyer's offices, and a postgraduation apprenticeship requirement was instituted along with the diploma privilege in 1870. With these conditions, is it possible that Elsie Buck may have joined her husband surreptitiously? Was she a student, albeit irregular, without obtaining a degree? No evidence supporting either theory has been located. The Law School's catalog for 1874-75 lists its students and, while including John Bottensek, makes no mention of Elsie Buck nor does an alumni directory included in the Law School's 1886-87 Catalog. That catalog does list Belle Case La Follette.

What we do know is that John Bottensek graduated and went to Appleton where he had a long and distinguished career at the bar. In 1914 John did not reply to a request for updated information but he was still listed in the alumni directory issued in that year. The next directory issued in 1935, however, drops his listing. His wife, Elsie or Ella, had her own career as an Instructor in the Art Department of what is now Lawrence University in Appleton.

In her research, Ms. Cleary has found, in University Archives, a booklet entitled "Reunion Souvenir and Class Directory: UW Law Class of 1875." It contains a record of the reunions of the class in 1895, 1896, 1900 and 1905. John Bottensek "and Mrs. Bottensek, Appleton," attended the 1905 reunion. The last page of the booklet is a list of the members of the class and Elsie Buck Bottensek is not listed.

Efforts to track living relatives or others who might know the whole story have failed. It is not impossible that simple clerical error could have added Elsie's name to that infamous 1948 Alumni Directory. But Prof. Marlin Volz ('40), then on our faculty and now at the University of Louisville Law School, thinks otherwise. When I talked to him on the phone he could not recall Ms. Buck, but remembered the directory well enough to recall



Belle Case LaFollette with her sons Philip and Robert Jr.

that they did not invent a graduate but relied on "other official records." The clerical error must have occurred some years before. We now believe that Elsie Bottensek's name crept into the list of Law School graduates as early as 1921 in the UW Alumni Directory 1849-1919 (1921). Both Bottenseks were still alive at this time, but we have no way of knowing

how the error occurred.

Neither Elsie Buck nor Belle LaFollette practiced law. One was an art instructor at a small college art department, the other lived in the limelight of state and national politics. While both deserve credit for their accomplishments, Belle LaFollette should get all the credit for being our first female graduate.

Sharing the Experience of Law Practice:

THE UW'S GENERAL PRACTICE COURSE

ELEONORA DI LISCIA ('91)
COYNE, NIESS, SCHULTZ & BECKER,
Madison

When you want to know how to do something, sometimes the best way to learn is to do it yourself.

The 64 students in the 1992 General Practice course will do a lot of things themselves. Through classroom simulations, they interview clients, negotiate settlements, draft documents, solve problems and appear at hearings. After the simulations, practitioner instructors provide valuable feedback, so students can learn how to do things better.

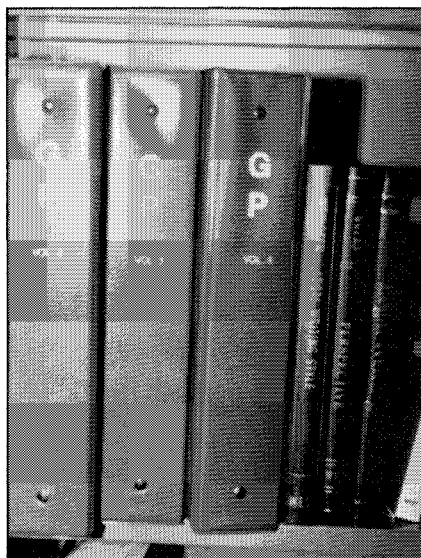
"The simulations mirrored well the informality of real practice. A lot of people think it's very formal out there when it's not," said 1991 student Jullane Jackson. Jackson is an attorney at Borgelt, Powell, Peterson & Frauen in Milwaukee.

The General Practice course meets for 10 weeks during the spring semester. Each week is devoted to a different practice area. These are criminal proceedings, estate planning and probate, real estate transactions, counseling the business client, divorce proceedings, creditor/debtor proceedings, preparing for a civil trial, civil trial demonstration, learning to manage a law practice, and a new skills intensive week.

Students meet three hours each afternoon either in one large group or in four discussion groups. Sometimes two discussion groups are combined.

A different team of four practitioners teaches each week. Director Ralph Cagle

chooses these practitioners to reflect a diversity of practice situations and personalities. For example, a 1991 instructor, Robert A. DuPuy, is a trial attorney and ethics expert at Foley & Lardner in Milwaukee, a firm of more than 400 attorneys. Elaine Shanebrook is a sole practitioner in probate law in West Bend. Maxine White is a U.S. attorney who represents the government in bankruptcy proceedings.



"Students will see up close and personal over 65 lawyers in the course of next semester. Because they are really good lawyers and students work with them very closely, students get a very realistic idea of how good lawyers practice law and how they interact with clients, handle ethical

dilemmas, manage professional and personal lives, and how they have to push themselves to excellence," said Cagle.

Ken Artis, a 1991 graduate, liked talking to the practitioners best. Artis is an attorney at Collins, Beatty and Krekeler in Madison.

"It was one of the two times in law school that I felt as though I was being treated like a lawyer. There's an enormous benefit in seeing a variety of practitioners. It prepares you for the various styles that you will meet in practice," said Artis.

Besides course simulations, students also learn through written assignments, panel discussions, and faculty demonstrations. Students might watch instructors debate ethical issues or different ways to manage a practice. Or they might watch a faculty demonstration on how to interview a client before trying to do it themselves. In the course's final week, students watch the faculty demonstrate a complete civil trial.

"The demonstrations, like the simulations, expose you to situations which before this were in my imagination as to what goes on at this kind of hearing or that kind of hearing. You don't know what happens until you see it done for you. The things I didn't see, I felt uncomfortable going in for the first time and not knowing what to expect," said 1991 student Jack Lynch, a sole practitioner in Milwaukee.

In 1968, Professor Stuart Gullickson developed the General Practice course out of the Summer Problems Course, which Professors Marvin Volz and Attorney Jack

DeWitt created in 1948. Director Ralph Cagle is giving the course its second major overhaul to keep the course current with a change in law practice demographics.

The course has always been geared to general practitioners, but there are fewer general practitioners today. General practitioner commonly practices in five or six different areas of law. Most lawyers today focus on one or two.

Because of this change, the general practice course is shifting emphasis away from teaching eleven different practice areas to teaching core skills that can be used in all practice areas. The current core skills are communicating with clients, negotiating, legal drafting, managing a case file, oral advocacy, and interviewing witnesses.

For example, instead of spending an entire week on documenting the history of a corporation, students now negotiate corporate transactions, draft some of the more complex documents, and learn about business accounting and financing. The course has moved away from filling out forms and toward understanding the principles behind drafting key documents.

The course materials have also changed emphasis. Former general practice students relied on course materials as a bible for practicing law. But now the law has become too complex to fit in the course's four-volume text. Course materials are instead geared to supplement student exercises and to show students how lawyers find answers.

Throughout the semester, the course raises issues of legal ethics and law practice management.

Cagle says that for practicing lawyers legal ethics isn't theory. "In the pressures of law practice, ethics is a skill. Sometimes its balancing competing moral interests and sometimes its the ability to decide what's right in a complex environment and see that through." In the same vein, Cagle believes that the ability to manage a practice is a skill that has eluded many lawyers to their own detriment and that of their clients. "These are issues we address often and candidly in the course," he adds.

The course's new directions in 1992 include the new Skills Intensive Training week, which will enable students to inten-

sively practice the core skills. In this week, students working in two-member "law firms" will represent parties from start to finish in a dispute involving a manufacturer who fired a food products distributor.

In the skills week, students will gather and analyze information to form a case file, write to their client and opposing counsel, interview and counsel their client, argue a motion in court, and negotiate to solve the dispute. Twenty-two practitioners will guide the students through the week. Each student will get critiques from two instructors, the director and Cate Furay, an attorney who will serve as the week's co-coordinator on each of five skill simulation exercises.

