

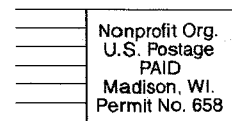
GARGOYLE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL FORUM



VOLUME XXIV NO. 1

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



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VOLUME XXIV NUMBER 1

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Cover Photo: Bascom Hall as viewed from the
current front entrance to the Law Building.

In 1978 a modest addition was added to our library. An addition, which in the Wisconsin tradition, was neither load bearing nor airconditioned, and which was immediately "borrowed" from the library for use as classrooms and offices.

Planning for a "Phase II" addition was begun immediately, and now, 15 years later, construction is just about to begin. While all those years seemed even longer to us, perhaps they were not entirely wasted. The project which will soon commence is undoubtedly different from anything we might have gotten in the 70s, particularly since

teaching, technology and even the library have changed rapidly in the intervening years.

So we stand today on the threshold of a "new" law building, one with modernized classrooms that will take advantage of videotape and computer technology. We will also have a library that will accommodate a local area network (LAN) to support computerized legal research, an automated card catalog and a growing CD-ROM collection. Our clinical programs will also be reintegrated so that clinical faculty can better interact with students and the rest of the faculty.

We would not be here today without the immense help of a growing number of alumni. Our alumni who have helped us push the project through the campus and University administration, through the State Building Commission, the legislature and to the Governor. Our alumni have also responded to the requirement that we raise, from private resources, \$5 million of the \$14.5 million total cost. If you have already made your commitment, our deepest thanks. If you are thinking about your commitment, remember that we are only at an interim goal, \$3 million, and that the last dollars are always the hardest to raise. If you haven't been asked, you must not have attended an alumni event in the last several years, but we will find you and give you the opportunity to step forward, to return some measure of the value of your legal education.

There are still obstacles to be surmounted. The final \$2 million is not an insubstantial amount to raise from a relatively small group of people. Construction will undoubtedly raise unexpected problems, things like doors that swing into each other and, as in the beautiful new Granger Hall (School of Business), an embarrassing omission of faculty mail boxes. Add to those problems the dust, noise and inconvenience of nearly two years of construction. We will have only restricted use of this building during that time and our students will be trekking around Bascom Hill to other buildings for awhile. Some of you who attended Law



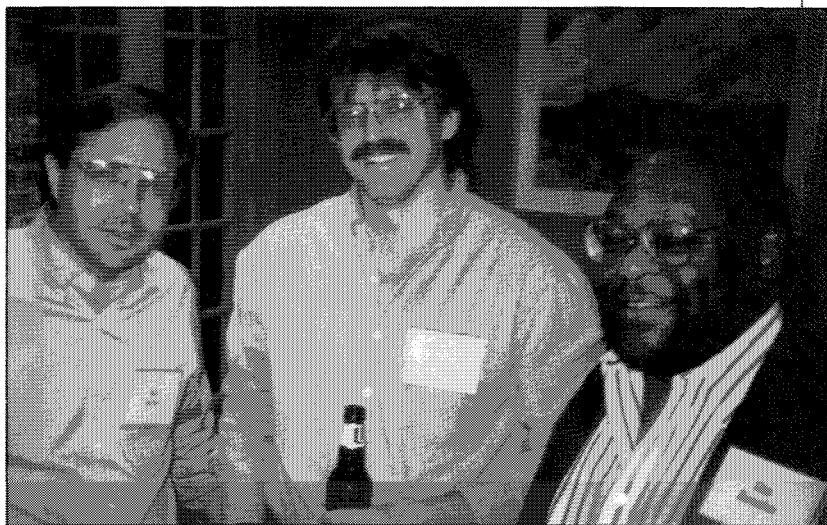
Dean Daniel O. Bernstine

School in the early 60s will appreciate those problems. But we are already beginning to see the glorious golden light at the end of the tunnel. We truly will have a Law School for the 21st century when all is complete.

And why is this important? NAFTA recently passed the House of Representatives. The next morning, Wisconsin Public Radio featured Professor Charles Irish on one of their call-in shows. Chuck teaches courses in the international business and tax area and directs our growing East Asian Legal Studies program. Our Law School, and others with our aspirations, see the need to train our students for the internationalization of legal practice. Yes, we need to teach students how to draft wills in West Bend, Wisconsin, but we also need to expose them to negotiating contracts between the local farm implement dealer and the foreign tractor company that wants to sell its product in Wisconsin.

Legal education continues to be based on a fairly simple idea: Legislatures pass laws, courts interpret them, and lawyers assist clients with the application of statutes and case decisions to specific problems. But while the fundamentals remain the same, the implementation is becoming more and more complex, just as society itself becomes more complex. Through video tape and live teleconferencing, our students may have the benefit of the best available instructional technology. For example, the faculty may wish to use professionally produced video tapes to stimulate discussion in their class or use computer-generated material to illustrate portions of their lectures. In the library, students want to plug in their notebook computers to access Westlaw and Lexis, to compose papers and to print on public-access laser printers.

These are only a few examples of why our building must be improved. I have not mentioned a more esoteric reason: We consider ourselves one of the best law schools in the country, we should look and act like one. When we do, we may even surprise ourselves with how good we really are.



Dean Bernstine with Ken McNeil ('81) and Randall Kelso ('79) at Ken's home in Houston for an alumni dinner.

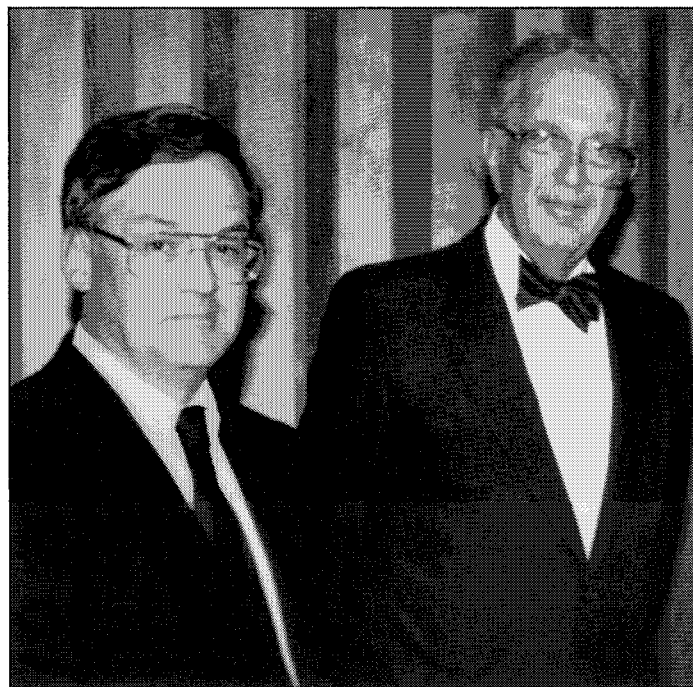
With this issue the Gargoyle introduces a new feature: the President's Page. This column will permit the WLAA President to directly communicate with WLAA members concerning the business of the WLAA. This first column will concentrate on certain preliminaries; later columns will focus on specific issues facing the WLAA and the Law School.

I. WHAT IS THE WLAA?

The Wisconsin Law Alumni Association consists of all graduates and/or attendees of the UW Law School. It is a not-for-profit, 501(c) entity. Membership is automatic. "Dues" (contributions) are voluntary. Presently there are about 1,200 dues-paying members of the WLAA. If you have received this issue of the Gargoyle, likely you are a member of the WLAA.

The WLAA is run by and through its Board of Directors. The Board consists of 12 members, each elected for a three-year term. The terms are staggered so that four members are elected each year. The Board meets three times a year (in January, May and October). Directors are nominated by a Nominating Committee. Election of Board officers (President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer) and Directors occurs at the Annual Meeting, which is open to all members. This year the Annual Meeting was held on October 9, 1993.

The business of the WLAA is to support the Law School in such ways as are appropriate. For example, the WLAA financially supports the publication of the Gargoyle; it has created and administered scholarships; it has sponsored Law School programs and



John Skilton (left) with Phoenix alumnus John Frank ('40).

seminars; it has supported faculty research; it has funded the Dean's discretionary fund. For the next two years, it will undertake to actively support the Dean and the Faculty in their efforts to raise \$5 million in private (i.e., alumni) funds in order to complete the Law School's obligation and permit the building of the \$14.5 million addition to the Law School (see the Dean's Column, *infra*).

II. WHAT IS THE BOARD OF VISITORS?

The Board of Visitors is a separate entity elected by the Board of Directors of the WLAA. It presently consists of 40 Visitors, half of which are elected annually for staggered two-year terms.

As its name implies, the primary function of the Visitors is to "visit" the Law School. Visitors participate in an annual visit to the Law School, which lasts two days, during which the Visitors attend a

morning of classes. The Visitors focus on the quality of the Law School — its faculty, its curriculum, its facilities. Recently Visitors have concentrated on issues relating to building access and/or facilitation, the library, as well as curriculum issues. The Visitors file an Annual Report on the "state of the law" Law School with the Board of Directors of the WLAA. Although the Visitors are an advisory group, historically they have had considerable influence.

III. HOW DOES ONE BECOME A DIRECTOR OR VISITOR?

The Board of Directors and the Board of Visitors seek a diverse membership, consistent

with the diversity of the Law School's graduates. Any member of the WLAA is eligible to serve on its Board of Directors or as a member of the Board of Visitors. The Directors and Visitors are nominated by a Nominating Committee established by the By-laws. If you would like to be considered, please write Assistant Dean Ed Reisner, UW Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison, WI 53706.

IV. WHAT HAPPENS TO CONTRIBUTIONS?

The UW Foundation is the central player when it comes to contributions made to the WLAA and the Law School. Unrestricted gifts made to the WLAA are endorsed over to the Foundation and maintained in its Law School Fund for future use by the WLAA. The Foundation is, in effect, the Law School's "banker" in that it administers, invests and distributes donations on behalf of the Law School. This is the rea-

son why we ask that gifts to the WLAA's Annual request for donations be made payable to the UW Foundation/Law School Fund.

Working through the UW Foundation gives the WLAA and the Dean maximum flexibility in using gift dollars and we encourage alumni and friends to specify that their donations in support of the Law School go to the UW Foundation. However, it is important for contributors to designate the specific purpose for their gifts (e.g., "Law School Fund" or "Law School Building Fund") so that their contributions are deposited and used according to their wishes.

Gifts that do not go through the UW Foundation (i.e., gifts made to the "University of Wisconsin Law School" or "UW Law School") are controlled by the Board of Regents and use of these funds is subject to State restrictions.

In general, if you are responding to a solicitation—whether it be by phone, letter or from a fellow alumnus—and you want to support the Law School, make sure that your check is made payable to (or that your pledge is made through) the UW Foundation and that you specify the program or project within the Law School that you want to support.

Thanks for your interest and support.

John S. Skilton
President, WLAA

UPCOMING ALUMNI EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

January 27, 1994	Alumni Reception at the Midwinter Meeting of the State Bar of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
March 15, 1994	Alumni Reception in Las Vegas
March 16, 1994	Alumni Luncheon in Denver
March 19, 1994	Benchers Society Dinner, Madison
March 20–21, 1994	Annual Visitation by Board of Visitors, Madison
May 16, 1994	Alumni event in Philadelphia
May 18, 1994 (<i>Tentative</i>)	Alumni Reception at the Annual Meeting of the American Law Institute, Washington, DC
June 23, 1994 (<i>Tentative</i>)	Alumni Reception at the Annual Meeting of the State Bar of Minnesota, Duluth
June 24, 1994 (<i>Tentative</i>)	Alumni Reception at the Annual Meeting of the State Bar of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
August 7, 1994 (<i>Tentative</i>)	Alumni Reception at the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, New Orleans
September 23–24, 1994	Annual Program and Reunions of the Classes of 1954, 1959, and 1969
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October 28, 1994	Fairchild Lecture, Madison

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Report of the Board of Visitors 1993

INTRODUCTION

When the Board of Visitors was created, in 1957, technology in the Law School probably consisted of one or two electric typewriters. Times have indeed changed as we were to discover during our two day visit.

