

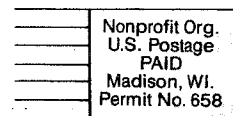
GARGOYLE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL FORUM



VOLUME XXIII NO. 3

University of Wisconsin Law School
236 Law Building
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Madison, WI 53706-1399



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VOLUME XXIII NUMBER 3

WINTER 1992/93

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Cover Photo: Theodore W. Brazeau in the 1960s

FROM THE DEAN

It is difficult to imagine this campus and city 125 years ago. In the fall of 1868, the University of Wisconsin, twenty years after its creation, began offering courses in the College of Law. Classes, however, began almost a mile off campus in the unfinished chambers of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Shortly after, this arrangement proved unsatisfactory and classes moved to a room on State Street above a saloon.



Dean Daniel O. Bernstine

Not until 1893, one hundred years ago, did the Law School find a permanent home at its current site on Bascom Hill. A century later we are looking forward to essentially our third building in the heart of this great campus.

Longevity alone would justify celebrating, but we have even greater reason to memorialize these anniversaries. We can be justifiably proud of how far our Law School has gone while remaining in one place!

When that first class took place there were fifteen white male students. The first faculty consisted of three Justices of the State Supreme Court plus Jarius Carpenter and

William Vilas, both local lawyers. However, women and minorities began joining the student body, faculty and staff early in our history, much earlier than at many of our prominent counterparts.

During the current school year, our Law School has almost 100 minority students, over 10 percent of our student body, and a record 37 first-year minority students. This spring our Legal Education Opportunity Program

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(LEO) celebrates its 25th anniversary. From a modest beginning, and with an infusion of alumni money over the years, the LEO program now attracts highly qualified

minority applicants from Wisconsin and around the country. Six minority faculty members not only serve as role models but, at the same time, they win plaudits for their teaching and research skills.

For many years our student body has included almost equal representation by men and women and the current school year is no exception. Margo Melli and Shirley Abrahamson were two of our early female faculty members. In recent years, however, additional women scholars have joined the faculty until we can boast of ten female colleagues with several more holding clinical faculty rank.

While on the subject of our faculty, some of you may wonder about the direction that our faculty is taking with the retirement of a number of our senior members such as Frank Remington, Margo Melli, Jim Jones, and Ted Finman, our most recent retirees. There is no reason for your concern. This Law School has always been an attractive location for the top legal scholars interested in teaching top students. While we will sorely miss our colleagues, new faculty members such as Beverly Moran, Jane Schachter, Richard Monette, Victoria Nourse and Ian Haney Lopez not only demonstrate our ability to meet the challenge of recruiting excellent replacements for our retiring "giants," but also further our self-appointed duty of achieving diversity at the same time. In fact, we have been so successful recruiting the best new law teachers that we constantly face the threat of raids by our prestigious peer institutions.

On March 27, the Benchers Society, a group of prominent alumni who have consistently supported the School with their talent and checkbooks, will meet for their annual dinner in the Old Reading Room of the Law Library. The guest speaker at the dinner will be Robert B. L. Murphy ('32) who you will find noted in the "Have You Heard" column in this issue. Bob is a particularly appropriate speaker for the Benchers. A Charter Bencher himself, honored by the Law School with its Distinguished Service Award in 1979, Bob's career spans almost half of the history of the

School. Furthermore, Bob's father, Lawrence B. Murphy, was a member of the Class of 1893, the first class to graduate from the original law building here on Bascom Hill.

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has become even more critical as the

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drops towards the 25 percent mark.

Between them they represent a century of outstanding service to the legal profession, the community, their clients and to the University which helped train them.

Benchers and other supporters have allowed us to remain an excellent law school. Private support, always necessary, has become even more critical as the amount of state tax support in our budget drops towards the 25 percent mark. Your contributions make the critical difference in providing scholarships for students, faculty research funds and travel and professional dues supplements for faculty and staff. I thank you, and your School thanks you.

"Public Service and Justice"

Randolph N. Stone ('75) is a Clinical Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School and former head of the 508-lawyer Cook County public defender office. In August he spoke to the incoming first-year class of law students at our annual Convocation. Professor Stone is also a member of the Board of Visitors of our Law School.

PROFESSOR RANDOLPH N. STONE
University of Chicago Law School

I was quite thrilled and honored when Dean Bernstine called and asked me to consider addressing you in this convocation. However, after being advised that the two primary factors for the section of the speaker were: (1) that the speaker be brief and (2) that the speaker speak for free, I was slightly less honored, but I am still thrilled to be here and to have this opportunity to talk with you.

As I prepared my remarks, I tried to remember what was said to my class at the convocation. I searched my memory and even called a few classmates. Not only had we no recollection about what was said, we couldn't remember even who said it. Finally, I realized that it wasn't faulty memory, but that in fact in 1972 there was no convocation. Therefore, I have an empty tablet upon which to write.

The theme of my remarks centers around the issue of public service and within the context of a question that I have been often asked throughout my career. The question how can I represent my client, is usually asked in terms of how can I defend someone that I know is guilty; someone that I know has committed a serious or a violent crime and may do it again. Today that type of question is also being raised in other areas of the law. It's being asked of lawyers who represent



From left: Professor James E. Jones, Jr., Randolph Stone and Dean Daniel Bernstine

environmental polluters, cigarette and alcohol manufacturers, rich white-collar criminals or powerful corporations whose interests may be adverse to societal values. My focus is on representing the urban, typically poor, African-American or Hispanic youth charged with crime.

Barbara Babcock, in her excellent article "Defending the Guilty," advances a number of reasons with labels. In summary, she lists the garbage collector's reason: Yes, it's dirty work but someone's got to do it. The adversary system can't work without advocates for both sides. The civil libertarian reason: In protecting the constitutional rights of criminal defendants we

are only protecting ourselves and the rights that we enjoy. Legalistic reason: There is a difference between legal and moral guilt. I have seen this dynamic in representing battered women who have killed their spouses in self-defense. These women often feel a tremendous sense of moral guilt but are not legally culpable for their actions. The political activist reason: The accused, especially the poor and minority, is usually also a victim of injustice. The social workers' reason, with an emphasis on human dignity: The accused are people entitled to receive the full panoply of constitutional rights. If poor and minority clients receive quality legal

services, it may help increase respect for the system and decrease anger and alienation. Humanitarian reason: We all have a duty to aid our fellow human beings in their times of great need. Finally, there's the egotist reason: Criminal defense work is interesting, exciting, intellectually challenging and winning is a great satisfaction given that the odds are always stacked heavily in favor of the State. In the D.C. Public Defender's office we had a battle cry of sorts: we said that the two sweetest words in the English language are not guilty.

Obviously, for me and for most of the lawyers that I know who are seriously involved in representing poor people accused of crime, there is a great deal of overlap. We are involved in this work for a combination of the reasons listed.

My mother has told me that she's not surprised that I represent the poor and the unpopular. She says that as a child I was always the friend of the stray cat and the underdog. My grandmother always wanted me to be a minister and at 85 I think she still has some hope that I may someday see the light. Actually, sometimes when I'm sitting in a jail or in a police station or in the bowels of a prison with a very desperate, scared and lonely client, I feel close to a spiritual experience.

My inclination is both personal and political. I have two teenagers, a son and a daughter, and I know that the number one cause of death for African-American men between the ages of 15 and 24 is murder. I know that one out of every four African-American men between the ages of 17 and 29 is either in jail, prison, on parole or on probation. According to a recent report, in Washington, D.C. on any given day 43 percent of the African-American men under age 35 in that city are either in jail, in prison, on parole or probation, or waiting trial in a criminal case. Today, we have over one million people locked up in jail and prisons in the United States of America. That's double the number in the last ten years and triple the number since 1975. Our incarceration rate leads the world. There are more African-American men in jails and prisons as we sit here today than there are in colleges and professional schools. The U.S. incarcerates Black men at a rate of four times

that of South Africa's rate for Black women. A pregnant African-American or Hispanic woman found with drugs in her system, in some jurisdictions today, is more likely to be prosecuted than treated.

At the same time, when I look at the legal profession, I am concerned that of the 800,000 or so lawyers in the United States, less than 8 percent are concerned

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with criminal law and less than 1 percent represent the indigent accused. Moreover, many of our legal institutions have failed to recognize and act on the need to diversify. For example, of the 700 partners in the top five law firms in Chicago less than a half dozen are African-American. Further, many of our major law schools have been less than successful in diversifying their faculties. At Chicago, I am the first and only African-American permanent faculty member in over 40 years. In contrast, I am proud of the strides that the University of Wisconsin has taken. This Law School is now a leader among all the major law schools in the country in terms of its commitment as well as action in attracting faculty members of color.

My point in discussing the criminal justice system and the legal profession is that I want to see my son and daughter and others like them to have a better chance for entry and success in the legal profession or any other profession than to be murdered, prosecuted or incarcerated. Although my comments may suggest some criticism of the legal profession, I want you to know that I love the legal

profession because of the opportunities and possibilities of change that exist through the law. Opportunities to change the course of human events and equally as important, the opportunity of making a difference in one person's life.

About 10 years ago or more I was involved in a death penalty case in Chicago where two African-American men were accused of the murder of two white businessmen on the northside of the city. The case went to trial and the jury deliberated for several days but could not reach a verdict. It turned out that the jury was hung, eleven for guilty and one not guilty. The juror who had held out for not guilty was the only African-American on the jury; an elderly man, who tracked me down some weeks after the trial to tell me he felt that there was something that just wasn't right about the case. He didn't know what it was but he just couldn't be convinced to vote guilty. He talked about how the jury deliberation process was so emotional and about the racist comments made during the process. A few months later the case went to trial a second time. This time we got lucky and had a much more diverse panel, but again the jury could not reach a verdict. I learned that the vote was 7 to 5 for acquittal, there were four African-Americans on the jury. At the third trial, the prosecutors excluded each and every minority member from the jury pool, we wound up with an all-white jury and both defendants were convicted and sentenced to death.

During the jury selection process at the third trial, I had objected to the prosecutorial exclusion of blacks from the jury pool, but this was prior to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Batson, holding that exclusion of African-Americans on the basis of race from jury service was unconstitutional. In responding to my argument, the trial judge noted that the law did not require him to limit the prosecutor's use of race as a basis of exclusion. And I, of course, replied that the law is not static but living and breathing and subject to change. In any event, he overruled my motion, but on appeal the convictions were reversed on other grounds by the Illinois Supreme Court. The defendants were tried a fourth time, I was not involved in the fourth trial, again a hung

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jury; finally at the fifth trial, new evidence surfaced and a courageous judge acquitted both the defendants. They had been imprisoned a total of seven years, almost half on death row. But they are both out now and living productive lives. One is a minister and counsels prison inmates and those recently released from prison.