Another direction the course has taken is the first Teacher's Manual. The manual, derived in part from the experience of former instructors and students, sets out ways for practitioners to harness their expertise in the classroom.

To address a recognized need, Dean Daniel Bernstine has approved a part-time General Practice writing specialist. The writing specialist will work with students in drafting clear, concise and accurate documents and correspondence.

The writing specialist position is but one example of Dean Bernstine's support for the developing General Practice Course. "Dean Bernstine appreciates the need to equip students with the intellectual and practical skills that will enable them to hit the ground running when they start their careers," Cagle said. "A lot of our progress in refashioning this course has been due to Dan's active interest and strong support."

Tentative plans for the future include developing a new unit on legislative and administrative process. Another future concern is how to make the course available to more students in some form.

In the near future, Cagle wants to develop techniques where students critique each other's performances in simulations.

"I'm impressed not only by how smart students are but what good instincts they often have. Students can not only learn on their own but from each other. That's why working together on difficult problems is a learning method that can be increasingly



Ralph Cagle ('74), Director of the General Practice Course.

used in the course," Cagle said.

"This is in part because of the high ratio of students to faculty, but also because students are quite capable of doing it. It teaches them the important skill of self critique. That's an important way lawyers improve by evaluating their own performance and that of other lawyers and going from there," said Cagle.

At some point, Cagle would like to make the General Practice teaching methods available to newly admitted lawyers, and perhaps develop simulation-based CLE programs. The Wisconsin State Bar Association is taking a major step in this direction with an eight-day skills training workshop scheduled for next March.

For now, Cagle's attention is centered on developing the structure and teaching method of the course. He compared the course to taking sailing lessons.

"We try to make this course a safe harbor. It's where you can learn and practice the techniques and skills you'll need someday to sail the big ocean among the waves and whitecaps and the commercial traffic lanes and even among the sharks. It's where you get a chance to try some things out, to test yourself, and to take some risks, all without the fear that if you make a mistake you'll sink and drown."

Remembrances of (Japanese) Things Past

SUSAN S. KATCHER ('90)

Assistant Director, East Asian Legal Studies
Center

In August, 1991, I went to Taipei, Taiwan, to attend an international conference on the taxation of non-profit organizations that the Law School's East Asian Legal Studies Center had helped organize. I was the editor of the papers being presented and I was appreciative of the chance both to attend the Conference and to meet the authors in person. I had two weeks' time in Asia; the first week was taken up with activities of the Conference; during the second week, I planned to go to Japan, especially to see the old eighth century capitals of Nara and Kyoto, with their magnificent wood temples. I was excited at the prospect of being a tourist for one week, to visit a place that had intrigued me since high school, that, in a "former life," I had taught about with film and food, artifacts and art.

Instead, I became, unsuspectingly, an emissary of goodwill representing the Law School to people for whom the name "Wisconsin" sounded as strange as the phrase "Ishikawa Prefecture" must sound to most of us. I was given a wonderful assignment to discharge—a grand idea!—to visit the city of Kanazawa, Japan, located in Ishikawa Prefecture, in the "Japan Alps." Featured recently in *The Economist*, Kanazawa boasts an apparently ridiculous number of universities—15—for one small city (population 430,000); yet greater Tokyo, with population around 27 million, has more than 200, so perhaps 15 is not

so outrageous, after all.

From my Law School office, I used a Japan Rail map to figure out how to get to Kanazawa. From Tokyo, the route looked slightly tortuous. From Osaka, the approach appeared more direct. Thus, the Japan itinerary started to unfold: I would fly to Osaka and avoid Tokyo's infamous Narita airport.

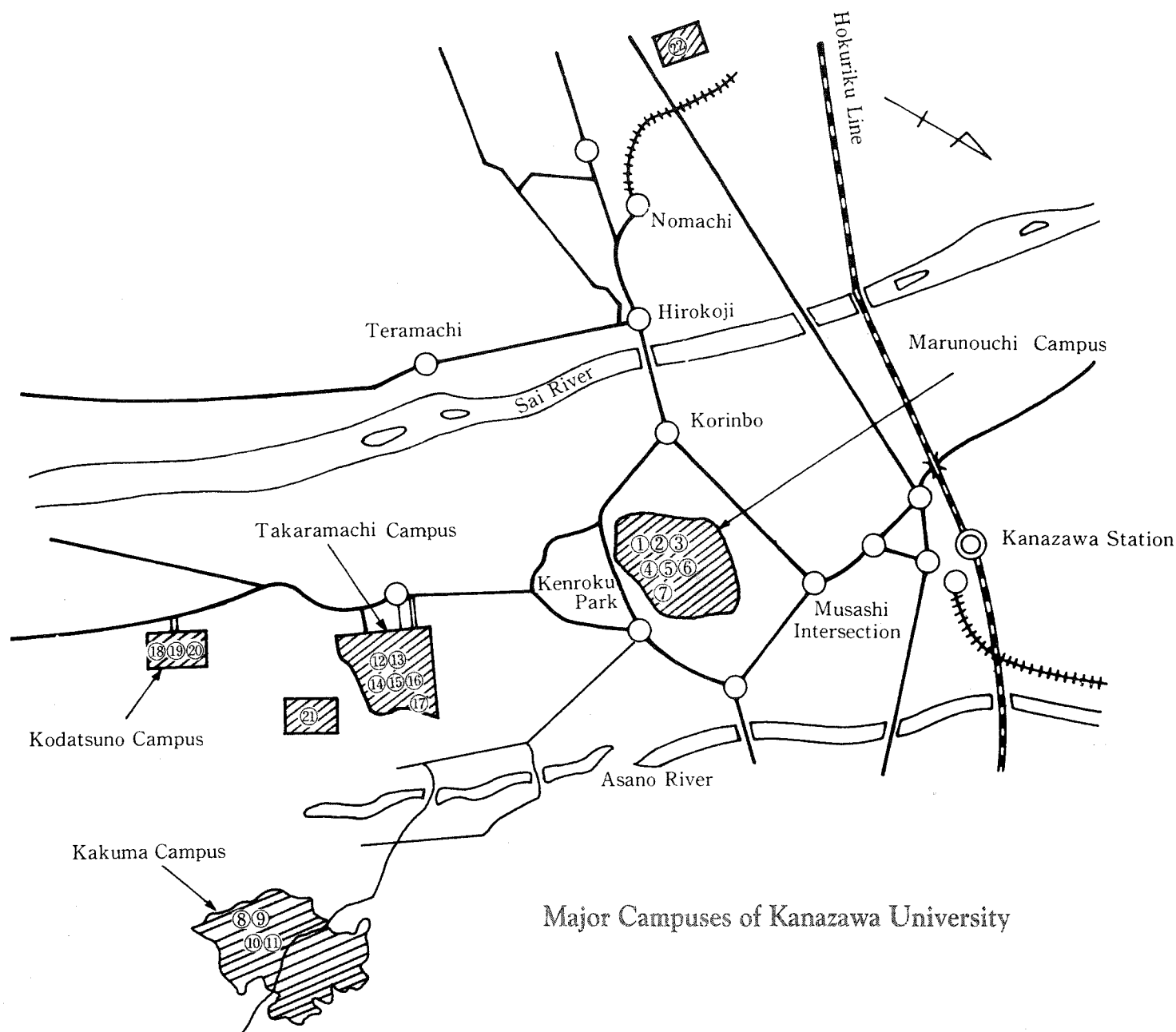
Alas, all flights (and I mean ALL flights) to Osaka were taken. So, armed with a ticket to Tokyo-Narita, a Japan Rail coupon, and the telephone numbers of an academic colleague of Law School Professor Emeritus Sam Mermin and others of Professor Charles Irish, I arrived in Japan. I "psyched myself up" for long waits and inevitable delays at Narita; amazingly, the waits were not bad and the lines not so long; I purchased a bus ticket to Tokyo (about 60 km, but 1 1/2 hours drive away, due to traffic) and soon was on my way to the city of millions.