The Board was created to review "... Law School facilities, curriculum, placement, admissions and public relations of the School and the Bar." During our visit we would encounter most of these issues, and a few not anticipated, but we would focus on the School's facilities, particularly the high-tech features that were not even invented in 1957.

Our visit began on Sunday afternoon with presentations by the University's Director of Information Technology, the Director of the General Practice Course and the Supervising Attorney for the Legal Defense Project clinical program. Sunday evening we met with the faculty informally over dinner. Monday morning we had the option of tours and demonstrations or class visits. At lunch we had spirited discussion with a lively group of students. This was followed by a session with the Dean and other administrators and our own review session. Highlights of these events follow.

BUILDING UPDATE

Before turning to the Visit itself, we wish to comment on the progress of the Build-



ing addition and renovation project. The origins of this project seem lost in time. When the last addition to the building was completed in 1978 it was assumed that this was stage one of at least a two stage project. More than a decade, and many various plans for stage two, were to pass before substantial progress was made toward completion.

Several years ago a bright, young University architect, Christopher Gluesing, came up with an innovative solution to how the School's space problems could be solved within constraints of budget, building regulations, and the concerns of the faculty. Then came the lengthy process of drawing plans, convincing the University and the State, and selling the concept to students, faculty and alumni. Credit for the success to date should go to many, many people. We note specially Deans Thompson and Bernstine and the last two chairs of the Building committee, Profs. Kidwell

and Palay.

The culmination of dreams about a modern facility adequate to meet the needs of legal education for the foreseeable future await only a few more hurdles—including fund-raising of some \$5 million to be added to \$10 million in state funds. We are confident, however, that the money can be raised, with the help of all alumni, and that the resultant building will be one

that we can be proud of and which will allow the next generation of students to be well served by our School and our faculty.

TECHNOLOGY—WHAT COULD BE

Mark Luker is the University's Director of Information Technology. During his meeting with us, his enthusiasm for applying modern electronic aids to the University's multiple missions was obvious. To those of us educated a decade or more ago the signs of technology on campus are already impressive, but, according to Mr. Luker, 'you ain't seen anything yet!'

Of course, improvements cannot be accomplished without costs. Increased access to computers, increased access to information services and new technologies are not free. These improvements, however, are tangible and therefore perhaps more palatable than less visible

improvements. Like many other Universities, Wisconsin has approved tuition increases directly dedicated to improving student access to technology. One of the first benefits of this access is e-mail for all students, which may be available as early as this fall. E-mail, a kind of computer message center and bulletin board, will allow the Law School to communicate with individual students, particular classes or all 3L's, for example. The Office of Career Services will be able to list job openings on e-mail, allowing any student with a computer and a modem to access the list 24-hours a day from anywhere in the world.

We also watched, on videotape, a demonstration of interactive videotape as a teaching tool. We were to learn that such applications were not a distant possibility but, in fact, already in the Law School at least in a modest way.

VIDEOTAPE IN TEACHING

Ralph Cagle is a practicing Madison lawyer who also directs the School's General Practice Course and instructs several other courses including Negotiations. Mr. Cagle told us of how he uses a videotape prepared for CLE purpose by the State Bar of Wisconsin to bring his GPC students up-to-speed on bankruptcy law before teaching them bankruptcy procedure. The relatively short video allows everyone to understand basic procedure even if they have not taken a bankruptcy course. Computers are also taking a role in GPC. Since the course involves substantial drafting of documents, Mr. Cagle is preparing to accept assignments submitted on computer disk next year.

The Negotiations course offers additional opportunity for use of technology as a teaching tool. With prepared tapes of "actual" negotiations, Mr. Cagle is able to "stop action" as necessary to describe techniques to his class, stimulate discussion or question why characters acted as they did. Student negotiations also can be videotaped for later playback and critique.

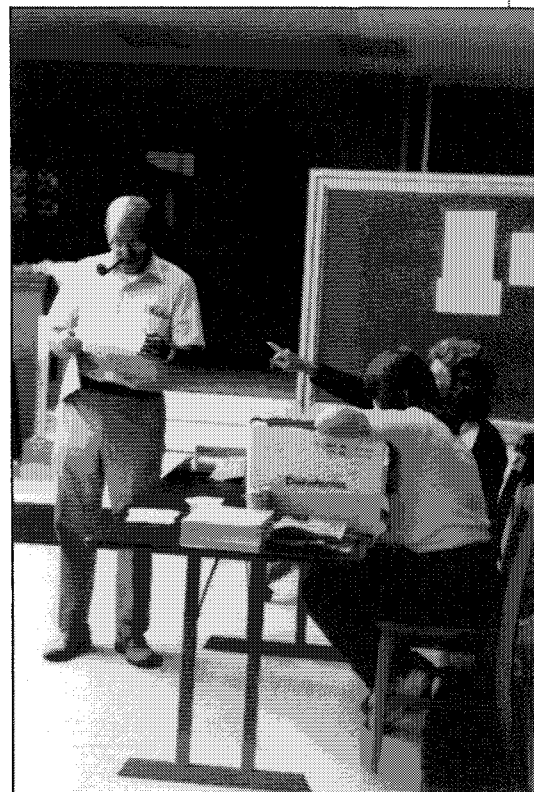
In Mr. Cagle's view, technology improves the efficiency of learning, makes teaching susceptible to advanced planning, is familiar to our "video generation" of students, and is stimulating, replicable and cheap, at least in the long run. Prob-

lems include faculty unfamiliarity with the hardware and software available, inconvenience of use (which should be alleviated in the new building) and our fear of technology and the inherent start-up costs.

LIBRARIES IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Perhaps no part of the Law School has so far made use of technology as our Library. Nevertheless it is clear that the rate of change, if anything, is increasing. We are indeed fortunate to have Blair Kauffman as our Library Director. Mr. Kauffman clearly has the energy and vision necessary to plan for the future and integrate developing technology as it becomes available. In the meantime the Library has taken impressive interim steps to accommodate growth of the collection, including compact shelving, off-site storage of lesser-used materials and aggressive weeding-out of the collection.

We learned that from modest beginnings only twenty years ago, computer legal research has already established a permanent and irreversible presence. Some information necessary or useful for legal research is now only available by computer, with no circulating hard copy. Additional information is available on CD-ROM services, increasing speed and accuracy many-fold. As these technologies have developed, the Library has had to adjust with increased availability of computers, the installation of a computer network, and adjustments in the purchase of printed copies of various materials. At the same time, library services have had to be automated. No longer are new acquisitions noted on typed cards in a card-catalog. Instead, materials are now added to an on-line computer catalog, accessible not only at numerous terminals in the Library, but, again through networks and modems, at remote locations throughout the world. Someone here doing research on Japanese trade laws is no longer limited to our own collection, but, by computer, can reach out to collections at other law schools, other universities and libraries. This fall the Library will also automate its circulation system, permitting much better control on its materials. Off-site access to the computer and CD-ROM



networks should come with new software planned for this summer.

Again, change is not free or without problems. The Library has been fortunate in receiving additional funding from the University and the Law School to enable technological change. It also has been innovative in encouraging its users to try the new tools and learn how they can improve access. We were impressed with how much is being wrought out of admittedly cramped computer labs and with the services being offered, such as check-out of laptop computers to students and numerous access points for the library network of services. We were also impressed at what has been done to improve the atmosphere in the library with a little paint, some carpeting, new lighting and some art for the walls. We look forward to seeing the changes that will undoubtedly occur with the new construction.

We question whether students realize the cost of access to all these services. It is all too easy to get "hooked on caffeine," to become reliant on the use of services at the expense of analysis and thought. We are confident, however, that our library can avoid these problems and reach its

self-appointed goal of becoming the model law school library for the next century.

TECHNOLOGY IN THE CLINICS

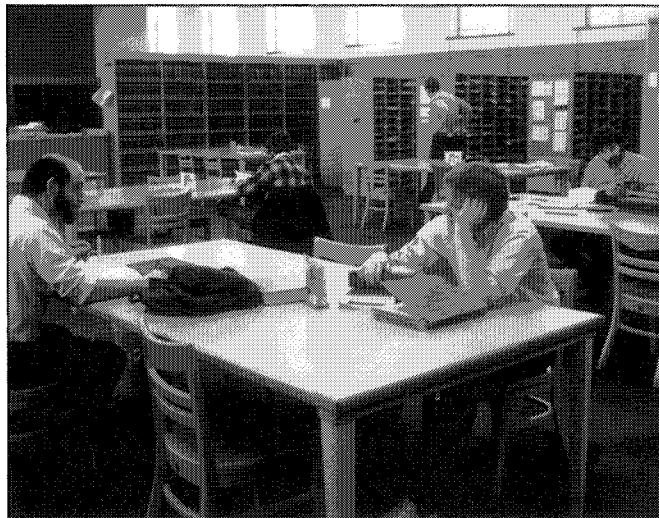
Some uses of technology in clinical legal education should seem obvious. Student demonstrations can be videotaped and reviewed as a teaching tool, students working on actual cases can apply the research skills learned in class to real problems, and teachers can communicate with their students by e-mail. It was fortuitous, however, that an ongoing case in the Legal Defense Program would offer us an insight to how these and other technologies could be brought to bear on a real case and an actual teaching situation.

Krista Ralston is the lawyer who supervises students in the Legal Defense Program. The Program, under contract with the Office of the State Public Defender, represents actual clients in Dane Co. Circuit Court. Recently they acquired a client who would push the limits of technology to allow equal access to justice. Their client, charged with cruelty to an animal and resisting arrest, is deaf, mute and legally blind. Finding a way to allow him a fair trial would involve a number of technologies such as real-time transcription and videotaped evidence.

The students and attorneys involved in this case, which should go to trial soon, will have the opportunity to view, first-hand, the application of technology to the dispensation of justice. Unusual tools today may have far greater application in the future. These students and attorneys may be the innovators in tomorrow's justice system.

OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Student Successes: A few years ago, the Law Alumni Association joined the faculty in endorsing a fee to be charged employers interviewing students on campus. The proceeds of this fee would be reinvested in the placement process, including hiring a part-time person to promote public interest employment.



This year we could see tangible dividends from our decision. With the assistance of Ryan Alexander, Public Interest Coordinator, Ricardo Soto, a third-year student, and Gabrielle Lessard, Class of 1992 and current clerk to Justice Shirley Abrahamson, have both received coveted Skadden Arps Fellowships for 1993/94. Only about 25 of these fellowships are available each year and pay the recipient for developing a project in the public interest.

Ms. Lessard will spend next year with the National Center for Law and Economic Development, working on ways of assisting women who seek to enter nontraditional employment, such as women wanting to enter the construction trades.

Mr. Soto will work with California Rural Legal Services developing ways to provide legal services and community education to migrant workers.

While both Fellows possess excellent qualifications, the assistance of Ms. Alexander cannot be dismissed. Her promotion of the School and its emphasis of the public interest was extremely helpful to these applications. We feel that our investment has paid justifiable dividends.

Teaching: It is always difficult to say anything, positive or negative, based on observing one class. When we can combine our own observations with discussions with the students and faculty, however, we feel more confident in offering our opinions.

For the most part, the teaching we

observed was first-class. It showed good preparation by both students and faculty, lively interaction in class and challenging material. Students assured us that faculty (at least regular faculty) were accessible and helpful. The recurrent issue of accessibility of lecturers, together with the question of how many lecturers are too many, will be addressed below. Overall we are assured that students who want to learn will have every opportunity to succeed at our School.