Of course the issue of race and the death penalty is one that I am sure many of you are aware. There are now over 2,400 people on death row in the United States, 40 percent are African-American men, despite being less than 6 percent of the population in the United States. All the studies suggest that the primary criteria for determining who is sentenced to death is the race of the victim. In other words, if the victim is white and the defendant is black, the odds of being sentenced to death are quite high. Parenthetically, a Stanford Law Review article catalogued some 350 cases of individuals convicted of capital crimes, later proved innocent or with new evidence reversing their convic-

tions or modifying the sentences. For some, the proof came too late.

A few years ago in Washington, I tried what the judge kept telling me was a simple case, and I suppose in some sense, it was a simple case. My client was charged with the unlawful use of a weapon. He had been arrested inside a small convenience store with a revolver in his hand. The clerk observed him walking down the aisle with this gun and called the police. The police arrived quickly and arrested him as he was standing near the counter with the gun. Several lawyers worked on the case and the client had insisted on going to trial. Other lawyers had urged him to take a plea bargain: he had been offered probation with a short period of incarceration in exchange for a plea of guilty. The client, as a matter of principle, would not accept the plea offer and insisted that the case go to trial. Somehow I wound up with the case. After talking to the client and investigating the situation, we agreed to go to trial.

The client's story was that he had been in a fight, somebody had pulled a gun on him, he had grabbed the gun and run into the store, hoping to convince the proprietor to call the police. Of course there were problems with the case: there were no witnesses to the fight, the client had a prior record, he was inarticulate, nervous, in fact, scared to death. It was doubtful whether he would make a good witness in his own behalf. We filed several pre-trial motions, spent a lot of time with the client, selected a jury and proceeded to trial. At the close of all the evidence, the jury went out to deliberate. The judge called me to the bench and proceeded to critique my conduct during the trial. He chided me, stating again that although this was a simple case, I had treated it as though it was a death penalty case. He thought I was taking the matter far too seriously, given that he had many more important cases on his calendar. He felt I had wasted valuable courtroom time and was very disturbed that I would devote so much energy to this case when he also knew that I had what he perceived to be much more serious matters in my caseload. Little did he know that I treated his critique as a supreme compliment.

I recalled an event shortly after I had

graduated from law school and was working in an experimental public defender office in Chicago. I had gone home for the weekend and had met an old close friend who asked me what kind of work I was doing. I told him I had just started practicing and was handling some very small cases, minor misdemeanors, etc. He replied very dramatically, that he was disappointed in me; he told me that there are no small cases, there are only small lawyers. And, of course he was right, because to the accused each case and each day in court is very important, sometimes having a profound impact on the rest of their lives.

When the jury came back in the gun case with a not guilty verdict, my client broke down and cried in open court. The judge called me back to the bench and apologized for his remarks. I knew my friend would appreciate the time and energy devoted to a "very simple" case.

Perhaps Clarence Darrow said it best:

Today, there is no shortage of

challenges for those of us in

the legal profession. I believe

it was Oliver Wendell Holmes

who stated that: "Those of

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the profession, must involve

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the times."

Strange it may seem, I grew to like to defend men and women charged with crime. It soon came to be something more than the winning or losing of a case. I sought to learn why one goes one way and another takes an entirely different road. I became vitally interested in the causes of human conduct. This meant more than the quibbling with lawyers and juries, to get or keep money for a client so that I could take part of what I won or saved for him. I was dealing with life, with its hopes and fears, its aspirations and despairs. With me it was going to be the foundation for motive and conduct and adjustments for human beings, instead of blindly talking of hatred and vengeance, and that subtle, indefinable quality that men call "justice" and of which nothing really is known.

Speaking of Clarence Darrow, when you think of great lawyers, who comes to your mind? I think of Thurgood Marshall, a lawyer devoted to the pursuit of justice and equality. I think of Archibald Cox, a lawyer who placed principle first, I think of Nelson Mandela, I think of Marion Wright Edelman, I think of Clarence Darrow, all lawyers with a social conscience, lawyers searching for the meaning and implementation of justice. Today, there is no shortage of challenges for those of us in the legal profession. I believe it was Oliver Wendell Holmes who stated that: "Those of you who aspire to greatness in the profession, must involve yourselves in the agonies of the times."

Now, I am not suggesting that you all rush out and become criminal defense lawyers or prosecutors or civil rights lawyers, legal services lawyers, or lawyers for the poor. Certainly I hope that some of you will, but this is not my point. We desperately need lawyers in corporations, in private practice, with solo, small and big firms, in government service, in the judiciary and in legal education, with a social conscience—lawyers committed to social justice. The issue, then, is not who you represent, or where you work, or how much money you make, but rather what are your values and whether or not you

are searching for the connection between your values and the practice of law. It is important for all of us to continue to

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search for that connection. You are fortunate to have excellent examples and role models right here on your faculty: Frank Remington, Louise Trubek, Linda Greene, Herman Goldstein, Shirley Abrahamson and many others. And of course, the Godfather: Professor James Jones.

Judge Harry T. Edwards, in his thoughtful essay, "A Lawyers' Duty To Serve The Public Good," noted that for many law students today, the view of the legal profession as a dual responsibility to both serve the client and the public good is often confused by the time of graduation. He stated that many graduates view their degrees as if they were M.B.A.'s as

opposed to J.D.'s. He suggests that the obligation to serve the public should impel a lawyer to participate meaningfully in the formulation of societal decisions and that because of a lawyer's special skills and status, opportunities for such participation are easy to find: with bar associations, legal aid groups, school boards, in politics, legislative activity, and even with your influential clients. Therefore, outside the work place as well as inside, lawyers owe to society more than just billable hours.

Finally, I would like to close with a short reading from Judge Leon Higginbothams' "Open Letter to Justice Clarence Thomas." I encourage you to read the entire letter published in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review. He ends the letter by stating:

"You, however, must try to remember that the fundamental problems of women, minorities, and powerless have not all been solved simply because you have 'moved on up' from Pin Point, Georgia, to the Supreme Court. ...You were born into injustice, tempered by the hard reality of what it means to be poor and black. You have found a door newly cracked open and you escaped. I trust you shall not forget that many who preceded you and many who follow you have found, and will find, the door of equal opportunity slammed in their faces through no fault of their own. And I also know that time and the tides of history often call out of men and women qualities that even they did not know lay within them. And so, with hope to balance my apprehensions, I wish you well as a thoughtful and worthy successor to Justice Marshall in the ever ongoing struggle to assure equal justice under law for all persons."

To those of you for whom the door to legal education has been opened either through merit, privilege, luck, or through the efforts of others—the struggle awaits you and I am confident you will rise to the occasion.

Thank you.

Foley & Lardner Gift Honors 150th Anniversary

In honor of their 150th Anniversary, Foley & Lardner, headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and one of the nation's 25 largest law firms, has made a gift to the Law School of more than \$550,000. The gift will be recognized by the creation of the Foley & Lardner Courtroom, a state-of-the-art teaching facility to be built as part of the Law School's \$15 million expansion and remodeling program.

Foley & Lardner and the Law School have had a long and symbiotic relationship. UW graduates make up the largest share of the firm's 450 lawyers while Foley alumni like W. Lawrence Church have given up practice in favor of full time teaching at the Law School. Dozens of current Foley lawyers take some of their time to lecture in courses at the School or as faculty in our General Practice Course. The next president of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, John Skilton ('68) is a partner in the Madison office of the firm. Skilton follows Marvin Klitsner ('42), David Beckwith ('52) and William Willis ('52) as Foley partners who have served the School in this important manner.

In receiving Foley & Lardner's gift, Dean Daniel Bernstine said, "The gift will help us maintain the quality of our educational experience for our law students seeking to learn trial tactics and procedures. It will help us keep pace with the other top law schools around the country." Thomas G. Ragatz, a Madison partner and member of the firm's national management committee noted, "The Foley & Lardner Courtroom enables us to contribute to the future education of attorneys serving Wisconsin and the nation."

Bernard Kubale ('55), Foley's chief executive, presented the firm's gift to Dean Bernstine at a reception honoring their 150th anniversary in November. John Skilton's remarks delivered at the reception and which highlight the long and mutually beneficial relationship between firm and School, are printed below.

REMARKS BY JOHN S. SKILTON
at the 150th Anniversary
Celebration of Foley & Lardner
November 16, 1992

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this occasion, of course, is to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the founding of Foley & Lardner. And we choose to celebrate it with a major gift to the Law School—for a new courtroom as part of the new addition. For reasons which I hope to be able to explain, this is altogether fitting and proper.

Because Foley & Lardner is the largest firm in the state, one would expect to find a fair number of U.W. Law Graduates within its ranks. And there are: of the 202

lawyers in our Milwaukee office, 42 graduated from the Law School; of the 44 lawyers in the Madison office, 22 graduated from the Law School. And we have U.W. law graduates in several of our other offices. By far, the UW Law School is responsible for the greatest share of our lawyers. It has been a vital resource to our firm.

Other facts suggest a strong link between our firm and the Law School: for example, ten partners of Foley & Lardner served as editors-in-chief of the *Law Review*. Indeed, Leon Foley—probably our first UW law graduate—was editor-in-chief at the time of the first issue of the *Law Review* (1920–22). The current editor-in-chief, Greg Monday, will join our ranks next September—and we also lay claim to several distinguished faculty members as

alumni: Richard Effland, Jake Beuscher and Larry Church.

Now I am unable by dint of personal experience to trace the full interconnection of a law firm which is 150 years old with a Law School which in 1993 will be 125 years old. But I will attempt, with Pat Brady's assistance, to gloss over the past 50 years hopefully to explain, in part, why the firm, including this list of donors, is so pleased to make what we hope will be a significant contribution to the next 50 years of law graduates. If many of these remarks seem to be overly personal, my apologies; but that is the only way I can tell this story.

The strength of the link between these two institutions was first brought home to me in 1970. Leon Foley, the person who is credited with having had the vision of

creating a national firm, was then nearing the end of his career. At the time, he was in the office only rarely, as he was no longer directly servicing clients. I had just joined the firm, and as the youngest U.W. law graduate, I was assigned the responsibility of shepherding the U.W. recruits.

This fall, Jim Clark, who was then editor-in-chief of the *Law Review*, interviewed. Soon after he arrived he told me that he had an appointment with Mr. Foley, explaining that the 50th Commemorative Edition of the *Law Review* would include an interview of its first editor-in-chief. And sure enough, at 9:15 a.m., I got a call from Mr. Foley's secretary, Miss Seibel, telling me that I was to promptly escort Mr. Clark to Mr. Foley's office.

In 1970 our firm was located in the old First Wisconsin building at 735 W. Water Street. We had grown considerably during the 1960's—from roughly 20 lawyers to over 80 lawyers—and our office layout reflected this growth: the senior lawyers were on the 15th floor; the middle-level lawyers were on the 14th floor; and most of the rest of us, i.e., those who were hired since 1960, were on the 13th floor.