I arrived in Japan on a Saturday and left the following Friday. I was in Kanazawa on Wednesday and Thursday. The main island of Japan is Honshu; its cities are linked by a rail system that covers it efficiently with trains that run frequently and absolutely on time. Thus, after meeting with students of Chuo University on Saturday evening and touring the campus on Sunday, I still was able to ride the Shinkansen (the "bullet" train) from Tokyo to Nagoya to meet with professors from the Faculty of Law of Aichi University and its Dean on Sunday; on Monday, a short ride from Nagoya to Kyoto gave me time to meet with a law

professor at Kyoto University and do a bit of souvenir shopping; and on Tuesday, another short bullet train ride from Kyoto to Kobe allowed time to spend much of the day looking at Kobe University and talking about its law program with a representative of the law faculty.

On Wednesday, I took the non-bullet train on the much longer journey to Kanazawa, into the mountains, which were impressive, although not Alp-like from where I sat. I passed rice paddies, verdant green at its best, and villages and towns, some with impressively large Japanese-style tiled-roof homes (many with solar panels), others with uninspiring apartment cinderblock-type housing. I noticed with amazement the terraced levels of farming up the sides of the mountains; every space seemed to be used productively: land is scarce. The mist on the mountains was picturesque, and the subject matter of graceful Japanese scroll paintings became clearly visible from the train. Here, away from the port of Kobe, the industrial Nagoya, the active and ultra-modern Tokyo, was the reserved natural beauty of the changing landscapes that continues to be the basis of "the enduring art of Japan."

In Kanazawa, I was met at the train station by a professor of law, and then both of us were chauffeured in a University car out of Kanazawa proper into the suburbs, where Kanazawa University is relocating its campus over three-year's time. The old site of the university is on the property of a castle, the enormous gate of which still stands, tow-



Major Campuses of Kanazawa University

ering over students, faculty, and staff. The land will eventually go to the prefecture for municipal use. The remains of the castle are across from the expansive and beautiful Kenruoken Gardens, which used to be the private retreat of the owner of the castle.

Before a tour of the old campus, however, I had a good look at the modern layout of the suburban university. As we neared the university grounds, we passed

a large, empty field with an imposing sign. The words were in Japanese, but the message seemed clear: "Shopping Mall Opening Soon!" This was confirmed by the professor. Arriving at the campus, we went to one of the new red brick buildings. This one housed the faculty of law, and this is where I met with Professor Sasaki, Dean of the Faculty of Law, and two professors.

In Japan, the basic law degree is

earned at the undergraduate level. If a university offers law classes, it does so through its law faculty; the law department is referred to as a faculty of law. The faculties of law in Japan include the subject areas of both law and political science. At my meeting with the Dean, whose area of interest is civil procedure, I believe one professor was in law and the other in political science (international relations). Both, however, seemed equally



interested in hearing about the American law school and its graduate degree programs.

As with many Japanese, the Dean could read and write English, but did not speak it. He explained through the interpreter, the professor of International Relations, that World War II occurred at the time that he might have learned to speak English. Since it was, at that time, an "enemy language," he never learned to speak it. (This he explained in a rather cheerful, pragmatic manner.)

Dean Sasaki used a cane as he moved quickly around his office. He seemed pleased to meet a representative from a U.S. law school and proud to show his new university and its comfortable surroundings. He was an amiable, gracious person, who took time to make sure that one of the professors would be able to show me the Castle and the Gardens after the meeting and our lunch. He received with great pleasure my small gifts from Wisconsin: a photograph book on the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo and a "Bucky Badger" Parker pen!

After our meeting, which lasted slightly longer than thirty minutes, the Dean got up from his chair, went to his bookshelf, took down a Japanese book, and presented it to me. He explained that it was his autograph book for official visitors. I had glanced at the pages as he turned them to find a fresh page: people had evidently written appreciative words before signing their names. So on receiving my blank page—of special Japanese paper, of course—my individual identity became subsumed within my Official Law School Persona, which suddenly appeared from nowhere, and I began:

On behalf of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A., and its Law School, I thank Dean Sasaki for his kind hospitality . . . and after a few complimentary words about the new campus, I signed my remarks as representative of the Law School and its East Asian Legal Studies Center. The Dean seemed appreciative of the contemplation I gave to the task, and presented to me—in return for my efforts, he said—two souvenir "telephone cards," with pictures of the old (Castle) and the new (brick) Kanazawa University on them.

The meeting was followed by a traditional (i.e., shoes off and no chairs) *tem-pura* lunch at a comfortable restaurant nearby, which had large windows that gave an excellent view of the city below and the mountains beyond. After lunch, the Dean said his goodbyes and I was shown the castle remnants and the Garden by one of the professors. Afterwards, on my own, I visited two museums, and then returned to my hotel room to get organized for the next day's long trip back to Kyoto and, with one change of trains, to Nara, Japan's first capital.

The morning of my last day in Japan, I spent wandering the grounds of the striking Kiyomizu Temple in Kyoto, again unexpectedly caught, as I had been the day before at Nara, by the awesome grandeur and timelessness of the enormous wood buildings. This brief respite

ended too soon; then I was back on a bullet train, out of Kyoto, flying past the scenery and on to Tokyo, to catch the Narita Express, the ultramodern commuter train that makes the run from Tokyo to the airport, undisturbed by traffic, in about 50 minutes. These train tickets had all been reserved earlier in the week by Professor Osanai; I had called him quickly from Tokyo Station to let him know that I had made all the connections, and to say goodbye. Two days later (or perhaps three, considering the crossing of the international date line) I was back in Madison.

Now, once again sitting in my Law School office, I consider my trip to Japan and the dreamlike quality that it had in Japan and continues to have here in Madison. I have picture catalogues from the faculties of law of Aichi and Kobe Universities; I have library recommendations from the professor at Kyoto University. Aren't these ample signs of my week's pursuits—yet all could have been obtained by other means, such as by mail, could they not? But, of course, there are the prosaic airplane ticket stubs and used boarding passes. Regardless of these bits of evidence, is there nothing truly convincing to "give witness" not only to this train-centered trip in Japan but also to its main purpose, to introduce our Law School, its graduate legal studies programs, and its East Asian Legal Studies Center to the faculty of law at Kanazawa University?

And then I spot them: two credit-card-size plastic, electromagnetic-sensitized rectangles, able to operate the public telephone with a single insert, capable of being emblazoned with pictures of one's choice, for example, an old castle or a modern suburban university building. The Japanese telephone cards of Kanazawa University given to me by Dean Sasaki in return for the Law School's autograph!

The reader is most warmly invited to see them, on display in a quiet corner of room L455 in the Law School. Stop by.

Legal History Fellowship Program

TIMOTHY R. VERHOFF

Since 1868, students from all over the world have come to the UW-Law school to study the law. And since 1985, students from across the United States have come to the Law School to study history. History? Yes, history. Almost seven years ago, David Trubek and Gerry Thain came up with the idea for a legal history fellowship.