Administration: Few outsiders would be sympathetic to a call for more administrative personnel in any organization. In the case of the Law School, however, such a view would be shortsighted. We agree that the role of the Dean has changed dramatically in a short span of time. In order for the School to prosper, it is now necessary for the Dean to be away a substantial portion of time meeting with alumni and raising the funds necessary to supplement state funds. While this is happening, someone needs to be handling the day-to-day problems at the School. We feel that the Dean has a plan to remedy administrative deficiencies and we pledge our support toward achieving that plan. The Dean's success is critical to the nurturing of those special people whose performance are essential in maintaining the reputation of our School.

Placement: It should be no surprise in today's legal economy that the issue of jobs should be high on the student agenda. We note that the Dean has already taken a number of steps to ensure a high level of career services and encourage him to continue refining these services to efficiently use available resources.

We also hope that the School can do what it can to assure that students come to this law school with realistic expectations. To some extent this is beyond the control of the School. "LA Law" has done a great deal to incorrectly define the lifestyle of today's lawyers. While some lawyers do practice like McKenzie, Brackman, at least an equal number have tradi-

tionally filled roles which are in no way similar to those portrayed on TV.

There are also probably things that we can do, as alumni, that will not only revise expectations, but also assure that our graduates are getting all they can reasonably expect. We, of course, support all efforts by the School to assist students in this tight market. If necessary, we believe that the School would be well served by diverting some of its admittedly limited resources to the career services area. We encourage the Office of Career Services to be inventive and aggressive. We think that student-to-student help may be one avenue to exploit within the budget and staff limitations.

Curriculum and Scheduling: Limits of budget and staff also affect curriculum and scheduling. Students are concerned that too many practitioners are being asked to teach basic courses and that they have no idea when courses will be offered. The School replies that with its budget and "leave balance" problems, it cannot force faculty to stay on-budget and teach, and, without this ability, it cannot offer long-range scheduling other than to assure that basic, required courses will always be offered in sequence.

This appears to be a perpetual issue, not likely to be solved by the massive infusion of money to the Law School budget that would be required for solution. Student anxiety would, however, perhaps be lessened by greater communication of the School's awareness of the problem.



Some of these concerns may lessen as senior faculty retire and are replaced by more and younger faculty who are perhaps more flexible in teaching different courses. We emphasize that, in addition to general anxiety over course planning, there is a real concern over obtaining desired courses prior to graduation. This may be of greater concern than the anxiety.

Writing Skills: Another perpetual problem is the seeming lack of legal writing skills. Again, some of the solution to this issue is beyond the scope of the Law School. People today write less and because they write less they do not learn writing skills. Unless the entire educational system agrees to this observation and decides, collectively, to do something about it, there is little likelihood that graduating law students will have significantly better overall writing skills anytime in the near future. This is not to say, however, that we should not constantly strive to push such improvement. Unless we keep our finger in the dike, our fields will be flooded even if the dam doesn't collapse.

Faculty Resources: While there has been tremendous improvement in faculty salaries over the past decade, and while we are pleased that the debatable US News rankings place us 23rd overall and 18th academically, we are concerned that those same rankings place us 69th in terms of faculty resources. It is obvious that our fight to recruit and retain the best law teachers cannot be a long-term success if this is true.

We can offer no solution to this problem, only our assistance. As Visitors we can encourage, cajole and support efforts to find more resources. As alumni we can contribute our talent, contacts and even our dollars toward its solution. Our inability to offer immediate solutions is troublesome but should not be construed as resignation to defeat. Our collective experience with the University of Wisconsin Law School spans almost 50 years. Throughout that time it has been one of the top schools in the country and we are confident that ways will be found to keep it so.

CONCLUSION

We have a remarkable school, one which accomplishes more with less than almost any other school. This is something to be proud of but also something which all should realize carries the seeds of disaster. We can never allow past successes to suggest future guarantees. Only through the vigilance of all concerned and through their mutual action to improve conditions can we be assured that tomorrow will be even better than today.

Submitted by:

Mary Traver, Chair, Milwaukee

WLAA Board of Visitors

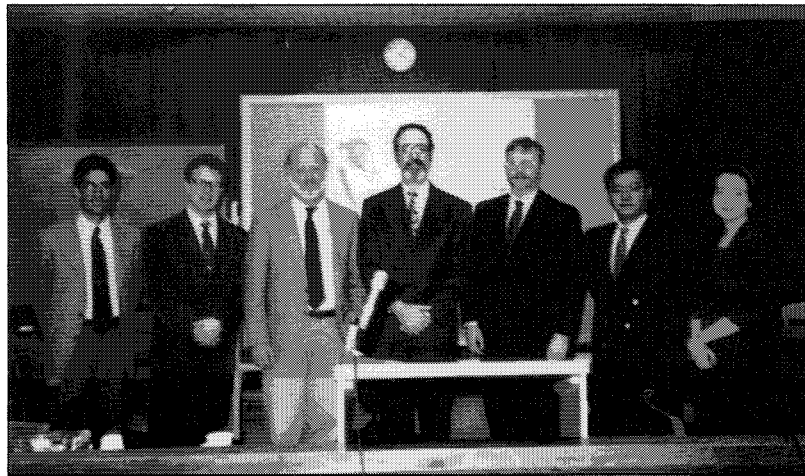
Steve Allen, Milwaukee
Justice William Bablitch, Madison
Linda Balisle, Madison
James Barry, Milwaukee
Thomas Bauch, San Francisco
Judge Richard Brown, Waukesha
Barbara Burbach, Milwaukee
Shaune Curry, Madison
Irving Gaines, Milwaukee
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David Hase, Milwaukee
Joel Hirschhorn, Miami
Mary Hubler, Rice Lake
Harold Jordan, Washington
John Kramer Jr., New York
Edward Levine, New York
Judith Lichtman, Washington
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G. Lane Ware, Wausau
Loretta Webster, Stevens Point
Arnold Weiss, Washington
Mary Wickhem, Janesville
Rebecca Young, Madison

Symposium on Foreign Practice

The UW East Asian Legal Studies Center and the UW Student International Law Society co-sponsored a Symposium on Foreign Practice in February. Professor Charles Irish introduced the four symposium guest speakers: Attorney Craig Ehrlich, Professor Leon Trakman, Professor Michael P. Waxman and Attorney Yukimasa Ozaki.

Ehrlich is with the Law Offices of Kim, Shin & Yu, in Seoul, South Korea and a member of the Illinois Bar. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1981. His symposium topic was "Legal Opportunities in the Far East for American-Qualified and Trained Lawyers." Ehrlich practiced commercial litigation in Chicago for seven years. He sent resumes to the five largest law firms in Korea hoping to specialize in international commercial matters. Even though he had no academic training in Korean law and was barely literate in the Korean language, he received a job offer from a firm representing a large number of Korean companies.

Ehrlich believes that "similar opportunities for American lawyers exist elsewhere in Asia, especially in the newly industrialized countries of southeast Asia. It is a nice accident that I was born in the United States and that English is my native



(Left to Right) Craig Ehrlich, John Gatto ('93), Professor Charles Irish, Professor Leon Trakman, Professor Michael Waxman, Yukimasa Ozaki, and Amy Vaudreuil ('93)

language because English is the language of international business. Contracts are negotiated and written in English. Correspondence is written in English and international arbitration is conducted in English.

"The American legal tradition encourages creative thinking and creative solutions to legal problems, whereas, the code systems which prevail in much of the world tend to be somewhat mechanical. For this reason, a creative American lawyer will be able to bring skills of value to his colleagues and his clients elsewhere in the world."

Professor Trakman was visiting our Law School from Dalhousie Law School. He is a graduate of the University of Cape Town and has a Masters and Doctorate Degree from Harvard Law School. Since

1990, Professor Trakman has been a Constitutional Consultant to the parties drafting a Constitution for South Africa. He also co-chairs a governmental committee on revising the Canadian Charter of Rights.

His symposium topic was "The American Lawyer in Canada and the European Community." According to Professor Trakman, "there are vast opportunities for the American lawyer in both Canada and Europe.

Firstly, Canada continues to be the United States' largest trading partner. This relationship is likely to expand with the development of the current Canada—U.S. free trade agreement, and the prospect of NAFTA being adopted. Opportunities in Britain and Europe are also likely to expand with the increased prospects of trade between North America and Europe. In addition, the European Economic Community is likely to become a more formidable trade partner, given its likely absorption of non-aligned and ex-Soviet satellite countries."

Professor Michael P. Waxman teaches law at Marquette University Law School. He is Of Counsel with the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Law Firm of Godfrey and Kahn. He graduated from Cornell University and Boston College Law School. Professor Waxman was a Fulbright Scholar at

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"The American legal tradition encourages creative thinking and creative solutions to legal problems, whereas, the code systems which prevail in much of the world tend to be somewhat mechanical. For this reason, a creative American lawyer will be able to bring skills of value to his colleagues and his clients elsewhere in the world."

Sophia University and the University of Tokyo in 1987-88. His symposium topic was "The Difficulties of an American Lawyer in Japan."

According to Professor Waxman, "The number of foreign lawyers wishing to practice law in Japan is growing exponentially. Unfortunately, many of these practitioners are doomed to struggle and often fail due to their lack of familiarity with Japan and its legal system. Two of the most prominent distinctions between the American and Japanese legal systems are: (1) the different nature of Japanese legal education and legal structure; and, (2) the significant division between common and civil law.

"First, one must accept that primary values of Japanese society are quite different from those in the United States of America. Concepts such as hierarchy, dependence, loyalty, duty and obligation command a much greater place in one's actions than personal human feelings. Second, the legal system is the product of three distinct periods of jurisprudence. Initially, a foundation of mediation and conciliation was developed and enforced during the virtually absolute closure of Japan in the Tokugawa period (1603-1867). These practices still form a major part of Japanese law today."

Following the overthrow of the Tokugawa government, Japan adopted the Civil Law of Germany including a constitution (1889) declaring the Emperor Meiji as divine and insulating the administrative bureaucracy and administrative law from regular court review. Finally, after World War II, the American occupation forces created a new constitution for Japan (1947) that included American legal values and personal rights not previously known in Japan.

The primary hurdle for American lawyers in Japan is the divergence between the United States and Japanese legal education systems. In the United States, lawyers are trained as professionals by professionals, on the graduate education level. Further, the common law and the adversarial process are assumed even to the extent of favoring the best interests of the client over justice or the society as a whole. Conversely, in Japan, as in other civil law countries, legal education begins on the undergraduate level. Law is taught in theories and codes in contrast to the American practitioner orientation. Unlike American lawyers, there are numerous options for those who study at the faculty of law in Japan as an undergraduate to use their legal training without attending professional legal education. These include: government work, in-house corporate legal advisers, traditional corporate work and academia.

"If a legally trained (undergraduate) individual wishes to become a practitioner (judge, prosecutor, private attorney) the individual must pass a rigorous 'bar exam.' Only 2% of the bar exam takers are admitted to the legal training and research institute (approximately 500 people). Often individuals will take the exam five or six times before they pass the exam. Clearly, those attending the legal training and research institute are among the best and brightest of Japanese educated individuals. Once admitted, the 2-year training period consists primarily of internships with judges, prosecutors and practicing attorneys. Alternatively, there is a large cadre of quasi-lawyers who perform formal document completions or possess particular expertise to assist members of the public. These include: administrative and judicial scriveners, and tax

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"The number of foreign lawyers wishing to practice law in Japan is growing exponentially. Unfortunately, many of these practitioners are doomed to struggle and often fail due to their lack of familiarity with Japan and its legal system."

and patent attorneys. Of course, much as with other civil law systems, the notary performs a very important quasi-judicial role unknown to the common law system.

"The other difficulty encountered by American lawyers in Japan is the lack of knowledge and preparation for the civil law system. American lawyers are rarely prepared to understand the differences between codes and statutes, the civil law views of discovery and the use of evidence, and the distinct role of lawyers and judges."