Now, I had never met Mr. Foley. Indeed, I had not so much as set foot in his office. And thus it was of no small concern to me that when we first met, Mr. Foley had some way of differentiating his loyal associate from a mere recruit. In any event, with a sense of some trepidation, Jim and I undertook what Jim did not know was an extremely delicate mission.

I led Jim up the stairway from the 13th to the 14th—ascending toward the 15th—when much to my relief, a distinguished looking white-haired gentleman dressed in a black suit and bow-tie, appeared to be meeting us at the top of the steps. Feeling a sense of relief—and saying to myself, "What a nice gesture"—I extended my hand and said something like: "Mr. Foley, I presume." He started to laugh and responded: "Hell no, I'm his chauffeur."

Now Jim claims to have been cognizant of this somewhat embar-

assing event—at the time. But if he was, all I can say is that it is more a comment on him than me, as he accepted our offer!

II. THE 1930'S AND 1940'S

Vern Swanson served as editor-in-chief in 1930-31. He was thereafter to serve the firm with distinction for over 50 years.

In an early contracts class in his first year, he was asked by the legendary Professor, Herbie Page, how the case under discussion "got into court." Vern, more concerned about the substance of the case, was not able to give a good answer. Page asked, "Mr. Swanson, why are you in law school?" To which Vern replied, "Because I want to be a lawyer and practice law." Said Page, "Mr. Swanson, it would be better for you to become a plumber or carpenter."

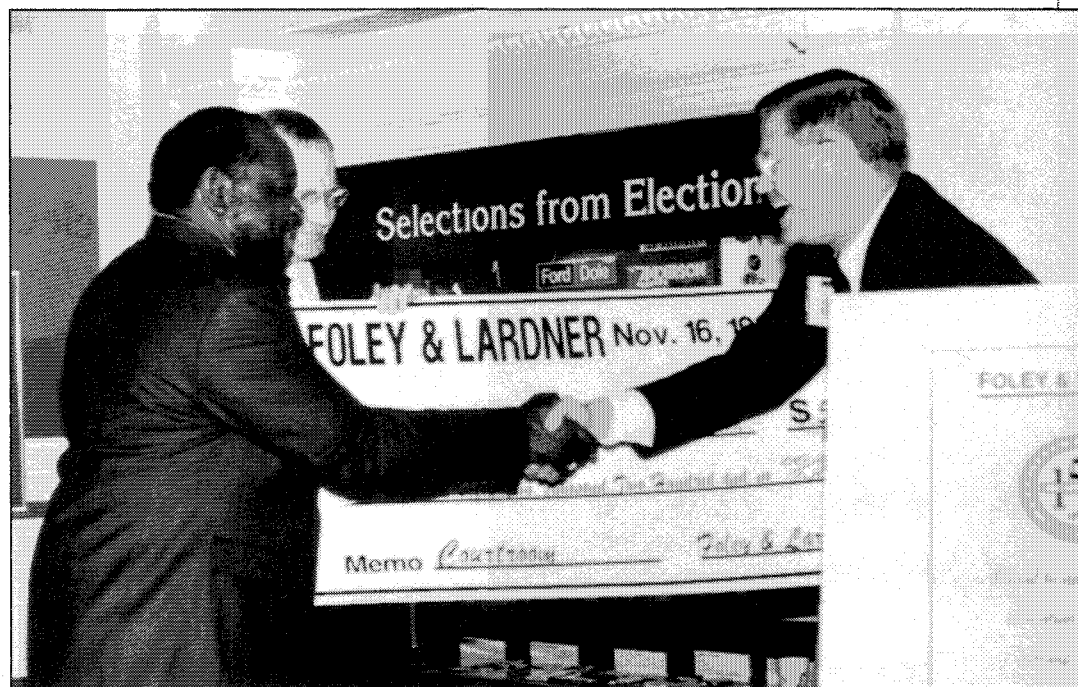
However, at the end of that first year, Professor Page obviously had a different view of Vern. He gave him a high grade—a 97—and asked him to become his research assistant: 30 hours a week, .50/hour—a much better-than-average job in those days. Vern also met his wife Florence through that connection. She had a job doing secretarial work for Page.

In the 1940's the Law School produced some of our most distinguished graduates: Marv Klitsner, Joe Barnett and Pat Brody—lawyers who were among the leaders of the firm and the broader legal community for the most of the past 40 years.

I believe that to this day Marv Klitsner has the highest graduating average in the history of Law School. The story goes—perhaps apocryphal—the best ones usually are—that Marv gave a surprising answer to Professor Page in one of his classes and Professor Page responded, "No, Mr. Klitsner, you are wrong. However, if you were to tell me that the sun rises in the west, I would get up tomorrow and check."

I must tell you, having worked intensively with Marv for the first seven years of my practice life, that I often felt that I was checking to see whether the sun rose in the west—and I often found that it did!

When Jake Beuscher learned that Pat Brody had been hired by the firm, he told Pat: "I'll tell you about an experience I had so that if it happens to you, you won't be discouraged." He said he had done an early memo for one of the



Dean Daniel Bernstine receives the ceremonial check from Thomas Ragatz and David Walsh.



Former chancellor Donna Sbalala and John Skilton

lawyers at the firm. (In those days they were typed on heavy, quality paper. There were to be no type-over or misspellings, and all cases cited were represented as being ready for automatic transfer into a brief or opinion.) The memo was returned, with several red-penciled changes, and a curt direction to do it over. Jake did, only to realize more red-penciling. Jake reddid it, then took it into the lawyer and said, "I guess I'm not doing a very good job," or words to that effect. The lawyer replied, "Oh, don't worry about having to redo a memo. Three times is nothing. Once I had to do one over seven times ... so don't worry until you get up to seven."

Now Pat recounts this story, but I wish to footnote it. For I also had the real privilege of working with Pat throughout the time I was in Milwaukee, and I would say I usually did at least seven drafts for him, and that, regardless, he always worried!

III. THE 1950'S

My family first came to Madison in 1951: My father had made the acquaintance of Willard Hurst while serving in the Department of the Navy during World War II. He was hired when Professor Page retired. He then commenced a relationship with the Law School which lasted until he passed away last summer.

In the early 1950's Madison had less than 100,000 population. The square was the center of activity. Bus fare was a nick-

el; and everybody took the bus. Midvale Boulevard marked the western-most boundary. I bought my first pair of winter boots at Klitsner's Men's Wear (Marv's family store); and my family bought our first couch at Frautschi Furniture. (My dad called it the "Frautschi Couchie"). And I vaguely recall discussions about something called a convention center.

The campus too looked quite different. Across the way, there was no Memorial Library: "temporary" quonset huts, left over from the war, stood at the site. There were fewer than 15,000 students, and everything west of Babcock Hall was farmland. The commerce building was just being erected.

My memories of my trips to the Law School as a youngster are vivid. The Law School then consisted of an old red-brick Victorian-style building with an ugly gargoyle on top, and a "new" attached library wing. My dad's first office was in the lower level of the stacks, just a few steps down from the main part of the building. I remember being concerned about wandering too far into the stacks, for fear of getting lost. (I still have that problem today.) But the main part of the building was even more interesting to a 7-year-old: creaky wood floors; oak staircases; high ceilings; and the musty smell of old law books. I swear it had bats.

Now, in fact, the class of 1952 was an important one to the firm: it hired three members from that class: (1) Bill Willis, who was editor-in-chief; (2) Lyman Precourt and Dave Beckwith, all of whom have had distinguished careers with the firm. In addition to their service to the firm, both Bill and Dave served on the Law School Alumni Board. (Dave later served on the University Board of Regents—as our partner Mike Grebe does today.)

Now with apologies to both, in my mind Dave is a latter-day Herbie Page. Thus, I will hypothesize—as distinct from "apocryphize"—a meeting between me and Dave in 1952:

Beckwith: "State your name, son."

Skilton: "John Skilton, Mr. Beckwith."

Beckwith: "What do you want to be when you grow up, son?"

Skilton: "A lawyer, Mr. Beckwith."

Beckwith: "Well, son, if you want to practice law in my firm, you'd better get your socks up!"

Now, I remind you, that conversation did not occur in 1952.

The class of 1955 has also greatly contributed to the success of our firm. Bernie Kubale has been our managing partner since the early 1980's. John Collins was an important part of our litigation team until his untimely death in 1973.

IV. THE 1960'S

I enrolled as an undergraduate at the University in 1962. At that time the campus was a sea of flat tops, penny loafers and button-down shirts. But the Vietnam war was to change all that. By 1965 the campus was in a turmoil: protests; shut-downs; mace and trashing. Paul Soglin led the charge. The city was divided—and angry.

In 1963 the old red-brick law building was torn down. From the class of 1963, the firm again took three lawyers: Tim Frautschi, Jim Huber and Larry Church. In 1965 the "new" law building was first occupied. Dave Hase was editor-in-chief at the time.

I entered the Law School in the fall of 1966. A most memorable event on my first day was a luncheon for the first-year class: a Judge by the name of Thomas E. Fairchild was the honored guest. (I confess, I did not quite appreciate who he was on that day.) Judge Fairchild, too, is an alumnus of Foley & Lardner (then, Miller, Mack and Fairchild). Indeed, we recently prevailed on him to give the keynote address at our 150th Anniversary celebration in Milwaukee. And most importantly to me, I was privileged to serve as his law clerk upon graduation in 1969.

Now I had the typical problems of most Madison residents when considering my job alternatives: I didn't want to leave—particularly not to go to that dirty industrial city 70 miles down the road. Moreover, I had worked for two summers in a Madison firm, in which Tom Ragatz was a partner. Indeed, I had prevailed on Tom to move my admission to the Bar.

When I informed Tom of my decision to join Foley & Lardner he said: "John you

never know; you may well decide to return." I'm sure I thought something like, "When the sun rises in the west."

V. THE 1970'S

When I joined the firm I was the 82nd lawyer. My time was fully consumed working with Marv Klitsner, David Beckwith, Pat Brody, John Collins, Tim Frautschi and Jim Huber—all excellent lawyers—all Wisconsin graduates. Tom Hurst, Willard's son, joined us in 1971. (He now teaches law at the University of Florida, Gainesville.) I felt quite at home.

In 1973 the firm moved to the new First Wisconsin Center at the end of Wisconsin Avenue, occupying the top three floors. Our Madison office took off when it was joined, in 1978, by Tom Ragatz.

During the 70's the firm greatly benefited from the addition of a number of outstanding Wisconsin law graduates: e.g., Jim Clark, Rick Weiss, Dave Hase, Ron Wawrzyn, Mike Gehl, Ralf Boer and Bob Binder. ... While the Law School added the notorious "Band-Aid" addition to the library.