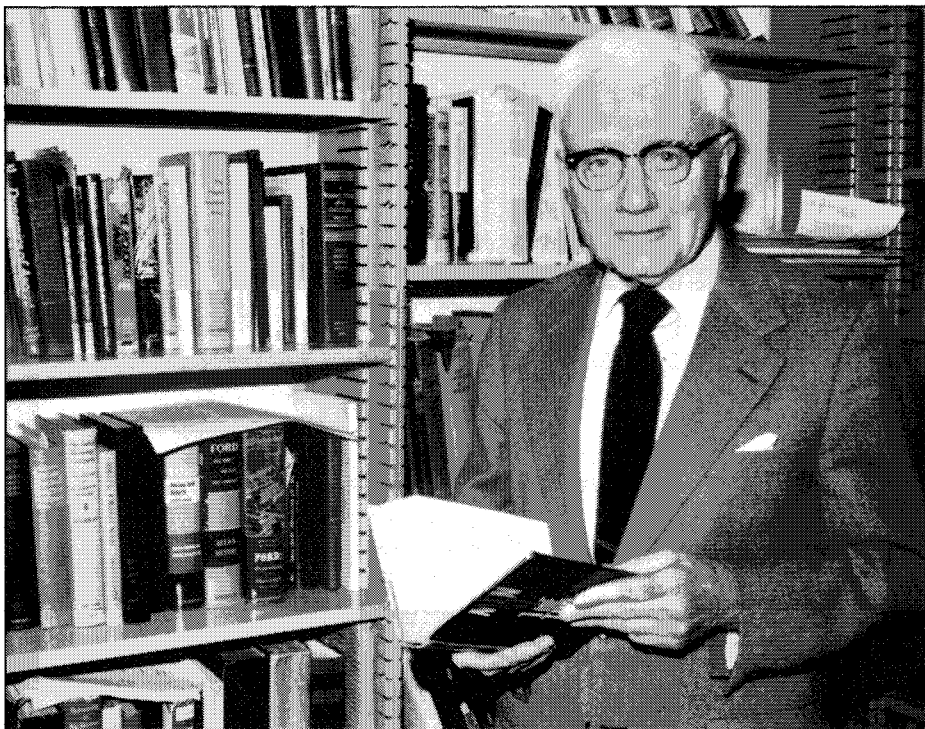
They wanted to give young legal historians the chance to spend a year or two at the Law School, working on a major writing project and doing some student teaching. The response to the program was overwhelming. According to Professor Dirk Hartog, this makes sense. He recently wrote, "From the beginning, we appear to have met a need in the world of legal history, since we always had a surplus of gifted applicants." Hartog continued say-

ing, "There is, in fact, only one other equivalent fellowship—offered at New York University School of Law." In the past, many of the legal fellows have used their time at the Law School to complete work on doctoral degrees.

To get applicants, the Law School recruited from other law schools and history departments, as well as major professional and academic newsletters. Applications are reviewed by Hartog, and after an initial screening, they are circulated to a committee of other professors. Past members of the committee are: Peter Carstensen, Howard Erlanger, David Trubek, Martha Fineman, Stanley Kutler and Linda Gordon.

The first legal fellow, Elizabeth Clark, came to the Law School after getting a law degree from the University of Michigan. Like many other legal fellows, she first learned about the program when a notice was circulated through her graduate school. Clark had been training as a legal historian when she heard about the program, and she wanted to work in a law school environment. While here, she researched the religious underpinnings of the 19th century women's rights movement. Her work at the Law School helped her earn a doctorate degree in history from Princeton University.

"For me, the very best aspect was working with Dirk Hartog, Martha Fineman and David Trubek. We got a lot done, and I learned a tremendous amount. They really sparked my interest in law school writing and teaching," Clark said. She also said, as did many other fel-



Professor J. Willard Hurst, the "father" of legal history study.

lows, that she was drawn to the program because of the high caliber legal historians, such as Willard Hurst, who have ties to UW.

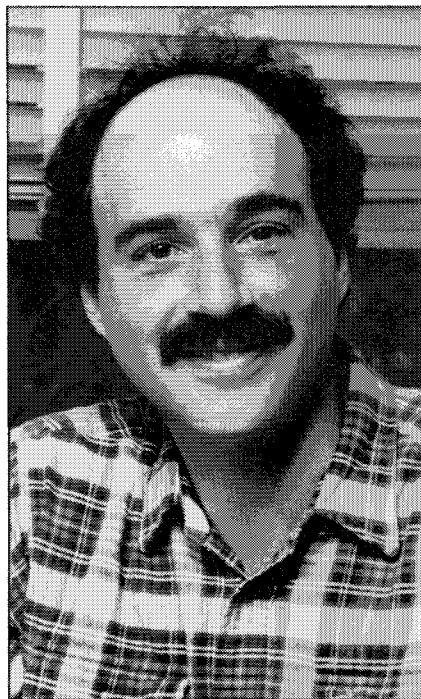
After finishing her fellowship program, Clark returned to Princeton for one year. But she maintains that the program altered her life. "I had been planning to teach in a history department, and I had no intentions of teaching at a law school. It really changed my course." She then taught at Cardozo Law School for two years, before taking another fellowship, this time at Harvard Divinity School. In the meantime, she had been hired by the University of Pennsylvania Law School as an associate law professor. Last year, Clark was a visiting professor at Harvard Law School. And she now teaches at Boston University Law School.

Her dissertation has been accepted for publication by the University of North Carolina Press and will be included in its legal history series. In addition, Clark has had many articles published.

For the next two years, Daniel Ernst filled the role of legal history fellow. Ernst came to Madison with a law degree of his own from Chicago. Like Clark, he too was a Ph.D. candidate at Princeton University. He finished his dissertation during his second year at the Law School, studying lawyers who represented management during the formative years of American labor law. And Ernst says that the program changed the way he looked at legal history.

"It broadened my understanding of the concerns and interests of legal historians. When I left Chicago, I thought of legal history as a story about courts, lawyers and how legal institutions changed over time. Then at Princeton I started to look at the law as how it functioned in society at large. At Wisconsin, I saw some people who were interested in the political side of legal history and others who were more interested in the economic side. And Dirk is very interested in the law's role in shaping American culture, which was something I had not seen. It gave me a broader sense of the weight in which legal historians approach their craft," Ernst said.

His writing has been published in several journals and law reviews. After leaving the UW, Ernst went to Georgetown Law School, where he is an associate pro-



Professor Dirk Hartog

fessor of law, teaching a research seminar in labor legal history. He also teaches survey legal history course and a history influence property course.

From 1988 until 1990, a third legal history fellow called Madison his home. William Novak came to the Law School without any previous legal training. His dissertation explored the 19th century history of police power as a way of re-interpreting the legal history of American public law. Novak's work helped him earn a doctorate degree from Brandeis University. He currently teaches history at the University of Chicago.

Through a fluke in funding and a deluge of qualified candidates, the Law School has recently been able to offer three positions in the program. One fellow, Linda Przybyszewski, already had a Ph.D. from Stanford University. And while she was at the Law school, she finished a

biography on Justice John Marshall Harlan, the dissenter in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Przybyszewski now teaches history at the University of Cincinnati.

A recent recipient of a doctorate in Women's History from the UW-Madison, Leslie Reagan spent her time at the Law School writing a social history of abortion in the 20th Century. Her work focused on abortion prior to *Roe v. Wade*. One article taken from her thesis, studying prosecutions in Chicago, won the Pelzer Prize, which is awarded by the Organization of American Historians for the best article written by a graduate student. Reagan spent last fall as a visiting fellow at the center for study of the history of medicine at Johns Hopkins University. And next fall she will teach history of medicine and women's studies at the University of Illinois.

The Law School's most recent fellow is still on board. Clyde Spillenger attended Yale Law School and is now a Ph.D. candidate there as well. Before coming to the Law School, he spent two years as a practicing attorney in Washington, D.C. While in practice, he drafted several Supreme Court briefs, including the historian's brief in the Webster Case. Spillenger says that he came to the Law School because it has a "great tradition of legal history." Since coming to the Law School, he has studied the changing and complex image of Louis Brandeis in 20th Century American legal culture.

And Spillenger insists that the opportunity to be a legal history fellow has greatly impacted his career. "It's given me a certain amount of space and time to write, which has been the most important thing. It also gave me the opportunity to work with astute and sympathetic critics, most importantly Dirk Hartog. He would be a great boost to anybody's academic career." Last fall, Spillenger spent his second year as a legal history fellow here, and this spring, he will teach a course at the Law School in 20th Century legal and constitutional history.

