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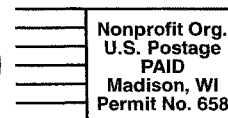
GARGOYLE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL FORUM



VOLUME XXIV NO. 4

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



GARGOYLE

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VOLUME XXIV NUMBER 4

WINTER 1994-95

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Cover Photo: Work on the \$14.5 million addition and
remodeling got underway in September. Demolition of
Rooms 225 and B25 allowed access to the site. These rooms
will be replaced with new, state-of-the-art classrooms.

FROM THE DEAN

Well, it has begun and, while we still have more than a \$1 million to raise, it is no longer a question of "if" but rather "how many construction liens will be on it?" I speak, of course, of our \$14.5 million addition and remodeling project. It has been a wild fall semester. Airhammering has been almost constant for three months. Huge holes have appeared in interior walls. Hallways that once led from here to there now only lead to here and, if you do not move fast enough, here may be a dead end as well. Excavation has opened a vast pit on Bascom Hill, what some of our non-lawyer colleagues on campus have always pictured

for the Law School. Classes have been held everywhere from faculty offices to the Memorial Union in an attempt to escape the noise and confusion.

But a light has indeed appeared in the tunnel. Footings for the new parts of the building are being dug and poured. Classes have been entirely relocated beginning second semester. It is just a year and a half until the contract completion date (or six weeks before the start of the fall semester, 1996/97, for those who doubt construction schedules). Soon steel will begin to rise in what was our courtyard and in what will be our new, Foley & Lardner Trial Court Room. As you stand on the bridge between the Library and the classroom building (at least until mid-January when it too will be torn down), the view to the north, across Bascom Hill to Education, is the view you will soon have from inside the new Grand Reading Room of the Law Library (the yet-unnamed (hint! hint!) Grand Reading Room).

Dean George Young, in the early 1960's, once told an alumni gathering that he had achieved one of the goals of all law school deans. After the 1893 building had been torn down and before the 1963 building was finished, he told the audience, he was the dean of a school with no building. In a way, I am now the dean of a law school with three campuses: east, center and west. The east is our 1939 and 1960 Law libraries, although the 1960 building is about to lose its roof, temporarily, and each floor, also temporarily, as remodeling takes place. The center campus is the 1963 classroom building, although no classes will take place here until remodeling is complete in the fall of 1996. Our west campus is primarily the old Business School, once Commerce, now Ingraham Hall, and a scattering of rooms in other buildings where teaching will continue until we can all move home into a reconnected, single campus.

Reconnection is a principal theme of the entire project. Our clinical programs will be moving back into the building from space almost a mile from the Law building. Our outreach program, CLEW, will leave rented quarters a



Dean Daniel O. Bernstine



Dean Bernstine with Kathleen and Ed Pronley ('65)

block away, and the faculty will abandon "temporary" offices in the Library and once again be able to communicate informally in adjacent offices and floors. Classes will be taught in rooms specifically designed for the type of communication expected in legal education. The Library will have gained the space it desperately needs to keep pace with technology and an ever-expanding collection. As Professor Tom Palay puts it, "We will have a building that raises rather than dampens expectations, a building in keeping with our reputation as one of the great law schools in the country."

Many of you have already contributed to the construction, many of the rest will have to, and all will be asked to do so soon. Without the one, big donor that has helped

most other building projects, we are relying on large numbers of substantial gifts. Perhaps its is appropriate, if not very comfortable, to do the building in this way: like everything here, our building is another example of doing more with less. And when we are done, hopefully every alumnus will be able to point to the wonderful, functional, new building with pride that comes from having had a substantial part in its completion.

Set aside some time in the fall of 1996 to visit with us. If I am not out trying to clear some of those liens, I'd be happy to show you around our School, your School!

I trust that you had an enjoyable holiday season and I wish you the very best for the New Year.

Like most things in life, the more you put into it, the more you get back out. That's how the Class of 1969 Reunion Committee must feel after our very successful 25th Reunion last fall. Reunions rise or fall depending on the core efforts of a group of people devoted to bringing together interested classmates. The group includes a number of people who work for the Law School, from the dean to the secretaries who prepare and send notices, but, most importantly, to a handful of class members who take on the time consuming chore of individually contacting other classmates and convincing them to return to Madison for a series of what are planned as fun events. And we did have fun!