VI. THE 1980'S

The 1980's was a decade of unprecedented growth for our law firm. We

expanded to occupy six floors on the First Wisconsin Center. By the time the decade ended the firm had offices in 11 cities, including five Florida locations. Through the hard work of Ralf Boer, amongst others, we also stuck our toe into the international legal waters. Around 1990, we crossed the 400 lawyer line. Today Foley & Lardner is one of the 25 largest law firms in the country, undoubtedly taking Leon Foley's dream further than even he envisioned.

The Madison office, too, continued to grow. I returned in 1983. In 1986 we merged with the Walsh, Walsh, Sweeney & Whitney firm, which, dramatically increased our presence in the community. as I previously noted, today the Madison office has 44 lawyers, 22 of whom are Wisconsin graduates.

The City of Madison, too, has changed dramatically. It soon will be pushing past 200,000 in population. It now has a "real" beltline. No one knows where the west side ends. Bus fare is now one dollar—but few care because even fewer ride the bus. The square has been virtually abandoned by all but the government, bankers, lawyers and stockbrokers. And regrettably, both Klitsner's Men's Wear and Frautschi

Furniture are no longer in business.

But, recently we approved something called the Wright Center; and re-elected a Republican for Congress; and Paul Soglin is mayor and pro business—go figure!

The campus now serves over 40,000 students; there is a south campus; and a west campus; and two unions; and only vestiges of a few remaining quonset huts. I believe I am seeing flat-tops, penny loafers and button-down shirts again. And soon there will be a spanking-new, multi-million dollar business school.

But the Law School hasn't changed—at least not enough. Its physical facilities are essentially what they were in 1965. Its faculty, although still outstanding, is not only underpaid, but hard-pressed to hire new members. In order to keep it together, the Dean is constantly playing with troublesome issues like "leave balance" and "interdepartmental parity"—not to mention legislative indifference.

There is simply not enough money to go around; and overused "band-aid" solutions are wearing thin. There are issues which have also concerned the Law School's alumni boards, on which I have served since 1980. They are issues which must be addressed.

VII. CONCLUSION

I hope I have at least touched upon why this law firm has reason to be loyal to, and concerned about, this Law School. Fully fifty years of our firm's history—indeed, its virtual history—is inextricably intertwined with, and has been greatly influenced by, the Law School and its faculty.

We are hopeful that this gift will be meaningful in and of itself, but, perhaps more importantly, will be an integral part of greater goals: the funding of a new addition, and the facilitation of the continued delivery of outstanding legal teaching services for the next 50 years.

We are pleased to link the celebration of our 150th birthday with the delivery of this gift.



Dean Bernstine greets Bernard Kubale, Chief Executive Partner at Foley and Lardner.

William Shernoff ('62) Funds Consumer Law Project

William Shernoff ('62), practicing from Claremont, California, but with a national reputation in the fields of ERISA and insurance bad-faith litigation, has funded The Consumer Law Project at the Law School. His gift of \$250,000 aids the Law School's clinical program at The Center for Public Representation and funds the Consumer Law Professorship, a chair Associate Dean Gerald Thain has been chosen to fill.

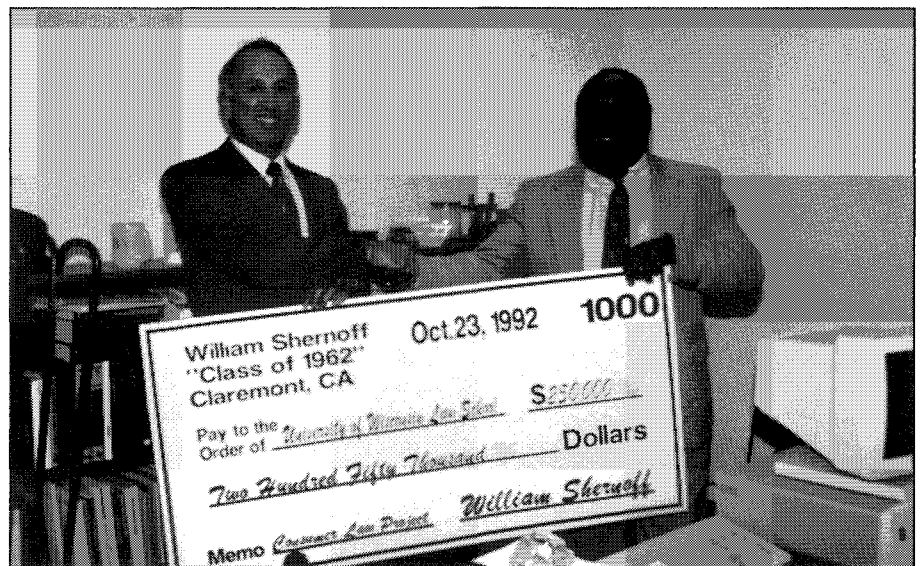
In addition, Shernoff's gift will be used to bring in nationally recognized consumer law experts to visit with our students and faculty. The first such visitor was Ralph Nader whose remarks are printed below.

Shernoff grew up in Crivitz, Wisconsin, where his father practiced law. In 1975 he was selected as Los Angeles Trial Lawyer of the Year and has served on the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California. A past president of the California Trial Lawyers Association, Shernoff has contributed articles to numerous legal publications.

REMARKS BY RALPH NADER

On the Occasion of the Commencement of The Consumer Law Project at The University of Wisconsin Law School
October 23, 1992
Madison, Wisconsin

We are gathered here today at the commencement of The Consumer Law Project because William Shernoff, Dean Daniel Bernstine and others had the vision, means and determination to recognize a large vacuum in the practice of law for the benefit of our country's largest constituency—the consumers. Both the law and law school curricula reflect the balance of powers in society. They change when these balances change—to wit, the expansion of laws of civil rights and environment and labor. The same reflection has occurred whenever organized consumers flexed their muscles as they did in the Sixties and early Seventies when a sizeable number of consumer protection laws—affecting motor vehicles, drugs, food, credit, household products, warranties, energy, information access, ten-



William Shernoff presents his contribution to Dean Bernstine

ants, low income home buyers and patients—were passed by federal and state governments.

Nonetheless, both economic rewards and tradition have impeded the necessary flowering of consumer law courses and seminars at Law Schools. The economic rewards are in other fields, most notably

the varieties of corporate, property and tax law. And, the tradition reflects the experience of law professors, the job market and the attentions of the judiciary, especially the appellate courts.

When confronted with demonstrated importance and need, however, Law Schools are not barred from exposing



Ralph Nader

themselves to foresight and leadership in developing the instruments as well as proposed rights/remedies for consumer power and justice.

A consumer perspective of the law tests the marketplace for its impact on the health, safety and economic well-being of all people. Unlike a seller's perspective of the law, which relates heavily on the means of an economy, a consumer perspective weighs in on the ends of an economy. Since the impacts by the consumer on the seller's behavior—that is, their environmental output, their technological effect, their governmental influence and, of course, their market determinations—are more than aggregate dollars, the judging of sellers' activities by consumer standards embraces a far more profound qualitative evaluation of an economy's performance than the dollar yardstick that sellers have preferred to judge themselves by throughout history.

In a few words, sellers' law involves means for an economy; consumers' law involves the ends of an economy. Is it not long overdue, given the rich empirical materials and the lessons of legal and economic history, for Law Schools to gravitate toward the profound and not tilt so heavily

ly on the derivatives of marketplace and governmental behavior?

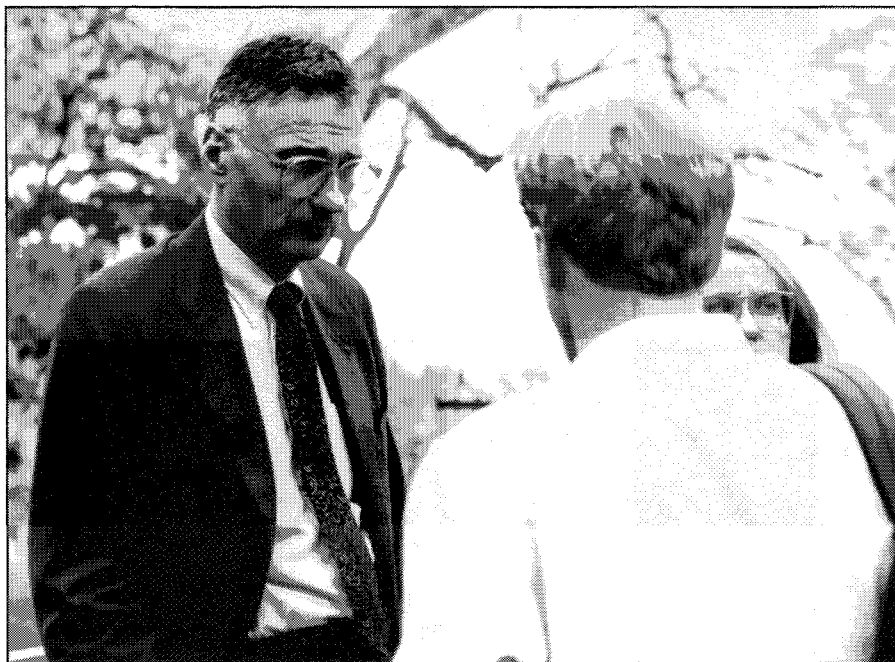
What with the expansion of global corporations transcending national boundaries, the increasing intrusion of trade agreements on domestic law, the proliferation of technologies undisciplined by legal standards, the systematic non-enforcement of consumer laws, the narrowing of consumer access to justice, the convergence of corporate governments with political governments, the relentless complexity of seller-buyer transactions, and the emergence of powerful potential tools for consumer protection from computers to public procurement, the need for a wider orientation and response at law schools seems plain. Beyond the retail emphasis of landlord-tenant law, commercial and tort law, beyond the unfortunately constricted consumer practices of legal services attorneys, lies the great, challenging frontiers of wholesale law, of mechanisms for buyers banding together to pursue both marketplace advantages as well as legal remedies. If the information, the tools, and the remedies are there — clear, present, accessible and inviting — the people who pay the final bills, who receive the final impacts of economic

activity and who seek finer standards of living, will produce more rigorous market feedbacks, negotiations, and, in the public arena, will demand the law and order that foresees and forestalls, in addition to dispensing individual justice.

Given its broad and often uncharted terrain, consumer law has been short on theory and shorter of practitioners. To be sure, in years past, the law that was "short, nasty, brutish and short"—to recall Hobbes—was not called consumer law, nor should it have been. It should have been described as consumer-impairment law. In the fifties at Harvard Law School, the course titled Landlord-Tenant law rarely seemed to get to the tenant. The rights of tenants today, developed to no small degree by the advocacy of legal services attorneys, are leagues ahead of the judicially backed 'leases of adherence' inflicted by landlords and their lawyers upon tenants who usually had no lawyers.