**Professor Dirk Hartog contributed to this story.*

WARREN WOESSNER '81

TIMOTHY R. VERHOFF

Is it possible that Louis Pasteur wrote poetry? Could Robert Frost really balance chemical equations? Surely, neither one could practice law! But there is one UW Law School graduate who can do all three.

Warren Woessner, a 1981 graduate of the Law School, is a practicing chemical patent attorney and a published poet. He attended Cornell University, where he received a degree in chemistry. But it was during his undergraduate studies that Woessner took a serious interest in creative writing.

With a little encouragement from a friend, Woessner enrolled in a creative writing class. "She told me that I could get my grade point average up, if I took creative writing. I thought that sounded pretty good. I had also done a little writing in high school and the course rekindled my interest," Woessner recalled.

To his surprise, Woessner's professor was A.R. Ammons, a former salesman for a chemical equipment company, now an eminent poet. Ammons was the first to encourage Woessner to submit his work for publication. "He didn't like to criticize people to their face. If I asked him what he thought of a poem, he would suggest I send it off to a little poetry magazine. His idea was that if it was good, they would publish it. If not, they would reject it," said Woessner. Some of Woessner's poetry was eventually accepted and published during his undergraduate years.

After college, Woessner moved to

Madison to pursue a Ph.D. in chemistry. While doing so, he continued to write, and most of his poetry was published in small magazines. But in 1968, Quixote Press published his first book of poetry, *The Forest and the Trees*. Like most of his early works, these poems were, as Woessner described, "pure nature poetry."

In 1971 Woessner received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and was asked by Indiana-based, Miles Laboratories, to be their first Ph.D. scientist in a new Madison research lab. While there, Woessner concentrated on developing new drugs to be used for treating human illnesses.

"I was in an area that produced a lot of patents because the drugs we were working on were so new," said Woessner, who claims roughly 15 patents of his own. As the number of patents grew, Woessner gradually found himself spending more time working with the company's lawyers. "By the time I left Miles, I was spending about half of my time preparing patent applications."

Woessner's work with the company's attorneys gave him the itch to attend law school. "I was always working at the lab bench, getting covered with chemicals and in danger of being blown up. The lawyers would come to the lab in suits and carrying briefcases. It looked like a better life," he remarked.

So, Woessner decided to go to law school. Meanwhile, he continued to write. In 1974 Ithica House published his second book of poetry, entitled *Landings*, and he was awarded a fellowship in poetry by

the National Endowment for the Arts. Five years later, he followed up with a third book, *No Hiding Place*.

Although trained as a laboratory chemist, Woessner insists that he does not miss the hands-on work. "Besides, I know more about chemistry now than I did when I was working in such a narrow area at Miles Laboratories. Now I work throughout the whole range of chemistry. I've done everything from working on a new AIDS drug to working on superconductors," he said.

Immediately after law school, Woessner landed a job with Kenyon & Kenyon, a New-York based intellectual property law firm, then the largest in the country. According to Woessner, he wrote and prosecuted patent applications for clients such as American Cyanamid, Colgate, and Coca-Cola. "I was also involved in the beginning of the (now settled) 'Cookie Wars' when Procter & Gamble sued Nabisco for infringement of their patent on an improved chocolate chip cookie."

While in New York, he also wrote book reviews for *The New York Times* and continued as senior editor for *Abraxas*, a poetry magazine that he had co-founded in Madison in 1968. But in 1984, Woessner decided that he wanted to move back to the Midwest. "I had been active in the poetry scene in the Midwest for 15 years. I missed that. I missed my literary roots. I wrote a lot about nature, which was hard to come by in New York City. It is a real effort to write about nature in Central Park," Woessner maintained.

Now in Minneapolis, Woessner works for the law firm of Merchant & Gould, of which he became a shareholder in 1989. His new firm represents clients such as The University of Minnesota, Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Iowa State University, and The Mayo Clinic. Despite daily duties as patent attorney, Woessner has not given up writing. "Writing is more than a hobby," he said. "It is essential to my well-being."

Woessner has not only continued to work as a literary critic, this time for the St. Paul Pioneer Press, but in 1987, he won a competition for Midwestern writers, and New Rivers Press released his fourth book of poetry, *Storm Lines*. Although his poetry still focuses on nature, it is now "more concerned with the relationships between, civilization and nature."

According to Woessner, writing a book is a slow, steady process. "I used to say if I wrote a good poem once a month, one that was publishable, that would be okay. That works out to 60 poems in five years, which is about the length of a short book of poetry. The problem is that not all of the poems fit together in the same book. I have not yet collected the poems that I wrote when I was in New York."

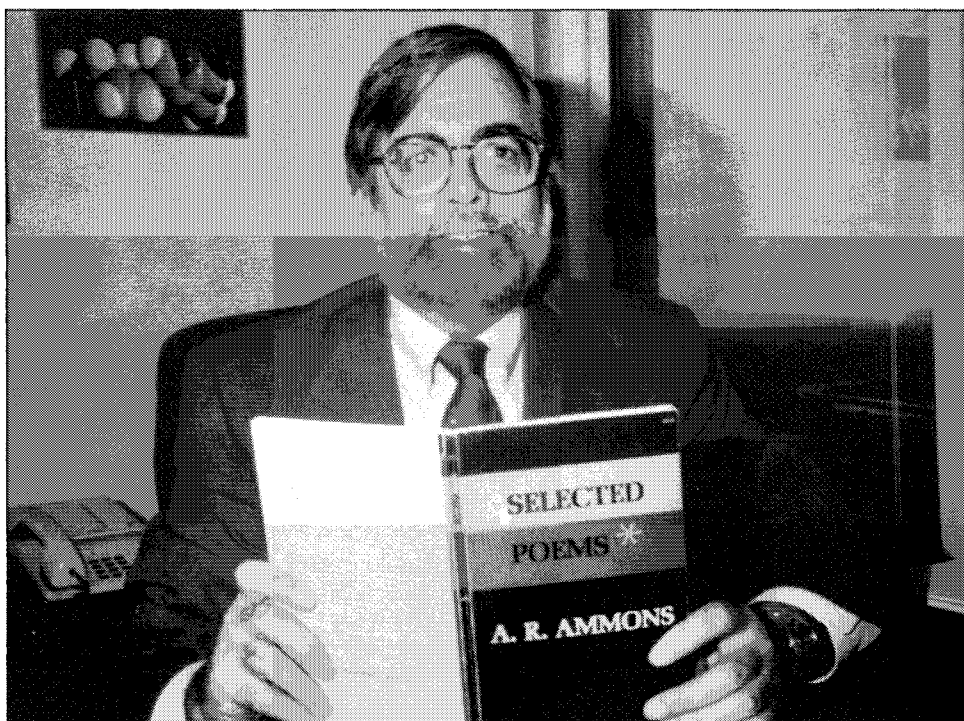
In a poem in *No Hiding Place*, Woessner, who claims nature as his biggest inspiration, describes one of his more adventuresome undertakings: climbing Mt. Rainier.

"RANGE OF LIGHT"

1. *Shaping Up*

I shift stride for the tenth time
trying to ease the pain
soaking up through my ankles
into my calves and hips.
A meadowlark flushes off its nest
in the weeds beside the road.
A blackbird dives at me
as I cross its territory.
My lungs crack.
The even breaths start to come
in gasps.

Later, I study the map



Warren Woessner

of veins swollen in my ankles,
hunt for a loophole
in the training book,
finally give up, know
that on the high trail
in the thin air
my legs and heart will have the last word.

2. *Outfitting*

No one laughs in the mountain store
when I come looking for wool gloves
in June.
Every day they see customers stare
at the frame packs and down bags, lost
on some tundra in their heads.
I read the obituary section
in a climbing magazine, then an awkward
poem
on the beauty of the ice cliffs.
The photo shows a smiling man hanging
by three fingers and one toe
from a crack in the face
of "Dead Man's Needle."