We met on Friday evening, September 23rd, for cocktails and a buffet dinner. Our class shared a room with two other classes and no speeches or program interfered with our time to get reacquainted. By Saturday morning, we were beginning to feel a little like third year law students again as we attended a pre-football brunch at the Memorial Union. The weather was great and so was the football team. After a few hours of relaxation, we were off to our own reunion dinner at the Madison Club. It was here that we could concentrate on entertaining each other with reminiscences and celebrate one of the other reasons for holding a reunion—the Class of 1969 Fund.

While not a required part of any class reunion, our Class had chosen, through the Reunion Committee, to make an effort to commemorate our silver anniversary by making a substantial gift to the Law School's Building Fund. In return, the School would remember us by naming a suitable room after the Class and enscribing the names of the donors on a plaque inside the room. With much pride I can announce that 55 members of our class have pledged almost \$200,000 to the Class of 1969 Fund.

In light of our success, it is perhaps



President Skilton with former Chancellor Sbalala.

timely to recount how alumni activities have changed over the past five or six years. For many years, alumni activities basically consisted of the Spring Program, an event attended by self-motivated alumni. During the deanship of Orrin Helstad, the School began to realize how important cultivating a good relationship with its alumni was and began to reach out in a tentative way with events outside Madison where we had concentrations of alumni. Dean Cliff Thompson stepped up our alumni activities and made it his goal to visit each major city in Wisconsin at least every three years.

When Dan Bernstine stepped into the deanship, he also stepped into a prepared schedule of nearly 40 alumni events throughout Wisconsin and elsewhere, wherever a few alumni would gather. He has even taken the show on the road to Giessen, Germany, where graduates of our largest international program now meet annually to keep Bucky's spirit alive in Europe. A part of the increased level of alumni activity has been a renewed effort to bring classes back to Madison to celebrate their graduation.

As your class reaches one of the big anniversaries, 10th, 20th, 25th, 30th, 40th or 50th, I hope you will not only plan to attend but also to volunteer your efforts to ensure that a significant number of your

CONTRIBUTORS TO CLASS OF 1969 FUND

Robert Andersen	Lawrence Margoles
David Anderson	William Mohman
Robert Bauman	John Moore
George Benson	David Neeb
Robert Bocke	Martin Oberman
Richard Boynton	Theron O'Connor
Paul Brietzke	Thomas Olson
Steven Cohen	J. Lewis Perlson
James Cole	James Pflasterer
James Dannenberg	Ed Lator Pribble
I. Walter Deitch	Richard Podell
Robert Dewey	Lewis Posekany
Anthony Dombrow	David Robbins
Ed Garvey	Paul Root
Heiner Giese	John Schmid
James Goodland	Michael Schmitz
Robert Grady	Robert Schulz
Richard Graylow	Randall Schumann
James Pflasterer	John Skilton
Paul Grimstad	Carlton Snow
Paul Hahn	George Solveson
David Heitzman	James Stouffer
William Johnston	James Ungrodt
James Jones Jr.	Michael Weiden
Lawrence Jost	Daniel Wright
Harry Knight	Donald Zillman
Robert Lehman	Sherwood Zink
John Lepley	

classmates will join you. My experience is that the result is well worth the effort.

*John S. Skilton '69
President, WLAA*

Campaign 2000 Kicks Off

Providing an environment that is equal to the merit and needs of its students, faculty and alumni is the goal of "Campaign 2000," the University of Wisconsin Law School's effort to raise \$5 million to renovate and enlarge the school's current Bascom Hill facility.

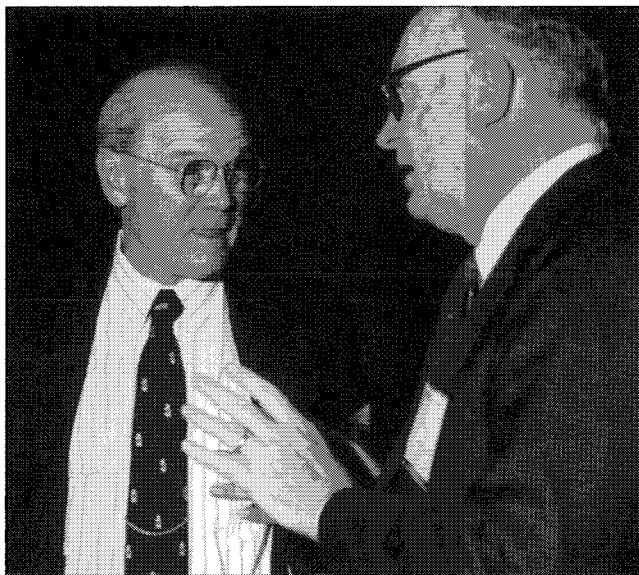
The official kickoff of "Campaign 2000" was held during Homecoming weekend in Madison.