Now comes the Consumer Law Project at this Law School where students and faculty can engage both the law's conscience and the law's rigor and know it will be law as if people mattered, law that shapes raw, overweening and often times very cruel power so that people's lives can be healthier, safer, more economically sustainable, law that gives voice and redress to the voiceless. To know that law can facilitate the emergence of systems, of institutions, of media, of collaborative bargaining that will preserve and extend both the integrity of earnings and the human environment is to revel in intellectual challenge and excitement without sinking into sophistry, and a footnote cosmetology.

The more justice there is for consumers, the more prosperous is the economy in its fullest definition of quality, and not only purchasing power. The corporatists would have us believe otherwise against the recollections of history. As air bag technology—so long opposed by the auto industry, teaches us, consumer justice is economically efficient in reducing costly externalities, enhances productivity of industrial impacts on society, and, to be sure, is life-saving and injury preventing. Consumer justice—whether achieved through accessible information or mobilization—makes the insurance industry



Ralph Nader speaks with students at reception

pay attention to fair dealing and loss prevention, the food industry to offer more nutrition, the tobacco industry to retreat toward oblivion and the banking industry to engage in community reinvestment. Consumer justice can clarify the costs of differing energy technologies from a consumer perspective that extend to future generations, and bring renewable and efficient energy modes to the forefront. Consumer justice works through many different forums, many different techniques from advocacy to drafting to litigating to organizing to the use of all tools of democratic action.

The plan for The Consumer Law Project is modest, due to available resources, but grand in its horizons and the sheer systemic sweep of its conception. It can expand in coming years to be a shaping architect of state, national and international

structures for consumer justice and a training ground for the future innovations in this important area concerning the laws of livelihoods.

The discussions leading to the Project, of which I and my colleague, John Richard, were privileged to play a part, conceived of the following systemic-sensitive vectors that could expand: (1) issuing an annual state of the consumer report that integrates the bigger picture with specific empirical analyses; (2) bringing more faculty time into this field and creating new course work; (3) affording students actual experience in consumer law practice both with and without clients to make clear that there are roles for both attorneys and lawyers here; (4) issuing educational releases and reports to the general public as well as to professional constituencies; (5) reaching out to the citizen groups and

disciplines who work along the continuum of consumer justice; and (6) making a conscious effort to induce emulation by other law schools.

The Wisconsin Law School's Consumer Law Project launches on sturdy feet. At the consumer clinic lodged in the Center for Public Representation, the topics for advocacy will include, among others:

- Developing consumer check-off proposals.
- Developing proposals to increase standing to sue.
- Developing proposals to direct fluid recoveries toward consumer advocacy programs.
- Developing proposals to broaden class action rights.
- Developing proposals to increase intervenor funding.
- Developing criteria with which to evaluate the performance of government consumer affairs programs.

The students would engage in litigation, as well as administrative and legislative advocacy on behalf of consumers."

As J. Willard Hurst might teach us, there is a lengthy tradition at the Law School that looks at the law a little more as a service to humanity, than many other law schools whose vocational emphasis has reached an extreme stage. A solid foundation tends to permit a larger and more stable edifice to be constructed. May it so be with the initiative that you are commencing today. May your students of the day always strive to become the leaders of tomorrow—leaders that produce more leaders stretching to the ends of the earth with the refreshing justice its tormented condition so urgently needs.

Thank you.

J. Edgar Hoover Scholarship to Law School

Henry W. Curran, Jr., National Secretary of the Former Agents of the FBI Foundation, has informed the Law School that it will receive one of six 1992 J. Edgar Hoover Memorial \$2,500 scholarships sponsored by the Foundation's 7,800 members. The awards are made by six members randomly chosen in each of the Society's regions. Leonard J. Cook ('30), of Wyncote, Pennsylvania, chose our School to receive one of the awards.

The Annual Living Memorial Scholarships were created by the voluntary donations of former FBI agents and friends. This program is in memory of the first FBI Director and his zealous pursuit of excellence in educational standards for the Bureau. Hoover is credited with the creation of the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, where each new agent is trained and where agents periodically return for courses to update themselves on new technology and legal developments. He also pioneered professionalism in law enforcement throughout this country and in many foreign nations.

The Scholarship was presented to Dean Daniel Bernstine this fall by Mr. Curran, Philip Croak ('48), Martin Croak ('40), and Rodney O. Kittelsen ('40), president of the Madison Chapter.



From left: Martin Croak, Rodney Kittelsen, Dean Bernstine, Henry Curran, Jr., and Philip Croak.

Major Gift Honors Theodore W. Brazeau ('00)

As the twentieth century got underway a remarkable young man began practicing what he called "county seat" law in what is now Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin. From this simple county seat, however, his practice was to have a national effect. And today, almost 30 years after his death, the Law School will benefit from his exceptionally distinguished career. Thanks to the Richard S. Brazeau Family Foundation, Inc., the Law School will have a new endowed professorship to celebrate the life of Theodore W. Brazeau.

Theodore W. Brazeau was born in Grand Rapids (later renamed Wisconsin Rapids) in 1873. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in the Class of 1900. As a very young state senator, he was a co-author of the nation's first Worker's Compensation Law. But it was in his practice of law that he made his greatest impact on the legal profession.

In 1967 the Law School created the Distinguished Service Award. At the Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association in April of that year, then WLAA President Clyde Cross ('42) indicated that the award was created, "... in an effort to mark and preserve the great her-



THEODORE W. BRAZEAU

itage of the Wisconsin Law School by memorializing the most distinguished lawyers who have been closely associated with it down through the years." The first awards were presented to Theodore W. Brazeau and Dean Emeritus Oliver S. Rundell. A better choice for the initial award could not have been made.

A formidable trial lawyer, Brazeau was a Fellow in the American College of Trial Lawyers. But he also excelled as an appel-

late lawyer. During his 65 years of practice he appeared more than 175 times in the Wisconsin Supreme Court. In 1925 Brazeau appeared as special assistant to the Wood County District Attorney handling the oral argument in *State v. Magnuson* (187 Wis. 122). The case involved a homicide by bombing and Brazeau successfully defended the use of handwriting experts, photomicrographs and the analysis of sawdust. His work set the pattern which allowed the conviction of the defendant in the Lindbergh kidnapping case.

Recently, as a living memorial to Theodore W. Brazeau's accomplishments, Mary Virginia (Wheary) Brazeau (BA, '36), created the Theodore W. Brazeau Professorship in Law with a

contribution of \$500,000. Mrs. Brazeau is the widow of Richard S. Brazeau ('40), Theodore W. Brazeau's son, an accomplished lawyer and businessman in his own right. This contribution creates the first fully endowed professorship at the Law School and is one of its largest single gifts. (Some 15 Bascom Professorships that currently exist at the School are referred to as "supplemental" chairs, providing support that supplements the state-funded



Theodore W. Brazeau at graduation in 1900 (left) and in the 1940s (right).

salary.) The Theodore W. Brazeau Professorship will be awarded to a faculty member whose scholarship, teaching and public service measure up to those of Mr. Brazeau.

We are indebted to Mrs. Brazeau for her generosity and to Theodore Brazeau for his remarkable career. The Law School hopes to name the first Theodore W. Brazeau Professor by September.



Photo by Steve Davis

Mary Virginia Brazeau with Dean Bernstine.

COLLEEN BARNETT ('90)

STACY FRIEDMAN

Some Wisconsin Law School graduates remember a time when students sat in alphabetical rows and were addressed formally when professors called on them during lecture. Others recall their years here as a chaotic time; they remember having to evacuate lecture halls because tear gas used to disperse rioters leaked into the building. Colleen Clifford Barnett puts the years she spent at the law school in two categories: her introduction to the UW Law School in 1947 and her return forty years later. Graduation in 1990 cum laude marked the culmination of a dream for Barnett.

Her agenda always included returning to law school. She remained interested in the law but left Madison after completing one and one half years to marry another law student, John Barnett. He had completed school, and they moved to Bosconobel, Wis. Later surgery forced her to further delay returning to the UW, and by the time she was ready to study law, so was her oldest son. "I knew he wouldn't want to have his mother in the same class, so I put it off again until our children were all through college and until those doing graduate work were self supporting," Barnett explained.

She was a social work supervisor for the County Social Services Agency but had burned out. Her husband and children encouraged her to go back and earn her degree. When she decided to return, her



COLLEEN BARNETT

children were thrilled. "They thought it was great. For one thing, they knew I wouldn't be worried about them so much," Barnett remarked. "They had always known that I made a deliberate choice to put law school on hold because my marriage and my family were more important to me."

Once she officially re-entered the University, she encountered great change. To start, she had to take the LSATs which did not exist in 1947. Second, the number of women attending the UW Law School had dramatically increased. "Margo Melli and I were in the same class [in 1947]. I was there for three full semesters; then I finished up a Masters Degree in class over my fourth semester. But I don't think I met over twenty women during the time I was there." The increased number of

women pleased her. "Women were just accepted the second time as compared to being a very small minority the first time." The lack of formality during class also surprised her; however, Barnett enjoyed her classes and found them "intellectually stimulating." Because she had to take the LSAT, she felt she was capable of competing with younger students.

Though she was determined to succeed, it was never easy. There were times when she wanted to give up, but she would not allow herself to fail and let down everyone who supported her. "I'd go out for supper, and somebody in my own age bracket who I knew would

come up to me and say 'what you're doing is wonderful. It makes us all feel better.'" People she worked with told her she "was showing that older women had a certain kind of validity that was reinforced by what I did."

However, Barnett did encounter some who doubted her intention to ever practice law. Someone made a remark that she was just a dilettante who was using a classroom seat that could be occupied by someone who would really practice law. This kept her going when times grew difficult. "I had to prove that I was no dilettante," she said.

Getting through law school was a small hurdle compared to finding an employer who would hire a 65-year-old woman as a new employee. She did not even sign up for most job interviews

because she knew firms were not interested in hiring someone her age. "I applied to several government agencies and didn't even get an interview," she said. Larger firms were not interested in taking the time to train someone who could not return the time commitment. "One good-sized firm gave me a courtesy interview,"

she said. Her husband helped her find her job, but, she did not go into practice with her husband. "My husband and I are happily married, and we intend to keep it that way," she said. She currently works an hour away from her home. She works three days a week at a firm in Dodgeville doing mostly Family Law, Estate Planning

and Probate. "I'm very appreciative that Paul Morrow gave me a chance because he was willing to make that kind of investment in me and believe that I was a productive worker."

Transcript Policy

You might have need for your transcript in connection with a job application, transfer to another school, fellowship or grant, professional certification and licensing or some similar purpose.

Due to the Family Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, we cannot accept transcript requests by telephone.

Official transcripts must be requested by **YOU** and will not be released to other persons without your written authorization. There is no charge. However, it is necessary for you to provide pre-addressed, postage paid envelopes for the mailing of transcripts.