3. *Taking Off*

The first mountains don't look like much:

rock ripples with a few flecks of white.
From thirty thousand feet it's hard
to tell the peaks from the valleys.
Suddenly the summit of Rainier is out
there,
floating past like an iceberg
that could sink a plane.
I press to the Plexiglas:
It's like watching a travelog,
but now "14410 feet" is there for real—
rock, ice, and snow.

4. *Coming In*

Pick up the packs, drive out of town,
straight into Weyerhaeuser country—
hills looking like a kid
with a bad haircut: thick
on one side, shorn bald
on the other.
The road stays in a thin aisle
of virgin pine
half hiding the logging
fifty feet back on both sides.
We make it into the Park,
get out, shout "Safe!"
so loud the trees can hear.

5. *Waiting for the Weather*

Grouse booming. Rainy
meadows of flowers.
Higher up, snowfields melt back
into cold fog, white
on white. Lost horizon.
No markers but footprints
and gravity.
Julie lost her way last Friday.
The guides got lucky—
found her body.
"She went to write some letters.
Just walked off a cliff,"
the waitress explains.
"Let me tell you,
it put the fear of the Holy Ghost
in all of us."
We start to watch our steps
closely.
In the rockpiles, marmots
whistle warnings.
After hours of climbing trails
steep as staircases
we're the most harmless animals
on the mountain.

6. *School*

"Never step on a rope!"
We learn our lessons
tied twenty feet apart
like fish on a string—
try to stop slides
without landing on our axes.
The guide yanks me off a snow slope
from behind, laughs
as I try to stop short of the rocks,
"Some bastard forgot to yell 'falling!'"
Later we sip water from a snowmelt
stream
feeling we can lick
all those pretty mountains
like snowcones
melting in our hands.

7. *Going Up*

Just put one foot
in front of the other
for fourteen hours.
We pass the timberline
with just a glance, watch ravens
stalling, rolling, diving
over Nisqually Glacier.
We camp at ten thousand feet,
eat some high protein mush

and try to sleep.
We rope up at midnight
when the snow is hard again.
Crevasses shine like blue neon
in our head lamps
At four A.M. I'm standing on a snow ledge
while up ahead Eric sets pitons
to string a second line
around Disappointment Cleaver.
I stamp my feet, make jokes
with the lead man,
dig in my ax,
try not to hear the rock slide
rolling down the ice field
in the dark.
We go up: nothing alive here
but us. Above twelve thousand
we are part of a physics experiment
called weather: wind like a hand
in my face, hip joints turning to boiled
meat.
I learn to trust the crampons
and the next man on the rope:
step out on a frozen snow slope
when I can't see one footprint
to go by. Lean out bend my ankles
and it holds.
Lose nerve, try to lean on the mountain
and you break loose and slide.
Too tired at the top to stand up
for a picture. Too tired
to eat. Too tired to pick up a rock
from the rim of the crater
for a souvenir.

8. *Going Down*

Gravity and what's left of our legs
gets us down. I want to try falling
as a means of descent.
Walking down the last mile
to the lodge we pass a family
come up for the weekend
to look at the flowers. Daddy asks
"Was it cold there?" "Yes,"
I say, "It was. On top!"

9. *Leaving*

McDonald's, K-Mart,
A & W and Colonel Sanders.
We could be anywhere:
Binghamton, Grand Junction,
Des Moines, or Tacoma,
which is where we are.
Walt grabs the glasses,

tries to spot Rainier
through a fog of wires and signs.
I'm happy
when he can't.

"That's not something I'd like to do
again," said Woessner. "It was a lot
tougher than I expected it to be." To pre-
pare for climbing the mountain, Woessner
had to adhere to weeks of strict aerobic
training. And the climb itself took two
days to reach the top and another five
hours to descend.

Currently, Woessner is working on
another book of poetry. "Coffee House
Press is interested in a book about birds
and bird watching," he stated. That
shouldn't be too difficult for Woessner
who counts bird watching as one of his
hobbies. "I travel all over North America
looking for birds. It's good because it gets
me to all of those places I need to be in
order to write." Woessner has traveled
extensively throughout North America,
including five visits to Alaska.

Woessner, who writes whenever he
can "have some solitude," says it is not
difficult for him to change his mind-set
from one of law and science to that of a
poet. "I can turn off my legal-scientific
mind. Other people do it too. They turn it
off and do other things. I turn it off and
write."

After recently celebrating his first wed-
ding anniversary with Iris Freeman,
Woessner has a positive outlook for the
future. "I'm 47 now. I've been writing
since 1964. Sometimes it is easy to think
that my career has peaked, and if I contin-
ue to write at the level I am writing, I will
continue to be published in small literary
presses and reviews. It is easy to think
that I'll never have a literary career of a
stellar magnitude. But how do I know? I'm
not even 50 yet," Woessner mused.

Richard V. Campbell Emeritus Professor of Law

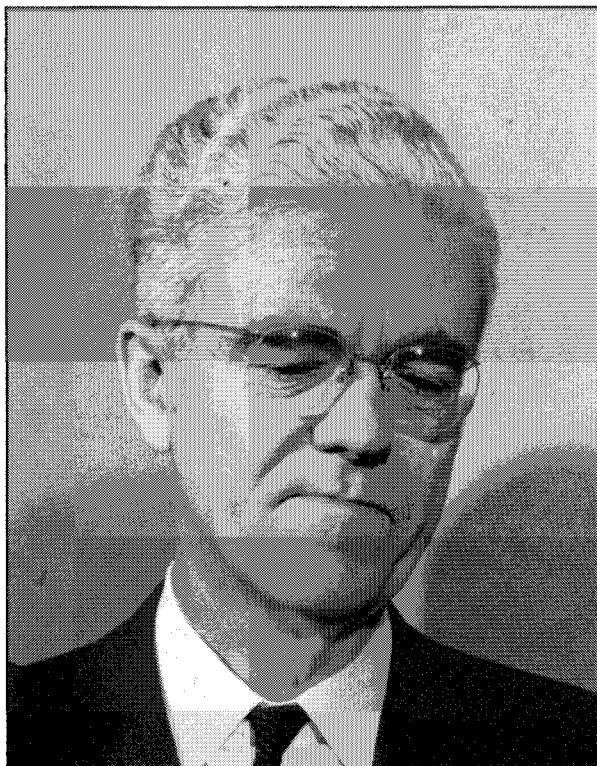
On June 10, 1991, Richard V. Campbell, Emeritus Professor of Law, died in his Madison home at the age of 88. Frail health had forced his early retirement in the spring of 1971 and thereafter he was not involved in our campus life. But in the four decades before his retirement, Dick Campbell had earned his place as a valued, highly thought-of mainstay of the Law School.

Prof. Campbell was a native of Minnesota and received his LL.B. at the University of Minnesota. He, and his wife Mildred, who survives him, were lifelong members of the Congregational Church. They endured the loss of two children. Their social life was quiet, though they had many friends both in town and gown. (Any good lawyer, Dick said, ought to learn to play a good game of bridge.)

Twice, for long periods, Prof. Campbell had shouldered huge teaching burdens that helped save the Law School.

The war years of 1941-45 were the first of these. Enrollments plummeted and large factions of the University's faculty and staff went off to other tasks. Dick was among the few who stayed on to keep the Law School afloat and functioning. The nature of the academic job, however, had changed radically. Instead of preparing three or four separate—and usually related—courses in a particular academic year, he found himself preparing six or seven separate courses yearly, often outside his own field of tort law. Law school grades then—as is still largely true—were grounded on one final, essay-type exam of three or four hours and were graded by the law professor alone, without help from teaching assistants. Lowered wartime enrollments, however, relieved the grading burdens: Dick graded an average of 139 sets of bluebooks annually in those four years.