Attorney Yukimasa Ozaki graduated from the M.L.I. program at UW in 1992. He is now working in the Milwaukee law firm of Godfrey and Kahn. Ozaki was admitted to the Japanese bar in 1988. After practicing in Tokyo for 3 years, he came to the United States to study the United States legal system. His symposium topic was "U.S. Lawyers Entering the Japanese Legal Market." According to Attorney Ozaki, "There is a big controversy between the United States and Japan about whether Japan should open its legal market to U.S. lawyers. Japanese attorneys strongly oppose opening the market. As a result, many restrictions have been placed on foreign lawyers practicing in Japan. Some of these restrictions are:

1. Foreign lawyers can practice law in Japan only after they have practiced law in their home country for 5 years;

2. Their practice is limited to their home country laws; and

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"The other difficulty encountered by American lawyers in Japan is the lack of knowledge and preparation for the civil law system. American lawyers are rarely prepared to understand the differences between codes and statutes, the civil law views of discovery and the use of evidence, and the distinct role of lawyers and judges."

3. They cannot use the name of a home country law firm.

"A big problem is that foreign lawyers cannot hire or enter partnership agreements with Japanese lawyers. Japanese lawyers fear the economic power of foreign lawyers. U.S. attorneys appear commercialized and strongly motivated by the market principle. Law firms increase their size to provide a more comprehensive service to the business society. Young associates work harder for promotions.

"Japanese lawyers fear U.S. attorneys practicing in Japan because the U.S. legal system is incompatible with, and even harmful to, the Japanese legal system. The U.S. legal system is based on the economic market principle. The Japanese legal system is not based on this principle. It is based on a strong belief of duty that sometimes lawyers should work for poor and suffering people even though it does not pay economically. If Japan opened its legal market completely to U.S. attorneys, there is a high probability that many young Japanese attorneys will be hired by big U.S. law firms earning very good salaries. They will work only for the big companies. The Japanese sense of duty that attorneys owe a strong commitment to the public will be lost. Since Japan has no device which promotes the realization

of justice in accordance with the market principle, and if the attorney's sense of duty is lost, there will be no system to realize justice.

"There are about 15,000 attorneys in Japan. Only 500 or 600 deal with international cases. This is only 4% of all Japanese attorneys. Many of these 600 international attorneys have studied in U.S. law schools and worked in U.S. law firms. So, it is not surprising that they were strongly influenced by U.S. attorneys in their work behavior and appearance. The majority of Japanese attorneys are very different beings from the international attorneys in Tokyo and the U.S. attorneys. They deeply believe in the old sense of justice and more importantly they do a great job to realize justice.

"Considering these conditions in today's Japan, I feel a great concern about opening the Japanese legal market to U.S. attorneys. Even though it would develop the business law area in the Japanese legal system, business law is not the sole important factor to Japan's legal system. The primary rule of the legal system is to restrict business rather than to encourage business. Opening the Japanese legal market to the U.S. today means not only promoting the development of business law in Japan, but also destroying the attorney's fight against business. Hence, the controversy of whether to open the Japanese legal market to U.S. attorneys will continue for some time. At present, the market cannot be opened."

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"The majority of Japanese attorneys are very different beings from the international attorneys in Tokyo and the U.S. attorneys. They deeply believe in the old sense of justice and more importantly they do a great job to realize justice."

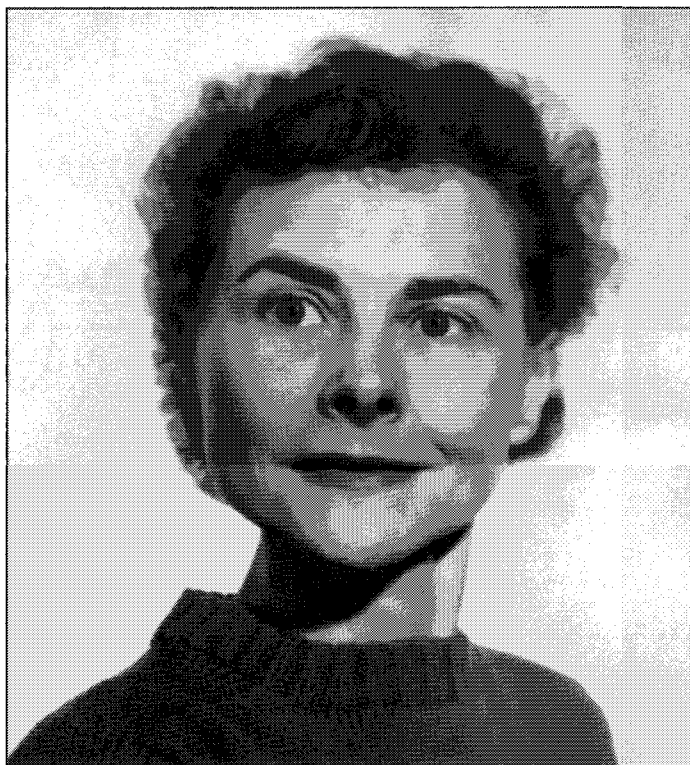
Retired Librarian Continues to Support the Law School

S. BLAIR KAUFFMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE LAW LIBRARY AND PROFESSOR OF LAW

Generous gifts from alumni and friends have enabled the Law Library to accomplish a wide array of recent improvements. Surprisingly to some, one of the more significant gifts received by the Library comes from a former librarian, Helen Schlough.

Helen worked in the Law Library from 1953 through 1967, first as a Documents Librarian and later in Circulation. Her co-workers included Professor Emeritus Maurice Leon, Renee Becker and Verna Baertschy. Maury and Renee both enjoyed working with Helen. They remember her as a dedicated, hardworking employee who had a reserved nature and was frugal in her spending habits. Other contemporary Law School employees have fond memories of Helen. Gail Holmes recalls her as "sprightly and pleasant to be around." A 1959 letter from Dean George Young also attests to these qualities, stating "... She is quiet and unassuming but very pleasant and cooperative. We have liked her work here very much and have enjoyed associating with her as a person."

Perhaps Helen's frugality was related to her personal responsibilities, caring for



Helen Schlough, 1958

her invalid mother. Helen and her mother lived together in an old Madison home located on the site of the current downtown fire station. At one point, she took a leave from the University to provide more extensive support at home and to pursue a professional degree in the Library School. At that time, the faculty passed a unanimous resolution expressing its deep appreciation for "... the invariably courteous, willing and efficient service Helen has rendered this school ..." and for the great assistance she provided the faculty in performing their teaching duties. Fortunately for the Library she returned, in

1962, for another five years of service.

Upon her retirement, Helen moved to Mazomanie, where she currently resides, near the site of a farm held by her family for six generations, but her selfless support of the Law School continues. According to Helen, a number of years subsequent to retirement, "... I told my lawyers, I owe 'em. They paid me more than I was worth." With those remarks, she executed one of the largest gifts ever received by the Law Library.

We understand that former Law Library employees may have a keener appreciation of our monetary needs than others. Thus, we weren't entirely surprised to receive Helen's donation — several other former library employees remain steady contributors — but our interest was piqued by Helen's comments about being overpaid, so we did a little checking. According to a letter from Dean George Young, the Law Library's request to give Helen a substantial pay increase in 1960 was granted, and her pay rate was increased to \$2 per hour! Times have changed, and so has the value of a dollar.

Thank you for remembering us, Helen.

The 1993 Wisconsin Law Alumni Association

Distinguished Alumni Award to Pat Brody

BY HIS PARTNER,
JOHN S. SKILTON

It is a true honor for me to present the 1993 Distinguished Alumni Award to my partner, James ("Pat") Brody. In my opinion, no lawyer in this state more richly deserves this honor.

The Wisconsin Law Alumni Distinguished Alumni Award is intended to honor "An outstanding contribution to the profession as a practitioner, teacher, judge or in government and have graduated from, or been a full-time member of the University of Wisconsin Law School and be retired, over 65, or deceased." Pat's distinguished career more than fulfills these formal requirements.

I will mention but a few of his "extra-curricular" activities: Pat served as the President of the Seventh Circuit Bar Association; he was elected a Fellow in the American College of Trial Lawyers; he served as Chairman of the State Bar Media-Law Relations Committee; he was a public member of the Wisconsin Freedom of Information Council; he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Cardinal Stritch College, from which he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1993.

Pat has authored articles of importance to lawyers and the press; he wrote an article on "Invasion of Privacy in Wisconsin;" he wrote a seminal article on the "Defamation Law of Wisconsin" which was published in the *Marquette Law Review*.



Pat has also been honored by the press: In 1987 he received the First Amendment Award from The Society of Professional Journalists; in 1989 he was awarded the Freedom of Information Award from that same Society.

Pat Brody's success is what this Law School is all about. Pat came from a small Wisconsin town — Cashton — located near LaCrosse. His wife of over 45 years, Lorraine, was his high school sweetheart. He started college at LaCrosse State College and then in 1940 transferred to Madison. He started law school in 1941 but interrupted his studies to enlist in the Navy. He served with honor in World War II, and in 1946 returned to Madison to complete his studies. He graduated from both the University of Wisconsin and the UW Law School in 1947. While in law school he served as Assistant Editor of the *Law Review*. He graduated Order of the Coif.

So much for the paper credentials — because his "real" career — that about which I am most proud to speak — started in 1947 when he joined the firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, later to become Foley & Lardner. He became a partner in 1956 and "retired" to "of counsel" status in 1988. Pat spent over 40 years "in the pits" — as a work-a-day, full time, practitioner — a trial lawyer. And I have been privileged to know him, to work with him, to sweat with him, and yes, to worry with him, since 1970.

Pat Brody is a lawyer's lawyer.

Does that sound trite? We too often bandy this phrase about. But as to Pat, this label fits; it is accurate; it is deserved. And what is a lawyer's lawyer? I will give you my definition. A lawyer's lawyer is dedicated to justice. He is totally committed to making the system work — to the benefit of his clients, but fairly, and honestly, and with the utmost integrity. Dave Beckwith, who practiced with Pat for most of Pat's years at the firm, once told me that if he were ever really in trouble the lawyer he would go to was Pat Brody. Now that's a lawyer's lawyer!

Did Pat Brody want to win? With all his heart! At any cost? Absolutely not!

If you were privileged to work with Pat Brody, no argument would be advanced under his name without all authorities checked; no personal attacks on the opposition would be tolerated; no "win" was appropriate if accomplished by

deceit. Lawyers who worked for Pat knew this — by word, by deed, by example. And Pat always took time — sometimes enormous amounts — to share his judgment with, and lend his support to, other lawyers, whether or not it was “his” case.

Not that Pat didn’t have faults. No brief was ever perfect — one last polish was always in order. And he was as hard on himself as he was on us. Poor work was rewarded by a thoroughly rewritten and sometimes editorialized return draft. Oh, that dreaded question: “Do we really want to make this argument?”

As might be expected for someone who has spent 40 years in one place, stories about Pat Brody at Foley & Lardner are legion. Because many are only really appreciated by insiders, or might reveal client confidences, I will make no effort to do justice to this store—although I am sorely tempted. Being somewhat flawed myself, however, I can’t totally resist, so I will tell the one that is most dear to my heart. Geoff Greiveldinger, a law school classmate of mine (class of ‘69), was perhaps three months into the practice when he was moved to the associate office right next to Pat’s. After spending a number of months next to Pat, Geoff put it this way: “I would sit in my office and listen to him worry.”

Pat’s real legacy is to those he influenced — one by one: his partners; his associates; his fellow professionals — indeed, his adversaries. For in the end, Pat was a teacher — a teacher of what it really takes to be a good lawyer. I see in this audience several who I believe would second these remarks.