Your request must be made by letter or in person. To request in person, come to the Transcript Department and complete a form. **IDENTIFICATION IS REQUIRED.**

To request by letter, address your letter to:

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Room 60 Peterson Building
750 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53706

Please include the following information:

Your full name, including former or maiden name
Date of Birth
ID or Social Security Number
Dates of attendance
Complete address where transcript is to be sent

YOU MUST SIGN YOUR REQUEST before it can be honored. Remember to include the pre-addressed, postage paid envelope. Process time is 1-2 work days. For further information call 608/262-3785 between the hours of 7:45-11:40 AM and 12:30-4:20 PM.

MARTHA CASTILLO ('81)

STACY FRIEDMAN

It is not unusual for students to hold jobs while they attend college. But very few people, if any, have ever attended college and performed as a Spanish dancer at the same time. Martha Castillo has proven that it is possible to successfully dance her way through school.

Ironically, Castillo never intended to be a dancer. "I got into it somewhat accidentally and found I was good at it," she said. "It snowballed into a viable way to get through college. I made more money working with a dance company for two weeks over winter break than if I had been a waitress all semester."

Between her undergraduate and law school years, Castillo worked full time as a Spanish classical and flamenco dancer traveling extensively throughout the world with several dance companies, most notably, the Jose Greco Dance Group. "I spent several years in Spain and Mexico and substantial portions of time in Canada," she recalled. "I also performed in Latin America and Puerto Rico."

After she graduated from the Law School in 1981, she moved to Connecticut and worked as an in-house attorney for General Electric Company and then for Union Carbide Corporation. In July, 1992 the Union Carbide subsidiary with which she was affiliated was spun off as an inde-



MARTHA CASTILLO

pendent, publicly-traded company named Praxair, Inc. Castillo is currently Division Counsel for Praxair, the largest industrial gas producer in North America.

The break from Union Carbide pleased Castillo, and she is excited about her job. "Very few people have the opportunity to be involved in a major corporation and be in from day one," she said. Praxair is currently listed in the Fortune 200.

The training and dedication needed to be a successful dancer also apply to her current line of employment. "The work of a lawyer is normally the end result of a lot of craftsmanship and many hours of preparation. And like a performer, the lawyer eventually steps forward and

demonstrates his talents before a number of people, all with varying degrees of understanding and appreciation of his skill," Castillo said.

A self-described eternal optimist, Castillo finds the professional intimacy with one client the best aspect of her current career. "It's like being the team doctor," she said. "You know the players, their strengths and weaknesses, the game plan, the rules and the objectives. You can anticipate the legal issues before they surface, and you can really practice 'preventive law.'"

Though she moved to Connecticut soon after law school graduation, she is still vividly remembered here. "She has such a flair for life and an unusual sensitivity to other people," Assistant Dean Joan Rundle said. "She's someone you don't forget."

Unfortunately, Castillo no longer dances, but she claims to be a fairly accomplished juggler of career, marriage and motherhood. "Being the mother of two boys—eight and four and a half—is the most fun I've ever had," she said. "Baseball games, piano recitals, Nintendo, Cub Scouts, wrestlemania...."

Castillo's upbeat personality and vibrancy have allowed her to lead a non-traditional life, and she would not have chosen any other way.

Robert B. L. Murphy ('32) was honored recently by the National Society of Fund Raising Executives with its Lifetime Achievement Award. Murphy, one of the Law School's best friends, was nominated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

Carl J. Olien ('55) has been elected as president of the 100-member Lawyers Club of Sun Cities, Arizona. Olien retired in 1979 after a career in management with Honeywell, IBM and as president of Serv-N-Save Oil company.

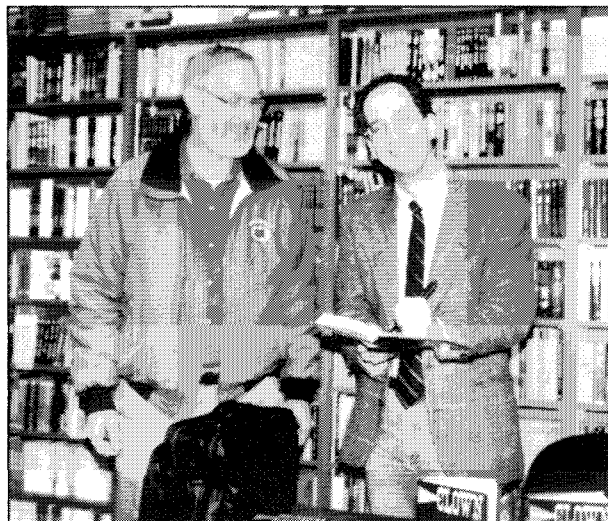
R. Arthur Ludwig ('55) has retired from the active practice but continues as of counsel to his former firm and acts as a consultant in the fields of bankruptcy and creditors' rights.

Daniel W. Hildebrand ('64), a partner in the Madison firm of Ross & Stevens, has been appointed to serve as a member of the Wisconsin Judicial Commission by the State Supreme Court.

Jack McGee ('68) was awarded a U.S. Supreme Court Fellowship by the National Association of Attorneys General. McGee, an assistant attorney general for the State of Alaska, was also recently appointed Adjunct Professor of Philosophy at the University of Alaska-Southeast, in Juneau, Alaska.

Ellen M. Kozak ('69), author of several books and numerous articles, has joined Nilles & Nilles, a Milwaukee firm doing patent, trademark, copyright, business and commercial law, and related litigation and licensing. Kozak has also been named to the American Arbitration Association's panel of arbitrators for matters involving copyrights, publishing and entertainment law. Kozak is a former federal court law clerk and a former staff attorney for the Federal Communications Commission.

George E. Meyer ('72) has been appointed Secretary of the Wisconsin



*David Charne ('78) and Professor John Kidwell at Charne's Madison book-signing. Charne's latest book, **To Kill A Clown**, was published last fall.*

Department of Natural Resources. Meyer has a distinguished 23-year career at DNR, most recently serving as head of the Enforcement Unit.

David A. Ullrich ('73) has been promoted to deputy administrator for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Chicago. During his 19 years with the EPA, Ullrich has held a number of increasingly important positions and has won two EPA Gold Medals for exceptional service.

Thomas C. Hochstatter ('74), of the Milwaukee firm of Hochstatter, McCarthy & Rivas, has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Immigration Lawyer's Association.

David Charne ('78) was recently in Madison for a book signing. Charne is the author of two mystery novels featuring D. L. Blacker, "a brilliant New York attorney who moonlights as a professional magician and clown." The new book is titled *To Kill A Clown* and is published by St. Martin's Press.

Sandra Lynn Perkins ('79), a member of the Seattle firm Stokes, Eitelbach &

Lawrence, has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel. Members are elected by a vote of their peers. The College recognizes excellence in this field.

Joseph M. Rivas ('79), of the Milwaukee firm of Hochstatter, McCarthy & Rivas, has been elected President of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Immigration Lawyer's Association.

Thomas Barrett ('80) has been elected to the U.S. Congress from Milwaukee. Barrett had been a member of the Senate for Wisconsin.

James C. Schroeder ('81) has become a partner in the Chicago firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt. He practices appellate litigation.

Greg D. Richardson ('81) has been elected to the Board of Directors of the National Community Sentencing Association. The association works through its members and allied organizations to promote the development of community service and other intermediate sanctioning programs, enhance communication among community sentencing programs and educate the general public about community sentencing options.

Carl J. Rasmussen ('82), a partner in the Madison firm of Boardman, Suhr, Curry & Field and frequent lecturer at the Law School, presented a paper on Dietrich Bonhoeffer's Ethics in Germany last September. Bonhoeffer, a leading Protestant theologian, was executed by the Nazis in 1945 for participating in the German resistance.

Vicki E. Orrico, formerly Vicki Schur, ('86) has joined George, Hull, Porter & Kohli in Seattle as an associate. She was previously staff counsel to the Washington Mutual Savings Bank and Pacific First Bank. She will practice contract negotiation, franchise law, software agreements, business transactions and litigation.

T. Dennis George ('66) and **Benjamin G. Porter** ('66) are also partners in the firm.

Laurie Hall Langland ('88) recently received a 1992 Pro Bono Award from the Idaho State Bar and the Fourth District Bar Association.

Gina Cahan ('88) was recently interviewed by CBS News during its evening news broadcast. Cahan does civil commitment hearings under the Washington Sexual Violent Predator Act in the Seattle (Kings County) Prosecutors' Office. The occasion of the interview was a planned execution by hanging.

Jennifer B. Schlosstein ('90) has joined the staff of Simpson Investment Co. and will concentrate on environmental issues. Her company is principally engaged in timber and paper. Previously, Schlosstein practiced with Bogle & Gates in Seattle.

Christopher L. Ashley ('91) is now with the firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius in Washington, D.C., specializing in labor law.

David G. Peterson ('91), formerly a clerk to Justice Louis Ceci of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and **Joan D. Klimpel** ('92) have joined the Milwaukee office of Godfrey & Kahn. Peterson will do litigation while Klimpel joins the firm's Estate Planning group.

Roger A. Allen ('92) has joined Meeker & Associates, a law firm in Madison. Prior to attending law school, Allen was a Special Agent for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and a Dallas, Texas, police officer. He will concentrate his practice in criminal defense and general litigation.

John W. Stoneman ('92) has become associated with the Ross & Stevens law firm in Madison. He will practice in the

general business area.

Joy M. Maciejewski ('92) has joined the Cleveland, Ohio, office of Baker & Hostetler.

Matthew J. Flanary ('92) has joined the Business Organization's department of Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach in Milwaukee.

IN MEMORIAM

Walter J. Cole ('39), of Madison, Wisconsin, died in January.

John A. Meyer ('62), of Mequon, Wisconsin, died in October.

Thomas Baldikoski ('63), of the Los Angeles area, died in January.

Bruce A. Mann ('57) is First Michael J. Cleary Fellow

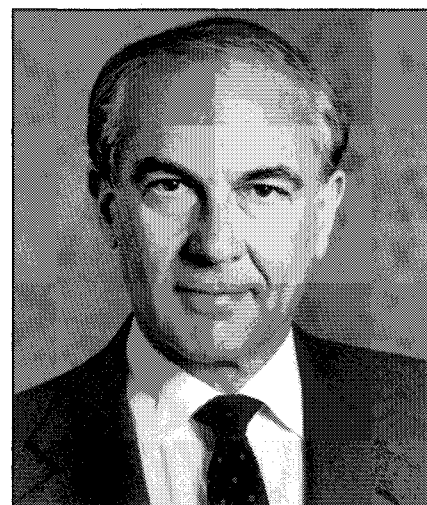
In November, Bruce A. Mann, a partner in the San Francisco firm Morrison & Foerster, visited the Law School as the first Michael J. Cleary Fellow. The Fellowship was created by Catherine Cleary ('43) in honor of her father Michael J. Cleary ('01) who was the Chairman of the Board of Northwestern Mutual Insurance.