The end of hostilities in 1945 swiftly ushered in a new period that changed teaching burdens radically. Most of the pre-war faculty



PROFESSOR RICHARD CAMPBELL

was back but class sizes now were huge. Prof. Campbell was again preparing for three or four separate courses a year, sometimes teaching the same course twice in the year. His bluebook load, moreover, became staggering: for the next seven years, Dick graded an average of 614 sets of bluebooks yearly, with the total peaking at 775 sets in 1946-47.

Despite the continuation of such heavy teaching loads into the 1950s, Prof. Campbell produced a significant block of scholarly work. Dick's articles published in the Wisconsin Law Review in the 1950s were widely cited by personal injury lawyers and were used by the Wisconsin Supreme Court as the conceptual basis for the development particularly of the law dealing with auto accident litigation.

Prof. Campbell was a demanding classroom instructor. He set the highest kind of standards for his own classroom preparation and he

insisted on nothing less for those who sought to obtain an education in law. His students were expected to come to class and to come prepared to respond carefully and precisely to the tightly-framed questions which Campbell fired at them as his way of teaching them to identify, assess and resolve problems after the manner of lawyers.

Across four decades of association with the Law School, Dick Campbell touched the lives of thousands who came here for training in the law. The fashion in which he sought to educate them surely made all but the most impervious a better lot for their experience.

Memorial Resolution Committee,
Prof. John Conway
Prof. G. W. Foster, Jr., Chair
Prof. Willard Hurst
Prof. Frank Remington

Former Dean Lloyd K. Garrison Dies at 92

Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School from 1932 to 1942, died at his home of heart failure on October 2, 1991. Garrison had a distinguished career both before and after his service at our Law School. But we will remember the decade he gave to this School, a period many credit as the beginnings of this School as a nationally recognized center of legal study, research and teaching.

As W. Scott Van Alstyne, Jr. wrote in 1968:

"Today his appointment [as dean] would probably not have been possible with modern pressures requiring graduate degrees, publications, and other proper credentials. Nonetheless, the gifted Garrison came to Wisconsin and built upon the solid foundation created by [Dean Harry] Richards with a new concept—teaching and casebooks, yes, but what about original research into the law and its interaction with society? In a day when some schools were slushes with 'casebook' success this was indeed a novelty.

"Again, like his predecessors, Garrison worked with limited funds but he was a practitioner-scholar-salesman. Within five years after his arrival in Madison, he was elected President of the American Association of Law Schools. Of far greater significance, however, was Garrison's concept as to a new role for American law schools—that of research outside the boundaries of reported cases and statute books. He proceeded to recruit additional young faculty members—and funds to support the research—throughout the 30's. Under his administration came scholars such as Alfred Gausewitz, Charles "Bob" Bunn, Nathan Feinsinger, Willard Hurst, J.H. Beuscher and others. The impact of these men and their pro-



DEAN GARRISON IN 1974.

grams is still being felt—and copied—throughout the nation." (1968 Wis. L. Rev. 330)

Born into a prominent New York family in 1897, Garrison was educated at Harvard (AB, 1919; LL.B., 1922). He practiced law in New York before and after his tenure as Dean. In 1934 Garrison took a leave from the Law School to organize the National Labor Relations Board. When World War II began, Garrison resigned as Dean to become Chairman of the War Labor Board. Returning to practice in 1946, he still found time to participate in countless civic and professional activities, including seven years as president of the National Urban League, president of the New York Board of Education, trustee of Sarah Lawrence College, trustee of Howard University and many more.

Garrison felt deeply about the importance of his profession and sought to impress his students with the same feelings. As he said to the Association of American Law Schools in 1936:

"Clearly the task of the law schools is to instill in students not only a scrupulous sense of the ethical requirements of the profession but a dynamic sense of its social responsibilities. The student must be made to see that the maintenance of an independent judiciary depends upon public respect for the profession, and that public respect for the profession depends upon something more than the serving of clients without dishonesty. . . . I suggest that the truly educated lawyer should know the shortcomings as well as the merits of his profession, should know what is being done to improve the administration of justice and thereby appreciate some at least of the social responsibilities which go with the privilege of practice."

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Laurence A. Weinstein ('47) has been appointed by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction to serve on a special commission to make recommendations on reforming mathematics instruction in the public school system.

George A. Hardy ('49) has retired as vice president and legislative counsel for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance, a position he held since 1987. Mr. Hardy worked for Northwestern Mutual for 33 years.

Daniel Hildebrand ('64) has begun his term as President of the State Bar of Wisconsin. Mr. Hildebrand practices in Madison with Ross & Stevens.

David A. Hansher ('68) was sworn in last August as a Milwaukee County Circuit Judge. Mr. Hansher was a partner in the law firm of Deutch Hansher & Burns and a Milwaukee County Court Commissioner prior to his investiture.

Paul J. Cherner ('68) has joined Michael, Best & Friedrich's Chicago office as a partner in its Labor and Employment Law Practice Group.

Kristine G. Foate ('78) has been appointed general sales manager of WKTI radio in Milwaukee. Ms. Foate had served the station in a variety of capacities, most recently as its general manager.

David L. Charne ('78), practicing lawyer, actor and producer, adds author to his list of accomplishments. *Party Till You Die*, recently released by St. Martin's Press under the pseudonym David Charnee, is the first series of comic mysteries Mr. Charne has contracted to write. [In return for this notice, Dave has promised to include an aging but distinguished law school assistant dean in one of his books. Editor]

Terry Mead ('81), formerly a partner at Gust, Rosenfeld & Henderson, Phoenix, has opened his own practice concentrating on defamation and privacy issues, advertising, public records and commercial speech.

Susan Hedman (JD, '87, Ph.D., '89) has recently become an attorney for the National Wildlife Federation's Great Lakes Natural Resource Center and a Clinical Assistant Professor of Law at the University of

Michigan. She was formerly on the faculty of the University of Maryland.

Debra Quentel ('88), formerly an associate with D'Ancona & Pflaum in Chicago, has become the executive director of Lawyers for Creative Arts in Chicago.

John R. Austin ('88), an associate with the Milwaukee firm Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach, recently was a featured speaker at a seminar on practice and procedure before the Internal Revenue Service and the Wisconsin Department of Revenue.

Mark P. Murphy ('91) has become associated with the Milwaukee firm of Suran & Suran.

Dan L. Dooge ('91) has joined Lathrop & Clark in Madison. A former tax accountant, Mr. Dooge will concentrate in corporate and tax law.

Dane County Circuit Judge **Angela Bartell** ('71) recently officiated at what may be the largest wedding in the State of Wisconsin. (See photo.)



At half time in the recent UW-Western Illinois football game, Judge Bartell joined two loyal Badger fans in matrimony while 42,861 "guests" cheered. The happy couple was carried to the center of the field by the Bucky Wagon, a fire truck which normally transports the cheerleaders onto the field. After the ceremony, Athletic Director Pat Richter ('73) presented the happy couple with a gift on behalf of the department. The football team also presented its gift, coming back from a half time deficit to defeat the Leathernecks, 31-13.

Professor **Linda Greene** was elected to membership in the American Law Institute in June.

Professor **Lynn Lopucki's** book, the second edition of *Strategies for Creditors in Bankruptcy Proceedings*, was published by Little Brown & Company in July. Professor Lopucki is the keynote speaker for the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges' Annual Meeting in San Francisco, October 31. About 2,500 bankruptcy professionals will attend. He will again serve as a faculty member for the Federal Judicial Center's Workshops for Bankruptcy Judges in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Williamsburg, Virginia and Washington, D.C. Lopucki and Professor **William Whitford** continue reporting results of the National Science Foundation sponsored study of the bankruptcy reorganization of large, publicly held companies with the publication of two additional articles. "Venue Choice and Forum Shopping the Bankruptcy Reorganization of Large, Publicly Held Companies" was published in the *Wisconsin Law Review* in July. "Preemptive Cram Down" will be published in the *American Bankruptcy Law Journal* in October.