And why is this “more private” legacy also fitting of public recognition by the Law School? We, the legal profession, have spent an enormous amount of time in the last 5 years worrying about issues of “civility”; cringing about attacks on lawyers; wringing our hands about a perceived loss of standing. We are aggressively looking for ways to improve; we draft intricate rules of civility and decorum; we struggle with Rule 11; we form organizations to promote collegiality and civility amongst the bar and the bench.

But Pat Brody had it right from the beginning. For him, those “rules” came naturally; he lived them; he practiced

them — and those who practiced with or against him necessarily practiced them too. So we honor someone who this profession is rightly proud of and must strive to emulate. And if it does, the practice of

law will be the better for it.

On behalf of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association I am proud to present the 1993 Distinguished Alumni Award to James Patrick Brody.

RESPONSE TO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

JAMES PATRICK BRODY

I learned, a long time ago, that when a judge rules for you in a hearing, and there is no need to remain, you should quickly pick up your briefcase and leave the courtroom before your opponent starts re-arguing and the judge might change the decision. So, all my instincts tell me to say “Thank you,” pick up this plaque, and leave, before the Association might change its mind. But because this is a great honor, I am going to say a bit more.

First, I thank John Skilton for his very generous remarks. I have a high regard for John, and it was an added honor to have him present the award.

Then, I want to express my thanks and appreciation to the Alumni Association for this recognition. I have always been proud to be a member of the legal profession. I have had the privilege of practicing in a fine firm, with wonderful partners and associates. I have enjoyed working with lawyers, fighting them, and socializing with them. Looking back on my life, I cannot think of anything I would rather have done. So, to receive now an award for being a lawyer, from my fellow graduates, is a real bonus. It is a high honor. I appreciate it and will treasure it.

Coming here today, and meeting some old friends last night and today in our ‘War Years’ Class Reunion, has stirred many memories. There is the memory of starting Law School over fifty years ago, and then, in that first year, on a Sunday in December, in the Law Library, hearing that Pearl Harbor had been attacked. None of us knew precisely where Pearl Harbor was—we knew it was in the Pacific—but we did not know that we would soon be leaving Law School. And then there was the wonderful day in 1946 when I returned to School and met old and new friends who had been all over the world in



many branches of the service.

Law School in those years was an exciting time. We all were interested in getting on with our lives, and veteran and non-veterans alike were hard-working, serious students. I remember with great appreciation the law professors of those days. They had to deal with a mixed group of students, some

of us who had been away four years and probably had forgotten more law than we remembered, others post-war, veterans and non-veterans, older and younger. The professors wove it all together, and did a great job.

My class made two contributions to the Law School that probably no one remembers. One was artistic. We sat in the Law Library in those early days watching John Stuart Curry and his assistants paint his great mural. Occasionally, he would climb down from the scaffold, sit at the back of the room, and look at the painting, and sometimes ask for comments. One day, one of my classmates suggested a small change in the painting—lower-left, as I recall—and the artist said, “That’s a good suggestion,” and made the change. So we left our mark.

The second contribution was that a member of my class struck a blow for women’s equal rights in the Law School, long ago. Professor Brown taught Property. I recall that there were about one hundred students in the class. Only two or three were women. One I remember as “Julie.” Mr. Brown, always very gentlemanly, said one day that he had a story that would illustrate very well the legal point in a case under discussion, but, “Unfortunately,” he said, “I cannot tell it because this is a mixed class.” Julie raised her hand and said, “Mr. Brown, why don’t you send the boys out of the room?”

That’s enough anecdotes. I’ll conclude by saying again to the Association how much I appreciate this honor. I thank you.

Presentation Of the WLAA

Distinguished Service Award to Stuart G. Gullickson

PRESENTATION BY
ORRIN HELSTAD,
OCTOBER 9, 1993

It is an honor and a privilege for me to present, on behalf of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, the Association's Distinguished Service Award to my long-time friend and colleague, Stuart Gullickson.

I first met Stuart and his wife Janet when Stuart and I were students at the University of Wisconsin Law School. Stuart pursued his legal studies with the same diligence he has demonstrated in other tasks he has undertaken, so it is not surprising that he made *Law Review* and served on its Board of Editors, was elected to the Order of the Coif and graduated with honors.

Our ways parted for a period of time after we were admitted to the Wisconsin bar in February 1950. I stayed in Madison while Stuart joined Len Schmitt in the private practice of law in Merrill for a number of years and then formed a firm with Dick Trembath and others in Wausau in 1957.

I was not in close touch with Stuart during his 17 years of practice in Merrill and Wausau. However, he has told me that his firms were general practice firms handling a variety of legal work and that he devoted a good deal of his time to civil trial work and estate planning. I have heard Stuart remark on a number of occasions that if you provide competent service and treat clients with dignity and respect, they will come flocking to your door. That



is how Stuart treats everyone, so I am sure he had a very successful practice.

Nevertheless, in 1967, Stuart was persuaded to join the faculty of this Law School. I believe his long-time friend and law faculty member, Gus Eckhardt, as well as Dean George Young, had a good deal to do with persuading Stuart to leave a successful law practice to enter upon the academic life. Both had a strong interest in enhancing the practice skills aspect of the Law School's curriculum, and the carrot they dangled before Stuart was the opportunity to create his own skills training course. The rest, as they say, is history.

In creating his General Practice Course, Stuart built upon what had been known as the Summer Problems Course which for many years had relied fairly heavily on practitioners as teachers in preparing students for the transition from law school to practice. However, it is fair to say that the General Practice Course which Stuart created was essentially a new course, involving, as it did, the use of teams of practi-

tioners who devoted a week at a time to put students through simulated practice situations under Stuart's guidance.

In 1970, Stuart became the first recipient of the prestigious Smongeski research award, enabling him to have a semester free of other duties. He used this opportunity to develop teaching materials for a revised Trial Advocacy course. The course employed the same simulation and team teaching techniques he had developed for the General Practice Course. He also developed a 3-volume set of class materials

for the General Practice Course which, with revisions by subsequent directors of the course, are still being used today. In addition to these innovative practice-oriented courses, Stuart drew upon his practice background to teach courses in Civil Procedure and Evidence.

By the early 1970s, Stuart had achieved a reputation as a leader in the skills training field and was invited by ALI/ABA (the American Law Institute/American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Professional Education) to write a book on the subject. The result was the publication in 1976 of Stuart's book on "Structuring a General Practice Course." The book solidified Stuart's reputation, not only nationally but internationally, as a leading legal scholar in the skills training field. In 1976, he was invited to be a speaker at the First Australian National Conference on Legal Education in Sydney, Australia and has subsequently served as consultant to law schools in Australia as well as other countries.

Nationally, Stuart has participated in numerous skills training conferences and projects as consultant, speaker or reporter, including:

1. Author, reporter and steering committee member for the Houston National Conference on Enhancing the Competency of Lawyers, sponsored by the ALI/ABA Committee on Continuing Professional Education, 1981.
2. Speaker, Joint meeting of the International Bar Association and the Association of Continuing Legal Education Administrators, Washington, D.C., 1985.
3. Member, ALI/ABA Committee on designing a model curriculum for a basic practice course, 1985-87.
4. Author and reporter for Arden House III, a conference on the future of continuing legal education, sponsored by the ALI/ABA Committee on Professional Education, 1987.
5. Member, ALI/ABA committee on skills training in the study of real estate transactions, 1989-90.

Stuart's research and service activities have not been confined to the skills training area. In fact, the list of his services to his school, community and state would be so long that I will mention only a few:

1. In 1975-76, he served as chair of the Search and Screen Committee for the position of Law School dean.
2. In 1976-77, he took a leave of absence from the Law School to serve as the UW Chancellor's legal counsel.
3. In 1980, I persuaded Stuart to become full-time Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Persuaded is perhaps the wrong word to use, for Stuart always has stood ready to serve in whatever position his talents are most needed. As part of his duties, he devoted the better part of a year to chairing and reorganizing our Extension Law Department. He continued to serve as Associate Dean for four years.
4. He has served two separate terms as a member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar and a term as President of the Dane County Bar Association.
5. For five years he served as legal counsel to the Methodist Church for the state of Wisconsin.

Stuart's retirement has not been the rocking-chair type. In addition to piloting a 33-foot motor home around the country, trekking in the Himalayas and participating

in numerous golf outings, he has found time to write another book—this one co-authored by Scott Minter. The book is titled "Federal Civil Practice in the Western District of Wisconsin" and has been favor-

ably received by federal court practitioners in this area. A reviewer noted that Professor Gullickson has made a career of filling gaps in the practical education of lawyers, and this is just his latest effort.

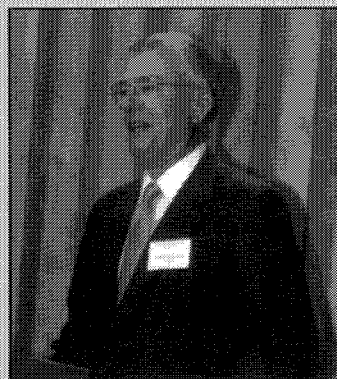
REMARKS OF STUART G. GULLICKSON FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF A 1993 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Over the years this award has taken on a special distinction because of the exceptional talent of the prior recipients of it. It is humbling to be included in that group. I appreciate it immensely.

On an occasion like this, one is inclined to reflect upon one's career. I was fortunate to have had excellent mentors. While I was a law student, I was the only clerk in the office of Gordon Sinykin and James Doyle in Madison. Then I had the good fortune to begin my practice with Leonard Schmitt in Merrill. August Eckhardt also influenced my course. We practiced together for two of my seven years with Len. Later, at Gus's invitation, I did some CLEW and Summer Legal Problems teaching. He was instrumental in the design of the General Practice Course because he was the Reporter for the ALI-ABA committee that recommended such a program. He alerted me to the possibility of becoming the Director of it at the Law School.

The several hundred lawyers who taught with me deserve special kudos. The ones I recruited were, in my opinion, the most able lawyers in their fields. They generously gave of their time and willingly accepted my guidance. Their efforts enabled us to afford students opportunities to study skills by doing in addition to learning law by listening and reading.

I have relished my relationships with students, colleagues, and fellow adminis-



trators. It was challenging and rewarding to serve as Associate Dean with Deans Orrin Helstad and Cliff Thompson and as campus legal counsel with Chancellors Edwin Young and Donna Shalala. Upon my retirement, Donna spoke of me as her "country lawyer." I didn't know it

showed, but I'm glad.

I thank my wife and daughters for the sacrifices they made to facilitate our move from Wausau to Madison, and to the whole family entourage for making the effort to be present today.

I thank you, the alumni, for your financial support of the Law School. It makes a big difference. I personally benefited from a generous gift from Robert Habush that funded a chair I was privileged to hold. The stipend that accompanied it enabled me to improve the quality of my work and to enjoy it even more.

Seventy years ago, Harrison Tweed spoke at his inaugural as President of the Bar Association of the City of New York. Today this excerpt from his remarks is decoratively carved into the wood paneled wall of the dining room of that bar's headquarters. It expresses my sentiments about our profession:

"I have a high opinion of lawyers. With all their faults, they stack up well against those in every other occupation or profession. They are better to work with, or play with, or fight with, or drink with, than most other varieties of mankind."