Mann practices all aspects of corporate and securities law. He has served as chair of the ABA Business Section Federal Regulation of Securities Committee, as Governor of the National Association of Securities Dealers, as a consultant to the Securities and Exchange Commission and

as an Adjunct Professor at the Georgetown University Law Center. He has written and lectured extensively on mergers and acquisitions, venture capital and other securities law matters.

Mann was born in Chicago and attended the University of Wisconsin where he earned a BBA in 1955 and his law degree in 1957. While at the Law School he was an editor of the *Law Review* and a member of the Order of the Coif.

Mann recently returned from Czechoslovakia where he advised on the creation of a private securities market.



Bruce A. Mann

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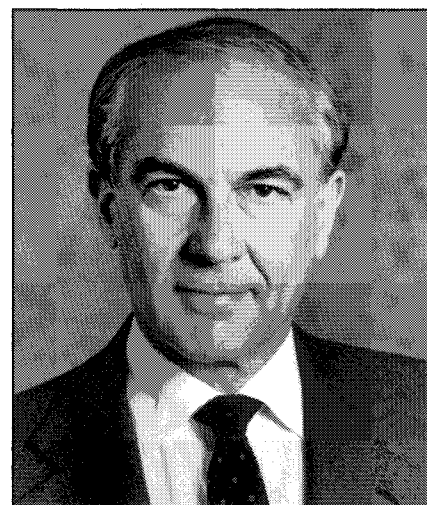
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Bruce A. Mann

RICHARD MONETTE

STACY FRIEDMAN

Richard Monette, the first Native American on the tenure track at the Law School, considers his role not just that of a professor but as an opportunity for Indians and the University to work together for society's improvement.

After studying law at the University of Oregon and working in Washington, D.C., Wisconsin beckoned him because he wanted to be closer to home.

Monette is an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa-Cree-Michif. "I grew up and went to school on that reservation, and to find it, look for the heart of Turtle Island, the geographical center of North America."

Discussion of issues such as the environment led Monette to Wisconsin. "I wanted to be back in Chippewa Country. Indian issues are discussed here as well as water issues, and I wanted to be closer to that area."

He is grateful for his position in this university as well, and hopes to educate his students about the mutual benefits of working with the tribes in this state. His students can "in turn educate wider and wider groups of people about Indian tribes, their citizens, their cultures and



RICHARD MONETTE

their relationship with the rest of us."

Monette is organizing a Great Lakes Indian Law Center; the faculty recently passed the charter for it, and he wants to serve as the Faculty Adviser for it to provide the direction for the programs.

Eight students worked on reservations last summer and drafted complaints for tribal courts. "One of them was working on a taxation ordinance all by herself; one of them was studying deeds and land abstracts for potential land claims and clarifying land titles with the tribes and members of the tribes," Monette said. He

hopes his students will want to learn about relationships with the Indians and will keep this education in mind if they come across Indian issues in their profession.

"My scholarly academic role is to help clarify what the relationship is between the tribes, the states and the federal government," Monette said. "All things considered, it's not nearly as clear as it should be in this day and age, not nearly as clear as some people think it is."

According to Monette, Wisconsin has graduated as many or more Native attorneys than any other law school in the country, and the UW Law School consistently has one of the higher numbers of native students than any law school in the

country. "That's often times without a lot of recruiting and often times without a lot of patting itself on the back."

Though having an Indian faculty member is long overdue, Monette plans to awaken the tribes, tribal people and other Indian people to the fact that the University and its resources are available for them as well as anyone else. Monette's dedication to his people should help make some changes, and he considers the tasks ahead of him a challenge.

BEVERLY MORAN

STACY FRIEDMAN

Beverly Moran's resume reads like a book, and she is proud of her successful academic and governmental career. Wisconsin has found a place in Moran's heart, and she enjoys the many benefits the University offers.

"Wisconsin has a wonderful reputation, and I was really bowled over by the faculty when I gave my presentation," Moran said. She taught Taxation at the University of Cincinnati and Agency at the University of Colorado at Boulder before arriving in Madison last year. "When you work in the tax area, you tend to be fairly isolated because most lawyers in legal academics are just not interested in taxation, so to be in a group of 20 or 30 people who are really willing to engage was a new and very pleasant experience for me."

Teaching Introduction to Taxation fascinates Moran because the subject matter is new to students. "It's where a lot of the students for the first time learn what a bond is, what a loan is and what a mortgage is," she said. "I think it just brings so many different things together, and it's exciting to see the students learn those different things and feel as though they have a stronger background as attorneys because of it."

The Law School's sense of history is a positive force on Moran. "This school has such a tradition, that coming here puts on me an obligation to try and live up to that



BEVERLY MORAN

tradition," she said. "It's quite a challenge."

Moran seems to thrive on challenges. She has taken sailing lessons and plans to start horseback riding.

Academic achievement means a lot to Moran, it allowed her an alternative to a permanent life of anger. "I have an article in the Berkeley Women's Law Journal where I talk about how I spent my whole life in a constant state of rage because I felt I was so poorly treated, and what a remarkable thing it was for me to become a law professor and all of a sudden attain the status that allowed me so much better treatment," she said.

After earning her J.D. at the University of Pennsylvania she worked as an associate attorney for Cullen and Dykman in New York. She served as the Executive Director for the New York City Business

Relocation Assistance Corporation and was on the General Counsel, Industrial and Commercial Incentive Board.

She is currently writing three articles. One is a history of the Burger Court and its treatment of taxation issues. Another piece is entitled "A Black Critique of the Internal Revenue Code," and she is planning a third article on the history of the taxation of American Indians.

These articles, in addition to her other publications, add to Moran's extensive list of writings.

Moran's dedication to her field should serve as an inspiration to her students.

"One of the things I think that people don't tell students going into law school is that the law degree is very flexible, but you have to take advantage of that flexibility," Moran said.

As a professor Moran tries to enlighten her students about the many ways the law degree can open doors for them as it did for her.

"Just as I've been impressed by the professors at this Law School, I'm very impressed by the students," Moran said. "I think that the students here seem to have richer experiences and a broader range of skills outside of the law. So I hope they will be able to take advantage of the tremendous flexibility in the law degree and that they'll be able to have rich and varied careers in which they find they can fulfill themselves as well as help other people."

Professor **Peter Carstensen** participated as a commentator on a panel discussing the 1992 Merger Guidelines of the FTC and US Justice Department. The panel was presented to a meeting of State anti-trust lawyers sponsored by the National Association of Attorneys General in Milwaukee, September 24.

Professor **R. Alta Charo** traveled to Amsterdam in October to attend the inaugural meeting of the new International Association of Bioethics. Charo was a member of the interim steering committee set up to found the organization, and is the co-convener, with Professor Ruth Macklin of Albert Einstein Medical College, of its international reproductive rights network. Later in October she went to La Plata, Argentina to offer a series of lectures on reproductive rights law and ethics to the Latin American Bioethics Institute, which brings together health professionals and academicians from all over the Southern Cone.

September 17, Professor **Marc Galanter** spoke on "The Discourse on Civil Justice," to the UW-Madison Department of Sociology Workshop on Deviance, Law, and Social Control. On October 2, he delivered the Martin P. Miller Centennial Lecture at the Centennial Celebration of the University of Denver College of Law. The topic was "Too Many Lawyers? Too Much Law?" and the format was a debate with Professor George Priest of Yale Law School. October 4, Galanter was interviewed on civil justice issues on Wisconsin Public Radio's "To the Best of Our Knowledge."

Professor **James E. Jones, Jr.**, is a member of the Committee on Nominations for the 1993 Officers and Executive Committee Members of the Association of American Law Schools, which met October 8-9 in Washington, D.C. Jones was a faculty member of the American Arbitration Association, Arbitration Case Preparation and Presentation Workshop, October 14-16, in St. Paul, MN.

In September, Professors **Lynn LoPucki** and **Bill Whitford** completed and sent out the last of five articles reporting the findings of their study of megabankruptcy cases. The article, "Patterns in the Bankruptcy Reorganization of Large, Publicly Held Companies," will be published in the Cornell Law Review in April. The fourth article in the series, "Corporate Governance in the Bankruptcy Reorganization of Large Publicly Held Companies" will be published in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review in January. Earlier articles were published in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review, the Wisconsin Law Review, and the American Bankruptcy Law Journal. The National Science Foundation provided the principal funding for the study, which began in 1986. In October, LoPucki made presentations to the Milwaukee Bankruptcy Bar Association and the Business Bankruptcy Committee of the American Bar Association (San Antonio). Both presentations dealt with the current controversy over Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Professor **Margo Melli** attended two meetings connected with the American Law Institute project on Principles of Family Dissolution. In June she traveled to Berkeley to a meeting of a drafting committee and in early October she attended meetings of the Members Consultative Group and the Advisers. In July, Melli attended a conference at Wingspread in Racine, sponsored by the National Academy of Science's National Forum on the Future of Children and Families.

Professor **Richard Monette** gave a talk at UCLA (on a panel with Rennard Strickland and Carole Goldberg-Ambrose) on "Columbus: Discovery and Democracy; The Nation and War Within," on October 9-10. Monette spoke at a workshop/conference here, Oct.30-31, called "Roots and Seeds: American Indian Literature," sponsored by the Wisconsin Humanities Council.

Professor **Beverly Moran** gave a

presentation on race conscious scholarship at the Association of American Law Schools' Conference on Minorities and Law Teaching, October 9, in Washington, D.C.

Professor **David Schultz** announces that **Nina Emerson** ('92) has been appointed Assistant Researcher in the Law School's Continuing Education and Outreach office. Emerson began working in August, under the direction of Schultz, on a project with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to establish a resource center on impaired driving. The resource center is to serve as a centralized information clearinghouse, for issues relating to "operating while intoxicated," that is accessible to law enforcement agencies, judges, lawyers, policymakers, and the community at large. In addition, the resource center will collect and analyze data, research and resources for use in developing written materials, possibly leading to policy recommendations.

Associate Dean **Gerald Thain** reports that the policy statement of the State Bar concerning advertising in all its publications, a statement proposed by a subcommittee of the Communications Committee (chaired by Thain) was adopted unanimously in October. Thain continues to chair the finance subcommittee which oversees all special publications of the State Bar. A proposal of the Legal Education and Bar Admissions Committee, drafted by Thain and other committee members, to petition the Supreme Court for specific rules concerning pro hac vice appearances in Wisconsin courts was approved by the Board of Governors at its September meeting. October 2, Thain delivered a lecture entitled "The Regulation of Advertising by the Federal Government in the United States" to graduate law students in the East Asian Institute Program.

Professor **Cliff Thompson** invited J.M. Coetzee, author of *Life & Times of Michael K.*, etc., and winner of the Booker Prize (U.K.) and other awards, to address

the Legal Systems of Africa Seminar. Coetzee gave prepared responses to questions submitted in advance by students, and after each question/response, he opened the discussion for an exchange with the students and with faculty who visited.