Professor **Patricia Williams** testified to the Senate against the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court. She spoke on behalf of the Center for Constitutional Rights. Her piece entitled "Blockbusting the Canon" appeared in the September/October issue of *Ms. Magazine*. In August she spoke to the Massachusetts ACLU on "The Bill of Rights: Limitation and Potential." In September and October she conducted a reading and booksigning of her recent book "The Alchemy of Race & Rights" at A Room of One's Own and at the Canterbury Bookstore.

Professor **Gerald Thain** was one of the participants in the American Law Institute-American Bar Association Conference on the Revised Uniform Commercial Code held in Philadelphia on September 12-14. On the Madison campus, he is serving as co-director of the University Roundtable Lecture Series and was appointed to the Board of Directors of the University Club. He was reappointed to another term on the Communications Committee of the State Bar of Wisconsin, the committee that serves as the editorial board of *The Wisconsin Lawyer* and also to the State Bar Committee on Legal Education and Bar Admission.

Clinical Professor **Louise Trubek** announces the establishment of a new consumer law clinic at the Center for Public Representation. The central theme of the clinic is to provide consumers with greater access to information about the products and services they use and to protect them against abusive practices so as to create greater equity in the relationship between consumers and business. Some of the issues the clinic will pursue will be abusive marketing practices, credit information abuse, telemarketing fraud, accessibility to public records, and a variety of other consumer issues.

Clinical Instructor **Stephen Meili** has been appointed director of the clinic. He received his J.D. from New York University and an LL.M. in advocacy from Georgetown where he worked as a clinical instructor at the Institute for Public Representation, focusing on consumer and environmental issues. Prior to coming to Wisconsin he was a partner in a plaintiff-side labor and employment law firm in Hartford, Connecticut.

Clinical Assistant Professor **E.J. Hunt**, of the Legal Defense Project was on the faculty of the Wisconsin Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers 6th Annual Conference and Seminar. "The Trial of a Sexual Assault Case: A Trial Skills Workshop." At the conference he was elected to the Board of Directors of WACDL and named co-chair of the organization's Indigent Defense Committee. In August he participated in the "Trial by Jury: The Lawyers Craft," sponsored by the Wisconsin Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Professor **Dirk Hartog** has received a joint appointment in the History Department. The appointment was made in recognition of his scholarly work in the discipline of history.

The Law School's East Asian Legal Studies Center was represented in Seoul, Korea, in April, 1991, when Professor **Charles Irish**, Director of the Center, delivered two papers to several academic and professional audiences. The papers were "An American Perspective on International Trade and GATT" and "Tax Reform in a Global Environment." The latter was co-authored with Susan Katcher ('90), the Assistant Director of the Center.

The East Asian Legal Studies Center co-sponsored the International Customs Academy, a 14-week teaching institute for



On October 18, 1991, the Law School hosted the fourth annual Thomas E. Fairchild Lecture. The lectureship was founded by former law clerks of Judge Fairchild ('37) of the US Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit. This year's guest speaker was Judge Harry T. Edwards of the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Judge Edwards spoke on "The Judicial Function and the Elusive Goal of Principled Decision Making."

professionals with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of China. Dean **Daniel Bernstine** presided at both the opening and closing ceremonies of the Academy, which were held in Taipei, Taiwan. Chuck Irish also was present at the ceremonies. Mr. Irish taught during the first week of the Academy, giving lectures on: An Introduction to International Trade-Economic Theories and Current Issues." Kojo Yelpaala (SJD, '85) and Gernot Stenger (LLM, '87) gave lectures, respectively, on "United States Antidumping and Countervailing Duties Law" and "Regulation of International Trade in the Member States."

In August, Prof. Irish also taught a course entitled "Tax Reform Issues in Newly Industrialized and Developing Countries" for the R.O.C.'s International Taxation Academy.

Also in August, the Center co-sponsored with the R.O.C. Ministry of Finance in Taipei and international conference on the tax treatment of non-profit organizations. Papers from nine countries were presented. Prof. Irish presented for the US, Carola Stenger (LLM, '90), a Giessen Exchange student, represented Germany. The papers of the conference were edited by Susan Katcher, who also attended the Conference.

I am certain that faithful readers of the Gargoyle are also faithful readers of Ann Landers. Then you will all have seen her column in the October 3rd issue of our local paper. Ann reprinted Sue Katcher's article from the Spring 1991 Gargoyle entitled: Taxes, Ann Landers, and the Law. Sue described how Prof. Chuck Irish and three of his students had helped a family who had failed to file tax returns for a number of years. Ann congratulated the University, Irish and the students.

It is good, occasionally, to receive some praise. Wearing my other hat, as placement director, praise is a scarce commodity this fall. Like most other law schools, our on-campus interviewing is down significantly this fall. As this avenue for job-hunting narrows, concern rises for third year students less than nine months from graduation. Emphasis now must be on confidence-building and creativity in the job search. Our efforts are nicely complemented by activities of the State Bar of Wisconsin. They have a mentoring program, tag-along with a lawyer, student membership encouraging networking, and both live and video-taped career option advice.

I can share the frustration of our students. The same market conditions that make it difficult for them have caused an unusual turnover not only in law school placement offices but also in law firm recruiting coordinators. Old working relationships have been wiped away and on-campus recruiting arrangements made last spring by one person are often interpreted by a new coordinator.

Of course this all takes place while the seasons change around the School. Many of you will remember how fall and spring weather poses problems for our buildings HVAC system. In mid-October we had 77 on one day and one-half inch of snow the next. Rooms are too cold one day and too hot the next.

It was also interesting to be here during the recent Supreme Court confirmation hearings. As I walked past the Student Lounge during the hearings my mind went back about twenty years. I remember so vividly that same Lounge packed with serious and intent students absorbed by televised speeches of President Nixon. And as you walked around the halls, snatches of conversation revealed not only the level of involvement in national events but also the diversity of student expression on these important issues. Plus que change, plus que mem choise.

Judge Tom Barland ('56) wrote to identify the mystery picture in the last issue. Tom remembered that he was the chairman of the Board of Directors and was chairing the meeting pictured. He spotted Dean George Bunn, Barbara Crabb, Irv Charne and Walter Raushenbush around the table. Also there, at the rear of the picture, was Dale Sorden.

The mystery picture here is a little different. How many of you recognize this ballplayer as a classmate or even as a fellow alum? Here is a hint: baseball is only a sideline for this mid-60's graduate.



49TH ANNUAL SPRING PROGRAM

Madison, Wisconsin

Friday & Saturday, May 1 - 2, 1992

Friday Evening

Benchers Society Dinner
(members and guests)

**Recognition of
Reunion Classes:**

1942, 1947, 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967,
1972, 1977, 1982

Saturday Luncheon
(all alumni and guests)

Featuring presentation of
the Distinguished Service Award

*Details and reservation forms will
be mailed by April 1*

Annual Meeting of the
Wisconsin Law Alumni Association

The Gargoyle invites alumni to send news of interest such as a change of status within a firm, a change of association, or selection to a position of leadership in the community or in a professional organization.

We also ask that you notify us of address changes and that you allow us to help you with your hiring needs.

Please fill out the appropriate cards and return them to:

WLAA
UW Law School
975 Bascom Mall
Madison, WI 53706

Alumni News

Name	Class
Address	
Telephone	
News or Comments	

Change of Address

Name	Class
Position, Firm	
Office Address	
Office Telephone	
Home Address	
Home Telephone	

Placement

Anticipated opening for third-☐, second-☐, and/or first-☐ year law students or experienced attorney ☐.

Date position(s) available

Employers name and address

Person to contact

Telephone

Please attach a job description if applicable.

- ☐ I am willing to serve as a resource or contact person in my area for School of Law students.
☐ Please list my request for an experienced attorney in the *Alumni Placement Bulletin*.

Submitted by

Class