JOE SULLIVAN ('40)

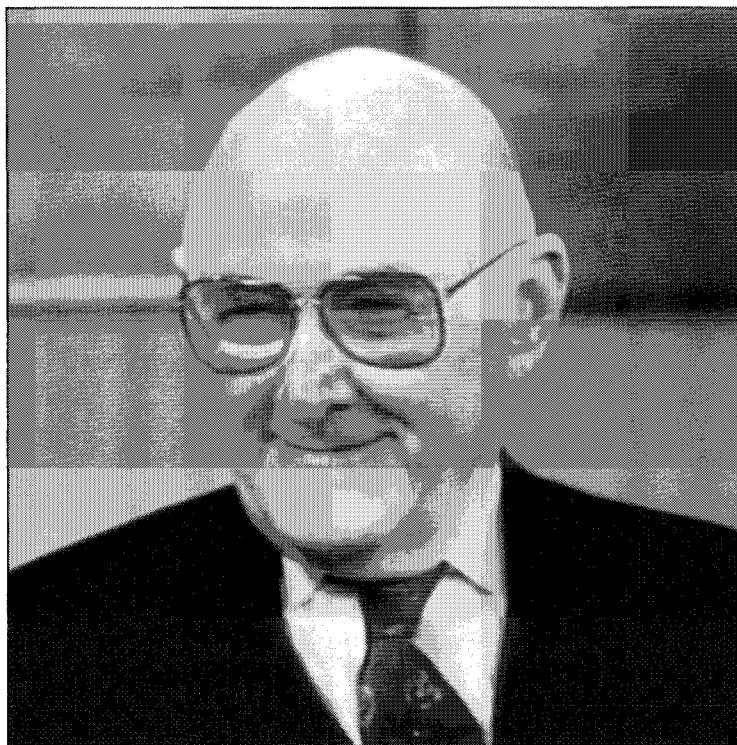
BY STACY
FRIEDMAN

The movie, *Mississippi Burning*, chronicles the investigation of three civil rights workers murdered by the Ku Klux Klan during the 1960s. It also chronicles a chapter of Joe Sullivan's life. As a member of the FBI, Sullivan was in charge of the investigation. After graduating from the Law School in 1940, the job market was rather lean. "When a UW classmate suggested that I join the FBI, which offered a starting salary \$700 per annum greater than my tenured attorney associates were paid by the [Standard Oil] company in Green Bay, I leapt at the opportunity and never looked back," he said.

He considers his law degree the cornerstone for his career and fondly remembers time spent studying with three of his classmates. "The very visible lesson in humility afforded by four minds united in study effort, generating more productivity than solo study, served me well in the years that followed."

Sullivan worked in the areas of crime and security for the Bureau and has done work in 50 states. He says the FBI's reputation for being remiss when investigating organized crime in the 1940s and 1950s is undeserved.

"The fact of FBI/organized crime deal-



ings in this period is that this group found pickings in crime lucrative outside of FBI operating areas and avoided incursions into FBI jurisdiction," he said. "One exception occurred in 1945." The Gambino family had organized interstate truck thefts, and the FBI assigned the Federal Crime Unit in New York City to handle the investigation. It took a year to complete, but in the end, Sullivan helped end the Gambino family's interstate truck thefts.

With the title Major Case Inspector, Sullivan was sent to Florida in 1964 to investigate a series of bombings at Rolling Stock and right of ways of the Florida East Coast Railroad. "This was a union/management confrontation over work rules

affecting the size of train crews," he said. "President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered the railroad cases solved, and they were."

LBJ followed up by demanding the solutions of the Michael Schwerner, James Chaney and Andrew Goodman kidnaps/ murders in Neshoba County, Mississippi in June 1964. Sullivan headed the investigation leading to the arrest and prosecution of Ku Klux Klan members.

During the 1970s Sullivan investigated murders and bombings involving labor unions and university anti-war protests including the

Kent State murders, the UW Sterling Hall bombing, the Yablonski family murders and the New York City bombings.

Sullivan retired from the FBI after 30 years, but he has not retired in the conventional definition of the word. During his 'second' retirement he spent 11 years working in airline security. "In my third retirement I am now a security consultant and also operationally concerned with several businesses in which I hold stock positions," he said.

Sullivan vacations in Hurley, Wisconsin when he's not working but lives in New York City because "that's where the action is." And he does not seem to be planning another 'retirement' any time soon.

ROBERT PRECHT ('80)

BY STACY
FRIEDMAN

February 26, 1993 will forever be an important date in Robert Precht's life. It is the day the World Trade Center in New York was bombed. Precht is representing Mohammad Salameh, the first person arrested in the case.

Just as Precht was beginning to wonder if his career as a public defender for the Legal Aid Society in New York was his best occupational decision, he was appointed as Salameh's counsel.

How did this happen? "Luck of the draw," according to Precht. He was filling in for a colleague when he heard that a man had been arrested in connection to the bombing. The thought of handling the much publicized case did cross his mind, but he doubted its likelihood.

Ironically, Precht had complained to his sister just one week earlier that public defenders do not get the important cases. "The important cases usually go to big-name lawyers or lawyers who charge high fees, and the public defender doesn't usually get those types of cases," he said. In a fashion he compares to a Frank Capra movie, the case of a lifetime fell into Precht's hands.

"It was a very strange experience," he said. "I didn't even know that I would

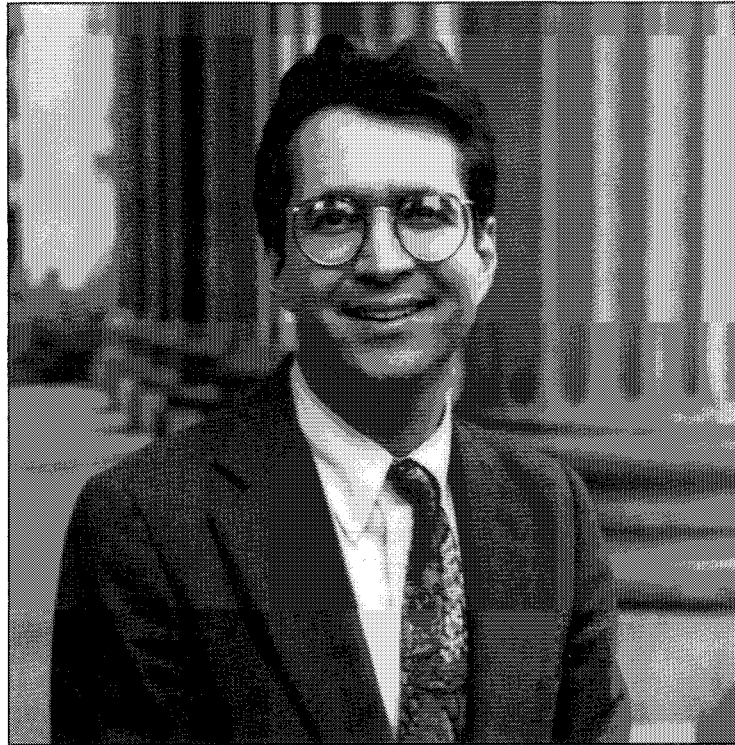


Photo: Fadi Kheir

have it."

The vast publicity surrounding the case has given Precht more than his "15 minutes of fame."

Outside the courthouse following Salameh's presentment, Precht was crushed by "a stadium full of reporters and cameras with lights going," he said. "This huge group of reporters just fell on me because I was basically their only contact with this person who had just been arrested."

Precht recognizes the important role of the press during a case as controversial as this one. Considering the adverse publicity Salameh has received, Precht has tried to convey the 'innocent until proven guilty' message to the press without saying too much and risking the case or saying too

little and losing the media's interest. He has appeared on Larry King Live, Good Morning America, CBS This Morning and The Today Show.

Humanizing Salameh has been Precht's intention, since there had been, what Precht calls, "a tendency to demonize him into a stereotypical terrorist."

In the midst of the pre-trial publicity, a reporter revealed that Precht is the late Ed Sullivan's grandson, something Precht rarely told anyone. "I just wanted to be judged on my own merits," he said.

But Precht admits his show business background

has come in handy. "In dealing with the media I have felt quite comfortable," he said. "I haven't felt very intimidated by it, and I think part of it is because I was exposed to lights, cameras and action when I was growing up."

"I've never met a criminal defendant who did not have any goodness in his heart," he said. Precht plans to show that and guarantee Salameh receives a fair trial.

"I'm sincere and I believe strongly in my role as an advocate," he said. "I benefited greatly from the intellectual atmosphere there [at the Law School], I also had very good experiences doing clinical work at the UW, which I think shaped my career."

All in the Family

Recently we asked for your stories about multi-generation law alumni or multiple members of your family that graduated from our Law School. Theoretically, allowing the standard 30 years for a generation, we might have had a five generation string from one family. So far, however, no one has suggested that they have a direct ancestor among the eleven graduates in the Class of 1869. Continue to send in your family stories and we'll continue to report them.

Several graduates reported that they were second generation graduates. **Norda Bardwell Gromoll** ('76) followed her father **Richard W. Bardwell, Sr.** ('46). Norda has a solo practice in Eagle River, Wisconsin, while her father practiced law, served as Dane County District Attorney and as a trial judge for more than forty years. He continues to serve as a reserve judge.

Thomas A. Allen ('92), Madison, Wisconsin, followed his father, the late **Arnon R. Allen** ('57), through Law School. Tom remembers traversing the "labyrinthine Old Wing of the law library" as a child and deciding, at age 12, that he too would be a lawyer. Arnon spent a number of years teaching at the Law School and served as the head of the Continuing Legal Education program before his death in 1981.

Jeffren E. Olsen ('88), a member of the State Public Defender staff, notes that his father, **Arthur J. Olsen, Jr.** ('56), died in August after practicing in Sheboygan for



Norda Bardwell Gromoll ('76) with her father Richard Bardwell ('46).

35 years. Arthur had served three terms as District Attorney. Jeff says that, although they never practiced together, his father "set high standards of professional integrity and competence that I will always strive to meet."

Charles E. White ('51), River Falls, Wisconsin, was preceded at the Law School by his father, **Kenneth S. White** ('21), who passed away in 1976. After practicing with his father, Kenneth served two terms as District Attorney, three terms on the county board and a term as State Senator. After service in World War II, he spent ten years as a Circuit Judge before returning to practice law with his son.

Marla Schneiderman ('87) has a more complicated alumni family. Marla's father, **Edward D. Schneiderman**, graduated in 1952 and practices in Milwaukee. His uncle, **James Buchbinder**, graduated in

1926 and also practiced in Milwaukee until his death. Marla's mother's brother, her uncle **Edward R. Knight**, graduated in 1941 and is the managing partner of a New Jersey law firm. But wait, that's not all! Marla's brother, **Howard P. Schneiderman**, graduated in 1989. He is married to **Gina Cahan** who graduated in 1988. Howard and Gina live in Seattle where they both work for the Kings County prosecutors office. That makes six relatives in three generations.

The longest stretch reported so far, however, comes from **Allan B. Wheeler** ('53). His great-uncle

Lyman G. Wheeler graduated in 1889 and practiced in Milwaukee until his death in the 1940's. His grandfather **Leverett C. Wheeler**, Lyman's brother, graduated in 1893, just before the original law building on Bascom Hill opened. Leverett joined Lyman in the firm that Allan maintains today. Allan's father, **Sylvester L. Wheeler**, finished Law School in 1920. Lyman's son, **Warren G. Wheeler**, followed a year later, and the firm became Wheeler, Wheeler and Wheeler from 1929-1966. Allan's own son, **George F. Wheeler** was the most recent graduate, in 1977. George practices patent law with a Chicago firm. Allan also notes that four other immediate relatives are lawyers but they graduated from "other" schools. That is also six graduates but four generations.

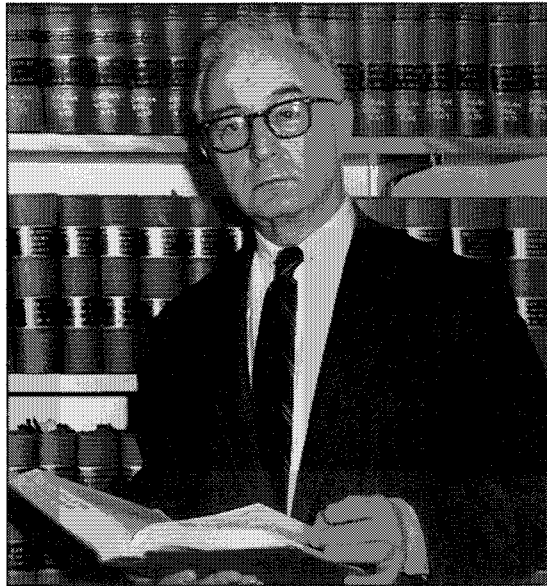
We know there are more of you with similar stories. Care to share them?