Dean Daniel Bernstine told alumni and friends attending the celebration that the Law School is "embarking on another era of greatness as it builds on the great traditions of the past to create new strengths and opportunities for the future."

"The building project is a symbol of our commitment and our potential for achievement in the 21st century," he said, adding that the "project represents a critical step toward our goal to keep the University of Wisconsin Law School a leader in legal education."

Ground has been broken and construction started on the \$14.5 million project. Of that amount, \$9.5 million will come from the state with the Law School raising the remaining \$5 million from alumni and friends. Completion is expected in time for the 1996-97 academic year.

"To date, we have received \$3.7 million in gifts and pledges," said David Ruder, national campaign chair. "We are grateful to those who have already made a contribution. The campaign is off to a



Campaign Chair David Ruder ('57) talks with David Beckwith ('52)

great start and their generosity has provided the momentum for this effort."

The project will add or renovate 72,000 square feet, half of which will be library enhancements. When finished, the building will feature a new library reading room, two new lecture halls, a new moot courtroom, remodeled classrooms and appellate courtroom, and a central circulation corridor to improve the flow of pedestrian traffic through the building. "We have an enrollment of 900 in a building designed to accommodate 650 students," Bernstine said. "It is critical that we provide the necessary teaching tools for our faculty in order to enhance the learning environment for our students."

When complete, the building project will transform what is essentially a "no-tech" building into a high-tech facility, providing state-of-the-art technology to

benefit Law School students and faculty.

"As a Wisconsin Law School graduate and a law faculty member at another school," Ruder said, "I have watched the Wisconsin Law School with great interest over the years. For a time I was unhappy because I believed the School was not receiving the support it deserved."

Ruder, a native of Wausau, Wisconsin, is a 1957 Law School graduate. He worked for Quarles & Brady in Milwaukee before joining the faculty at Northwestern University Law School where he later became dean. In 1987,

he left Northwestern to become chair of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He then joined Baker & McKenzie in Chicago and has just recently returned to teaching at Northwestern.

Ruder told the audience that Wisconsin had become known as a breeding ground for young law teachers who could be lured to other schools because of the lack of resources. "Fortunately," he added, "the School has stemmed the tide. University support has increased. Its faculty is excellent. Its programs are innovative and well respected. It is a fine law school."

Ruder added, however, that despite the fact that the Law School currently enjoys a fine reputation, it cannot afford to stand still. "It needs external financial support to remain in the top tier of law schools," he said. Support is especially needed to cre-

ate the facilities necessary to provide an excellent teaching, research and educational environment, he stressed.

"The important truth about legal education today," Ruder said, "is that excellence costs money. In today's environment, university administrations are simply not able to provide the funds needed to achieve excellence. Universities today are under financial pressures and increasingly are asking their law schools to become more self sufficient."

Ruder pointed out that law teaching has changed enormously in the last 20 years. "The study of law includes not only the study of traditional legal materials, but also interdisciplinary study such as sociology, economics and psychology as well as international law," he said. "There is also greater concentration on practical and litigation skills."

Ruder also noted that today's law students differ from their earlier counterparts. "They are more serious, in part because they are aware of the intensely competitive placement environment," he said. "Most are computer literate, with high expectations regarding the advantages of using computers for writing, research and even for classroom note-taking."

"They also expect to study in a physical environment that is pleasant and conducive

to learning," he said.

"They expect excellence in their School and particularly in the most important ingredient in the School—the faculty."

Law teachers share these expectations for excellence. However, their needs and desires are both broader and more precise, Ruder said.

In the area of salary expectations, law teachers know they will not receive salaries equal to those of practicing lawyers, but they all believe they should receive as much or more than their fellow teachers.

Law faculty members will respond favorably to a fine physical environment, Ruder said. "The quality of the spaces they occupy will greatly affect their productivity and happiness."

In the area of library and computers, Ruder said all law professors expect substantial additional support for research through the School's library collection and library services. They also want easy access to computers and "indeed, many professors



UW System President Kathryn Lyall speaks to friends of the Law School

are almost tied to their computers."

The faculty will seek a strong and diverse student body, supported by a good financial aid program, he said, adding that "responsive students make teaching worthwhile." Faculty members also will seek to be part of an organization made up of people whom they respect and like.

Finally, Ruder said a sense of direction and leadership by the School's dean is essential to a law faculty.