Professor **Leon Trakman's** paper on Commercial Arbitration has appeared in *Corporate Liability* (1992).

Professor **Marc Galanter** gave a lecture on "Separation Anxiety: Church, State and the Jews" at the Jonathan Newman Memorial Conference on "The Jewish Stake in the Bill of Rights" at Northwestern School of Law of Lewis & Clark University in Portland, on Oct. 23. On Oct. 26, he spoke on "Lawyer-bashing" to a faculty colloquium at the University of Washington School of Law in Seattle. On Oct. 29 he gave a talk on "The Facts About Civil Justice" to the Wisconsin Bar Leaders Conference in Madison. On Nov. 5 Galanter gave the keynote address on "Product Liability: Myths and Facts," at the 4th Annual Product Liability Conference for Engineers in Madison. On Nov. 10th he spoke on "Bhopal as a Transformative Event in Indian Law," in a panel on "The Legal, Political and Economic Repercussion of Bhopal," at the 21st Annual Conference on South Asia, in Madison.

Professor **Herman Goldstein** presented a 25-year perspective on the work of the President's Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement to a plenary session of the American Society of Criminology's annual meeting in New Orleans. Goldstein and Professor **Frank Remington** worked as consultants to the Commission in the 1960's. Goldstein also made two presentations at the 3d Annual Conference on Problem-Oriented Policing held in San Diego in October. The conference drew 420 participants from police agencies implementing problem-oriented policing in the US and Canada.

On November 6, Professor **Lynn LoPucki** spoke to the Washington University Law School faculty on "The Controversy Over Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code." His reply to Michael Bradley and Michael Rosenzweig, the primary catalysts of the controversy, was published in the *Michigan Law Review* in November. LoPucki was also a panelist, along with Bradley and Rosenzweig, on "Arguments for Radi-

cal Modification of Chapter 11," at the University of Michigan Law School Bankruptcy Conference. LoPucki's latest article on the controversy, "The Trouble with Chapter 11," will be published in the *Wisconsin Law Review* this spring.

Professor **Margo Melli** attended a meeting in Philadelphia on the American Law Institute Family Dissolution Project, October 1- 3. She also attended a meeting in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 22-23, of the National Forum on the Future of Families and Children, sponsored by the National Academy of Science.

Professor **Joe Thome** was a participant in a workshop on "Indigenous Rights: An Alternative Law?" held in Guadalajara, Oct. 29-31. The workshop was sponsored by the University of Guadalajara and ILSA, the Inter-American Alternative Legal Services Center, Bogota. The conference was attended by lawyers, anthropologists and other academics and activists with extensive experience and work in the subject matter and representing various countries from Latin America to Canada. He delivered a paper on "Legal Pluralism and the Latin American Situation" based on a paper co-authored with Armando Guevara, a Peruvian lawyer and Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology at the UW-Madison. Professor **Cliff Thompson** was in Washington in November as a member of the AALS Committee on the Recruitment and Retention of Minorities, and in Seattle for the African Studies Association Annual Meeting, where he was on two panels.

Clinical Professor **Louise Trubek** gave three presentations to the Hong Kong School of Law faculty, Nov. 7-14. The presentations were: "Transformative Public Interest Lawyering," "International Working Groups on Social Values and the Law," and a joint presentation with Professor **David Trubek** on "The Legal Profession." She also visited Law Schools in Beijing and Shanghai.

Legal Defense Project Clinical Instructor **Shelley Gaylord** has been appointed part-time Dane County Court Commissioner for recently elected Circuit Court Judge Sarah O'Brien.

In November, Professor **Alta Charo** served as a faculty member at the annual New Jersey Judicial College, speaking on "An Equal Protection Analysis of the So-

Called Maternal-Fetal Conflict." In addition, she spoke to the Madison Hadassah on the effect of the Clinton election on the women's health agenda, a subject on which she also spoke to the students attending the kick-off of "Health Week" and to Tom Clarke for his radio show on WHA-AM. In December, Charo appeared with colleague Professor **Alan Weisbard**, and Laurie and Don Peterson of the Wisconsin Hemlock Society, on WISC-TV's "For the Record," discussing ethics and the law surrounding assisted suicide.

Professor **Arlen Christenson** is a public member of the Wisconsin Legislative Council Special Committee on the State Collective Bargaining Process. The Special Committee was established to study the collective bargaining process for state employees, including a review of the scope of bargaining, the current process for resolving impasses and means to achieve timely resolution of the bargaining process. It is chaired by Senator Fred Risser and is to report to the Council by March 1, 1993.

Professor **Lynn LoPucki** made a presentation on "Envisioning Legal Theory" to a joint meeting of the Sections on Commercial Law and Debtors' and Creditor Rights at the AALS meetings in San Francisco in January. From January to April, LoPucki will be working on a book tentatively titled "The Theory of Bankruptcy" as Scholar-in-Residence in the bankruptcy department of Heller, Ehrman, White and McAuliffe (San Francisco).

At the Wisconsin State Bar Meetings in January, Associate Dean **Gerald Thain** attended the meeting of the State Bar Communications Committee, reviewing the advertising policies of The Wisconsin Lawyer, and the Legal Education and Bar Admissions Committee meeting. He spoke on the state of consumer law at the meeting of the Consumer Law subsection of the Commercial and Consumer Law Section at the AALS Meetings in San Francisco in January. He also attended the National Institute for Citizen Education and Law (NICEL) meetings in San Francisco, representing the law school. In December, Thain filed two amicus briefs in support of petitions for certiorari to the Supreme Court. Both cases involved commercial speech and the regulation of licensed occupations.

Professor **Cliff Thompson** was in Washington, D.C., Nov. 11-12, for the meeting of the AALS Committee on the Recruitment and Retention of Minorities. Nov. 20-23 he was in Seattle in his capacity as Director of the UW African Studies Program, for the annual conference of the African Studies Association. On Dec. 1-2, he served on the Rhodes Scholar Selection Committee of Wisconsin, chaired by Justice Shirley Abrahamson. He was on a trip to Jakarta from Dec 12-19, to discuss an offer to serve as Legal Education Advisor to the Government of Indonesia.

In October, Visiting Professor **Leon Trakman** participated in a faculty workshop on the Fourteenth Amendment in Milwaukee. The workshop was sponsored by the Institute on Race and Ethnicity. His

article on "Group Rights" will appear shortly in a special issue of the New York University Journal of International Law & Politics. That issue is devoted to "nationalism."

Congratulations to Clinical Professor **Louise Trubek** who was selected as the 1993 recipient of the Gordon Sinykin Award for Law- Related Education and Community Service, in recognition of her nearly twenty years of service as executive director of the Center for Public Representation, and as a mentor and teacher to new lawyers. She will be the first recipient of the award, which honors exemplary service in law-related education and community service. The award was presented by the Wisconsin Law Foundation at the State Bar Midwinter Convention. In nam-

ing Professor Trubek, the Foundation stated: "The public service provided by the Center's educational program alone has been immense, and your efforts on behalf of representation for the underprivileged and underserved is exemplary."

Emeritus Professor **Samuel Mermin** has been invited to present a series of lectures, in the field of public law and jurisprudence, at the Institute of Comparative Law in Japan (attached to Chuo University) and at various Japanese universities, during April 1993. He hopes to get there in time for the cherry blossoms. This is his fourth lecture trip to Japan, having started in 1968 as a Fulbright Lecturer.

I have just returned from a trip to southern California to visit with our alumni and attend an alumni reception hosted by Peter Weil ('74) at his firm in Century City. After 17 years as Executive Director of the Alumni Association it never ceases to amaze me: no matter how far our alumni are from Madison or how long ago they graduated, their interest in the School remains high and their memories of their school days bright. And at every event we hear a few old stories worth adding to the history of the School.

In Los Angeles, Earle Lambert ('62) told us that during his years in School, Prof. Nate Feinsinger, legendary master of labor law, had a guest speaker at one of his classes. That speaker had his own reputation in the field and a record to boot. A recent biographical movie notwithstanding, Jimmy Hoffa may have been the most controversial figure to speak at our School. The problem is that we need confirmation of the story. Can anyone out there fill us in?

I wish I could list all the alumni we met while in California, but space won't permit. They included Bill Shernoff, whom you can read about in this issue concerning his gift to create the Consumer Law Project. The Dean, Chris Richards and I also spent a half-day with Victor Temkin ('60). Vic is one of the most engaging people I have met, a lawyer-businessman with a generous smile and a wealth of anecdotes that range from the southside of Milwaukee to the entertainment capital of Brazil.

Perhaps the most amazing thing about our alumni, however, is that with more than 14,000 total graduates and some 10,000 living alumni, you all seem to have common friends. This might not be remarkable if you all lived in the same community or practiced in the same courts, but you are spread out in all 50 states and many foreign countries. And you range from your early 20's to your late 90's!

When we set up an alumni activity in your area, or when the Dean calls and

asks for a few minutes of your time while he is in your area, do yourself a favor and find the time to participate. The warmth of the alumni family is enjoyable to experience.

You may remember that the Mystery Picture in the Summer issue showed several students at the counsel tables in Room 150, the moot courtroom. One of those students, Mary Jane Reynolds ('71) of Morrison & Reynolds in Washington, D.C., recognized herself and wrote as follows:

"Can that really be me? It's been a long way from then (and the kind of cases I thought I'd be handling) to my present federal energy practice. And quite a journey from the moot courtroom in Madison to the federal courts of appeal around the country, the administrative proceedings before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission here in Washington, and even the Supreme Court where my practice now takes me.

"Through all of this, I haven't done a very good job of keeping up with my law school classmates and would love to hear from them—hopefully before our twenty-fifth reunion, which can't possibly be as close as it seems!"

But Mary Jane isn't alone in identifying this photo. Jennifer Drill ('94) says that her father, Jim Drill ('61), is the man in the

suit and that he must have been here in one of his numerous stints with the General Practice Course.

Another alum, Douglas Gordon ('73) of Portland, Oregon, has yet another identification for the same picture. Doug insists that the picture wasn't taken until 1973 and that he is the fellow in the striped shirt with head thoughtfully resting on his hand. He says that Mary Jane is really Ann Brummund ('73) and that Scott Du Boff ('73) is seated between them. Does Ann or Scott have an opinion?

Although the Fall issue only recently reached you, Sheri Humphrey ('76) immediately recognized herself and Kathleen Felton ('75). Sheri also protested that she isn't old enough for this picture to have appeared TWICE as a mystery picture. No Sheri, we haven't come close to exhausting our uncaptioned picture supply. However, this shot could have appeared in an earlier Gargoyle as illustrative of the bustle in our hallways. This time everyone will know who at least two of those students are.

This issue's Mystery Picture should be fairly easy. Professor Sam Mermin is shown with a group of students in his Appellate Advocacy class. One of the students is now on our clinical faculty and the timeframe is late 1970's.



Mystery Picture.