Memorial Resolution of the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin–Madison on the Death of Emeritus Professor Abner Brodie

Emeritus Professor Abner Brodie died on April 9, 1993, at the age of 87. In the 26 years of his tenure at Wisconsin, he served as the backbone of the Law School's constitutional and labor law curriculum. He ranked among the nation's premier experts in labor law. His broad experience, however, allowed him, when called upon, to teach the broadest range of subjects.

Abner Brodie was born in 1905 in New York City. After three years at New York University he entered the New Jersey Law School (now Rutgers) and received his law degree in 1930. For nine years he practiced law in Newark, New Jersey, and entered government service in Washington, first in the Labor Department, then with the OPA. Abner never faltered in his loyalty to President Franklin Roosevelt and the American Civil Liberties Union. In 1942 he married Agnes Cope Foote of Cambridge, Massachusetts. She and their daughter, Polly, survive.

The Army drafted Abner after Pearl Harbor, and he received a commission in the Judge Advocate General's Corps in Atlanta, Georgia. After the war, and service in the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., and a few years of practice in Newark and Detroit, he came to Madison in 1949 under a research grant from the Carnegie Corporation. He studied industrial pension plans and joined the regular law faculty in 1950. He received promotion to full professor rank in 1958. For several years he also served as chief arbitrator for General Motors and the Unit-



ed Automobile Workers Union, a difficult but honored position. In this and other extensive service as a labor referee he held a reputation for fairness and objectivity.

Few colleagues excelled Abner's skill in the lawyer's craft; none could handle them any better than he. His questions slashed through statutory and doctrinal underbrush; his writing reflected precision in thought, and grace in expression. His formidable presence as a judge of student arguments terrified but enlightened. The *Daily Cardinal* once suggested that Abner Brodie's classroom performance made him our version of Professor Kingsfield (from "The Paper Chase"). His students, as they matured, came to appreciate and love him for his vision, for the warmth of his friendship, and for his passion for justice.

Outside the classroom Abner abandoned neutrality. He made it a particular

hobby to puncture Presidential prevarications and pardons. He'd sit before his TV set making immediate and telling responses to President Nixon, and we doubt not that Agnes felt prompted to point out, "But Abner, he can't hear you."

His colleagues heard Abner with invariable respect and affection. Like his hero, Justice Brandeis, beneath an iron control lay a fiery nature, indignation at injustice, and anger at pretense. His colleagues recognized him as a great man to have at one's side. In 1975 he received the coveted Wisconsin Law Alumni Faculty Award.

His quiet University service included a large role in fashioning the first edition of our faculty rules and procedures; he served Wisconsin's Supreme Court in a study of state appellate procedures and practices; and he co-edited a pioneering textbook on labor law.

After retiring in 1976 he taught for two years as Visiting Professor at the McGeorge Law School in Sacramento, California. On his return to Madison, he continued to work as a private labor arbitrator for several years.

Abner's life exemplifies that of a top-notch lawyer, a first-class teacher, a devoted public servant, and a first-rate human being.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Gordon B. Baldwin
Arlen Christenson, Chair
James E. Jones, Jr.
Samuel Mermin

Charles A. Orth, Jr. ('37) announced Orth & Laskowski's completion of 100 years of practice. Orth's father, Charles A. Orth, Sr., joined the Milwaukee firm on June 21, 1893; it had been established in 1859. The firm changed its name in September, 1993 from Orth, Finley & Laskowski. **John P. Frank** ('40) was elected Chair of the Board of Directors of the William Benton Foundation, a non-profit stockholder of Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. Frank is a partner at Lewis & Roca in Phoenix. **Helene Zogg Boetticher** ('43) was honored with the Distinguished Career Service Award from the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor, for her 50 years of work in labor law. Boetticher spent 20 years in the Solicitor's Division of Labor Management Laws. **Donald Leidel** ('51) has been appointed the Stephen Edward Scharff Distinguished Professor at Lawrence University for 1993-94. He is a career State Department administrator and former ambassador to Bahrain. **Robert W. Kastenmeier** ('52) was honored with the Partners for Justice award at the 25th anniversary celebration of Legal Action of Wisconsin in October. Kastenmeier, a former member of the House of Representatives, was recognized for his work to maintain legal services for low-income people while serving as Chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee. **Hartman Axley** ('56), Denver, Colorado, has been inducted into the Colorado Ski Hall of Fame for his contributions to the development of skiing in that state. Mr. Axley was recognized for 40 years of service as a Ski Patrolman. **Richard G. Baumann** ('64) became certified as a Creditors' Rights Specialist by the Commercial Law League of America (CLLA) Academy of Commercial and Bankruptcy Law Specialists. Baumann currently practices law with the Los Angeles firm Sulmeyer, Dupetz, Baumann & Rothman. **Stephen W. Porter** ('66) has joined Arnold & Porter in Washington, DC. His practice involves large-scale, complex real estate transactions and general business counseling. **San Orr, Jr.** ('66), Wausau, Wisconsin, has been appointed to the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents by Governor **Tommy Thompson** ('66). Mr. Orr is a member of the UW Foundation Board of Directors. **M. Robert Carr** ('68), Democratic Representative from Michi-



What is the record for most alumni of one high school in the Law School at one time? Frankly, we don't know either but the group pictured above thinks that it holds the record. Phil Jennings ('93) thought that he was seeing a lot of Marquette High School alumni as he went from class to class in his senior year. When he put his investigative skills to the question, he discovered there were at least 15, who had graduated from Marquette between 1978 and 1988. They are: (left to right), back row: Michael Gratz, Phil Jennings, Douglas Buck, Dan McNally, John Chisbolm, and Jim Hoy. Middle row: Phil Talmadge, Paul Dedinsky, John Quick, Greg Kult and Miles Lindner. Bottom row: Peter Woodke, Andy Brusky, Paul Dirkse and Pat Farley.

gan, has become the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. **James Dannenberg** ('69) was appointed the Administrative Judge for the District Court of the First Circuit in the State of Hawaii. Before being appointed to the District Court in 1986, he was First Deputy Attorney General for Hawaii and Legal Counsel for the Youth Policy Center and Law Center in Madison. **Bruce A. Lehman** ('70) has been confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patent and Trademarks. **Howard Eisenberg** ('71), Dean of the University of Arkansas-Little Rock School of Law, received publicity in a recent ABA Journal. Dean Eisenberg was revealed as the author of satirical case summaries printed in the local legal newspaper. He sprinkles them into legitimate summaries, prompting him to note that others may think he "has

lost all sanity after being dean for two years." **Geraldine S. Hines** ('71) has been elected First Vice President of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts. Hines also teaches criminal law at Northeastern University School of Law, and is a founding partner of Burnham, Hines & Dilday. **Thomas P. Schneider** ('72), former Deputy District Attorney in Milwaukee, has been confirmed as the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. **Mark A. Nordenberg** ('73) will serve as Senior Vice Chancellor and Provost of the University of Pittsburgh during the 1993-1994 academic year. Nordenberg spent the previous eight years as Dean of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. **William C. Hess** ('73) was elected to the Board of Governors of United Way of America while also continuing as a board member of United Way of Wisconsin. Hess

is president of Hess, Daubert, Dexter & Reinertson in Wausau. **Burnele Venable Powell** ('73) was elected to the Board of Directors of Consumers Union, the publisher of Consumer Reports. He is also a Professor of Law at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Chair of the ABA Standing Committee on Professional Discipline.

Christopher L. Risetto ('73) became a partner specializing in environmental law, government contracts, Federal appropriations, and related litigation in the Washington, D.C., office of Holland & Knight, a Florida-based firm. **Robert J. Smith** ('74) was honored with a Distinguished Service Award from the University of Wisconsin-Madison College of Engineering at their 46th Annual Engineers' Day dinner. Smith practices with the Madison firm Wickwire Gavin, and also teaches courses for the College of Engineering's Department of Engineering Professional Development.

Randolph Stone ('75), law professor at the University of Chicago Law School and former Cook County Public Defender, has been elected chairman of the American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section. **John L. Beard** ('75) became an Officer in the Minneapolis office of Merchant & Gould in February. He previously headed the intellectual property group for the Milwaukee firm Godfrey & Kahn. **Marvin Ripp** ('75) was promoted to Vice President-State Manager of Wisconsin at First American Title in Madison. **Bruce Skrine** ('76) was recently elected Corporate Secretary of John Hancock Mutual Life in Boston. Skrine had been with the company as vice president, counsel, and corporate secretary.

Jaroslawa Zelinsky Johnson ('77) has joined Altheimer & Gray, in Chicago, and will assist her firm in developing its practice in Kiev, Ukraine. Having emigrated from Ukraine, she is bi-cultural and multi-lingual, speaking English, French, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian. Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts **Jane E. Tewksbury** ('77) was awarded a fellowship to study leadership roles and skills in organizations serving children and families. Tewksbury currently heads the Massachusetts Attorney General's Family and Community Crimes Bureau. **Jeffrey M. Gallagher** ('78) reports that he has joined Mezzullo & McCandlish with offices in Richmond, Virginia, and Paris, France. He specializes in international law and health care law. In addition, he continues to serve as Executive Director of the American Friendship Library Project, assisting libraries in the former Soviet Union. **James John Hoecker** ('78) began a two-year term in

May as Commissioner on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Hoecker has worked closely with the Clinton/Gore administration as energy advisor during the election campaign, member of the Natural Resources Cluster during the presidential transition, and policy advisor on the confirmation team of Secretary of Energy Hazel R. O'Leary. Hoecker focused on energy regulation and transactions while he was of counsel to the law firm Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue in Washington, D.C., from 1990 to 1993. **Peggy A. Lautenschlager** ('80), former Winnebago County District Attorney and member of the Wisconsin Legislature, has been confirmed as U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, in Madison.

Robert L. Gegios ('81) has been appointed chair of the RICO committee of the American Bar Association, Section of Antitrust Law. He is also a shareholder of Gibbs, Roper, Loots & Williams in Milwaukee.

Burneatta "Burnie" L. Bridge ('82) was appointed Deputy Attorney General of Wisconsin by Attorney General James Doyle, after serving eight years as an assistant attorney general for the Wisconsin Department of Justice. She has also lectured at the UW Law School. **Jacqueline Macaulay** ('83) and **Richard B. Jacobson** ('83) have formed a new partnership, Jacobson & Macaulay. The Madison firm will continue the partners' practices and work on bankruptcy and business reorganization, criminal defense, family law, civil rights, and employment litigation.