"The law schools that are successful in their fund raising will increasingly be the most successful law schools," Ruder noted. "Law schools achieve excellence by having excellent faculty, who in turn are attracted by a variety of factors that add up to an excellent environment for teaching and research."

He concluded by saying, "It is extremely important to recognize the positive impact that a fine building will have on the Law School's morale and performance."

"We are asking the entire Wisconsin Law School community to make it possible for future generations of students to study in the best surroundings with the best teachers."



Building Committee Chair Professor Thomas Palay illustrates building plans

The Wisconsin Law Alumni Association:

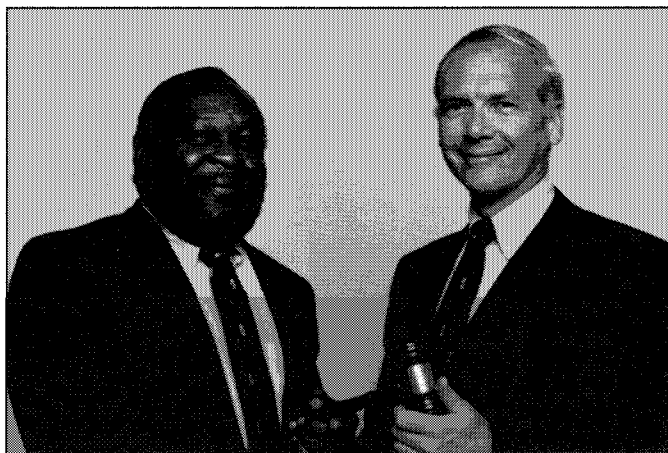
60 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE LAW SCHOOL

BY DEAN EMERITUS
ORRIN HELSTAD AND
LISA KAISER

Through the Class of 1994, more than 14,500 students have graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School. While each individual has contributed to the reputation of the School, their collaborative efforts as alumni have provided unique and continuous support particularly through the activities of the official alumni organization, the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association.

Although there may have been some attempts at organized alumni activity prior to 1934, the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, as we know it today, can be traced to that year. The Association originally was established as an unincorporated membership association. The first executive committee consisted of Isadore Alk ('27) Green Bay, Claire Bird ('91) Wausau, Kenneth F. Burgess ('12) Chicago, Hon. William R. Foley ('92) Superior, William T. Gill ('31) Milwaukee, Otto A. Oestreich ('97) Janesville, Hon. John D. Wickhem ('17) Madison, Francis J. Wilcox ('32) Eau Claire and Edgar L. Wood ('92) Milwaukee. However, as we will see shortly, the inspiration for the organization of the Association may have come from Dean Lloyd K. Garrison.

The Association was incorporated in 1940. It has continued in corporate form since then, although the articles of incor-



Dean Bernstine and Dean Emeritus Cliff Thompson

poration and by-laws have been amended from time to time.

What we present here can hardly be called a definitive history of the Association. However, after 60 years of service to the Law School, the Association deserves its day in the sun, and so we will attempt to present some of the highlights of the past 60 years as we see them.

Providing Financial Support for the Law School

There is little doubt that the initial impetus for the organization of the Association stemmed from the need for scholarship funds. In a message included in a 1935 alumni directory, Dean Garrison wrote in part:

"Many of the students who are working their way through school devote as much as 5 or 6 hours a day to their jobs. Under

these circumstances the full benefits of the law course cannot be had. There is insufficient time for study; and much worry, fatigue and ill health. Some of the students are actually hungry, and every member of the faculty knows from personal observation the desperate efforts which many are making to put themselves through school."

Financial Support through Membership Dues:

As previously noted, WLAA was organized as a membership association. There were three classes of members: (a) annual members whose dues were \$1.00 per year; (b) subscribing members whose dues were \$2.00 per year and who received the Wisconsin Law Review without additional cost; and (c) life members, who paid \$40.00 to be exempt from paying more dues and who also received the Law Review as a benefit of their life memberships. Membership in the Association was open to anyone who had been a student at the Law School for at least one academic year. The dues seem extremely modest by today's standards, but we have to remember that those were the depression days of the thirties. Moreover, the attempt apparently was to obtain widespread alumni support by keeping the dues low.