Bette J. Roth ('84) edited and helped write *The Alternative Dispute Resolution Practice Guide* (Lawyers Cooperative Publishing, 1993) along with Randall W. Wulff and Charles A. Cooper. **Steven W. Myhre** ('85) joined the Chicago office of Jenner & Block as an associate. **Henry T. French, Jr.** ('86) will now practice law with the Chicago firm Gleason, McGuire & Shreffler, focusing on insurance coverage, product liability, and medical malpractice. He was previously associated with McCullough, Campbell & Lane in Chicago. **Susan Mae McCabe** ('86) joined the Madison office of Valley Trust as a Trust Officer in the Estate Settlement and Legal Services department. McCabe had been working as an attorney law clerk for the Dane County Circuit Court and as an associate in private practice. Three 1987 graduates became partners in the Madison firm Boardman, Suhr, Curry & Field. **Jon C. Nordenberg** specializes in business and corporate law, health law, and municipal finance; **Bonnie A. Wendorff** practices employment law and general litigation; **Susan J. Erickson** practices employee ben-

efits law and estate planning. **Dane E. Allen** ('92) also joined the office as an associate. **Jennifer R. D'Amato** ('89) joined the Milwaukee firm Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach as an associate in the Trusts & Estates Department. D'Amato is also working on a LL.M. in taxation at DePaul University College of Law and was previously with William D. McClure & Associates in Chicago. **Steven J. Rollins** ('89) received an award of commendation from the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Bar Association for his work as the first editor of the MBA Messenger, the association's monthly newsletter. Rollins practices law in Milwaukee with Halling and Cayo. **Ken Driggs** (LL.M. '91) has become a Senior Staff Attorney with the Texas Resource Center in Austin, which represents Texas death row inmates in their final appeals. He also recently published "A Current of Electricity Sufficient in Intensity to Cause Immediate Death: A Pre-Furman History of Florida's Electric Chair" in the Summer 1993 issue of the Stetson Law Review. **Daniel M. Hess** ('92) joined the Washington, D.C., firm Baker & McKenzie and earned his LL.M. from the University of Florida in July. **James C. Murray** ('93) has joined the Madison firm Jacobson & Macaulay as an associate.

IN MEMORIAM

Thomas A. Reynolds ('24), who had practiced in southern California for more than 60 years, died recently at age 93.

Frank D. Hamilton ('32), distinguished lawyer in Dodgeville, Wisconsin, passed away in October at age 84.

Robert C. Penner ('36), father of **Marcia Penner** ('79) passed away this summer in Milwaukee, at the age of 81.

William T. Little ('38), who had served as regional director for the National Labor Relations Boards in Indiana for more than 50 years, died this summer at the age of 81.

Lester Brann ('50), retired head of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, died recently in Springfield, Illinois, at age 70.

Editor's Note

After 18 years at the Law School, I recently attended my first recruitment forum. These gatherings are arranged by the Law School Admission Service at a number of locations around the country each fall. Prospective students come to get applications and talk to representatives from a variety of law schools.

I attended the Los Angeles forum, along with some 115 other law schools. Over 12 hours, on two days, almost 4,000 prospective students passed through. At about hour #2 my voice sounded like gravel in a tin can. About hour #5 my legs began to ache from standing in one spot for too long. About hour #10 repetitious questions began to beg cute answers: How much is your tuition? Oh, we don't charge tuition anymore, we just pass the plate after lectures and you give what you think it was worth.

I am certain that I learned at least as much as the students did. What kinds of programs were they interested in, what did they think was important about them in addition to grades and LSAT scores, and what made them interested in our Law School anyway. Some of the more honest Californians even admitted that they had never actually experienced snow! Not to worry, I answered, they probably didn't know that we had recently domed the campus and it was always 72° inside now.

I have also been on the road with the Dean recently. We have done alumni events in Monroe, Janesville, Racine, Oconomowoc and Madison, Wisconsin, as well as Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Hous-

ton and Phoenix since School began this fall. In Chicago we presented a CLE program as part of our event. In Phoenix we had Prof. Gordon Baldwin reminisce about his 36 years at the Law School. And at each event we have met a wealth of good feelings for the School and its faculty. If you have a chance to join us either here in Madison for a reunion or in your town, please do. While the Dean will mention fund-raising, our practice does not include "passing the plate." On the other hand, we would not refuse a volunteered check.

The fall on-campus interview season is winding down. We have had a slight, but

noticeable, increase in the number of employers visiting. This may be important if it indicates that the trend of the past four years is, in fact, reversed. While we probably will never see the hiring pattern of the mid-1980s return, even in the depths of the current slow-down our students were succeeding as well as any other graduates. When we finished counting for the Class of 1992, six months after graduation, we were able to report that 91% had found law-related employment. While counting is still going on for the Class of 1993, at graduation, two-thirds reported employment. We expect that number to increase before we close the



Mystery Picture

books, increase to about where the Class of 1992 was at the same time. The largest difference between the most recent classes and those of the mid-80's is the lower number of graduates joining very large law firms, firms of 100 or more lawyers. Consequently, median salaries, which had peaked at over \$47,000, have declined to about \$41,000, while the range remains \$14,000-\$85,000.

The mystery picture in the last issue showed a group of students in the student lounge of the current building. **Colleen Beaman** ('81) and **Judy Elkin** ('81) wrote to identify at least some of those pictured. They included: **Anne Barre** ('81), **Linda Barger Hansen** ('81), **Ruth Azen** ('81), and possibly **Lionel Spartz** ('81). Colleen says that it had to be taken between fall 1978 and spring 1981.

The mystery picture in this issue was actually donated by Richard Baumann ('64), now practicing in Los Angeles. As you probably can tell, it was homecoming, 1963, and this distinguished group of law students appears to be preparing for the goalpost rush. Who are all these barristers?

University of Wisconsin Law School Continuing Legal Education and Outreach

Announces

Madison Location for National Satellite Programs

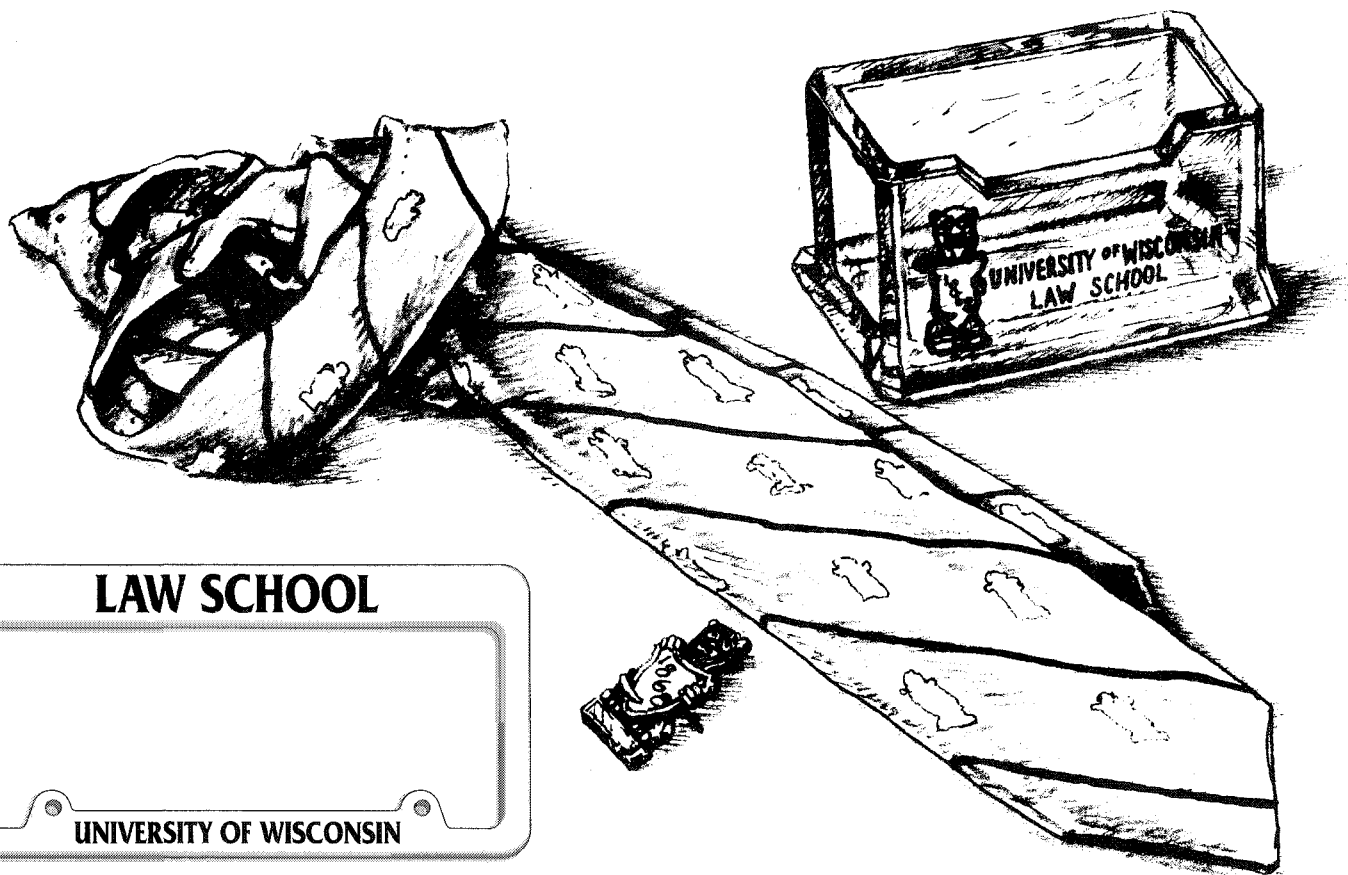
The University of Wisconsin Law School is pleased to announce that it has joined the American Law Network (ALN) as a local affiliate. This affiliation will enable Dane County lawyers to attend in Madison programs of national scope presented by distinguished speakers from throughout the country. The UW Law School was encouraged to enter into this arrangement by local lawyers who had attended the network's programs outside Madison. The Madison location will provide convenient access to high-quality and practice-oriented programs presented by the American Bar Association, Practising Law Institute, American Law Institute-American Bar Association, and other national organizations including federal government agencies.

The American Law Network offers continuing legal education programs via satellite to a national audience. The primary purpose of the American Law Network is to enable lawyers and judges to enhance their legal skills and knowledge at significant savings of time, travel, and expense. Approximately 20 to 25 programs will be presented on the network during the next year.

Programs tentatively scheduled for the Spring include:

- How to Qualify Your Retirement Plan After Tax Reform
- Limited Liability Companies
- Annual Spring Pension Law and Practice Update
- Fiduciary Responsibility Issues Under ERISA
- Use of Expert Witnesses in Americans With Disabilities Act Cases

For registration and additional information on upcoming ALN satellite programs, please call Scott Minter or Lynn Thompson at (608) 262-3833 or write to UW Law School, Continuing Education and Outreach, 905 University Avenue, Room 309, Madison, WI 53715-1094.



“Old” Law School Ties and Other Remembrances

*Years and miles no longer need to separate you from your Law School.
Show your Law School colors!*

Item	Number and price*	Subtotal
Ties		
Men's tie—blue	_____ @ \$25	_____
Men's tie—red	_____ @ \$25	_____
Women's bow tie—blue	_____ @ \$25	_____
Women's bow tie—red	_____ @ \$25	_____
Gargoyle pin, antique bronze, 3/4", pin back	_____ @ \$5	_____
Women's scarf, synthetic blend, ivory background with dark blue Gargoyles		
25" square	_____ @ \$15	_____
11" x 42" rectangle	_____ @ \$15	_____
Law School license plate frame	_____ @ \$3	_____
Law School business card holder	_____ @ \$5	_____
Law School 5" x 7" picture frame	_____ @ \$5	_____
Law Bucky poster	_____ @ \$62.70	_____
TOTAL		\$ _____

*Prices include postage and tax.

Make check payable and mail to:
Wisconsin Law Alumni Association
University of Wisconsin Law School
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Mail merchandise to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

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:

Transcript Department
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.

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

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

Please fill out the appropriate cards and return them to:

WLAA
UW Law School
975 Bascom Mall
Madison, WI 53706

Address changes by toll-free phone?

Call the University: 800/442-6469, and ask for Alumni Records.

Students often have questions about a field of law or geographic location. Would you serve as a resource person?

Alumni News

Name	Class
Address	
Telephone	
News or Comments	

Change of Address

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

Placement

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

Date position(s) available

Employers name and address

Person to contact Telephone

Please attach a job description if applicable.

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

Submitted by Class