As might be expected, there appears to have been little organized alumni activity

1940	Kenneth Burgess
1941	Claire Bird
1942	Otto Oestreich
1943-45	no meetings
1946	Elmer Barlow
1947	F. Ryan Duffy
1948	Roger Cunningham
1949	Francis Wilcox
1950	Marvin Klitsner
1951	Arthur Crowns, Sr.
1952	Joseph Wilkus
1953	Walter Brummund
1954	Howard Bast
1955	John Colletine
1956	Richard Orion
1957	Carroll Callahan
1958	Patrick cotter
1959	Joseph Melli
1960	David Beckwith
1961	Walter Bjork
1962	Vilas Vhaley
1963	John Shils
1964	Harry Franke
1965	E. Clarke Arnold
1966	Clyde Cross
1967	Warren Stolper
1968	Lester Clemons
1969	Robert Gollmar
1970	Robert Curry
1971	Patrick Cotter
1972	Glen Campbell
1973	Thomas Barland
1974	Thomas Zilavy
1975	Mac McKichan
1976	Thomas Anderson
1977	Daniel Flaherty
1978	Tomas Russell
1979	Irvin Charne
1980	Dale Sorden
1981	Roy Stewart
1982	William Willis
1983	Richard Olson
1984	Mark Bonady
1985	Conrad Goodkind
1986	Howard Pollack
1987	Joel Haber
1988	Joel Haber
1989	Jeff Bartell
1990	Jeff Bartell
1991	Kirby Bouthilet
1992	Thomas Drought
1993	John Skilton
1994	John Skilton
1995	John Kaiser

during the war years of the early 1940s. However, the 1946 annual meeting attracted 64 members, and about 90 attended the 1947 meeting. At the time, Association membership stood at 1,259.

The minutes of the 1947 meeting also reveal some shift away from the almost exclusive focus on scholarship support in the early days of the Association. This probably was due to the fact that the G.I. Bill was available as financial support for the many veterans who entered law school after the end of the war. In any event, the minutes show that: (a) the life membership reserve was cut in half to create more operating funds; (b) the Dean was authorized to use alumni funds within his discretion for speakers programs; and (c) funds were authorized for the purchase of a specified set of books, all classics in the law, for the Extension Division's lending library and for the use of students serving apprenticeships. Funds on hand in 1947 totaled about \$3,414 of which \$1,346 was in the life members reserve.

Dues were increased modestly in 1947 and again in 1953, but the 1956 annual budget still was only about \$4,500 of which about half was designated for scholarship support. It seems clear that little progress had been made in fund raising through membership dues and that another approach was needed. Some evi-

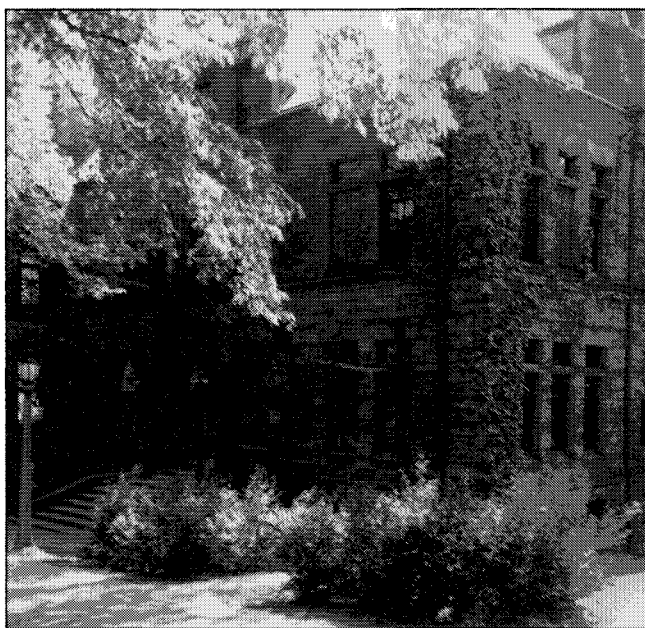
dence of this was the appointment in 1957 of an Association committee to investigate the needs of the Law School, "including salaries for the faculty and dean." The impetus for appointment of this committee apparently was a faculty report which outlined the financial needs of the School and which recommended a \$300,000 fund raising campaign. Of this total, \$100,000 was to be used to endow a George I. Haight professorship and \$200,000 was to constitute a flexible fund under the control of the dean to be used for (a) scholarships, (b) library acquisitions, and (c) faculty salary support. Thus, by the late fifties, it is clear that the dean and faculty and the Association leaders were thinking in terms of much greater financial support for the School than had been achieved through membership dues.

Beyond Membership Dues — the Benchers Society:

A significant step in the enhancement of fund raising was achieved through the organization of the Benchers Society in 1963. There had been discussion of a broadly-based annual fund drive the previous year, but the Association instead settled upon the idea of a limited-membership society in which membership would constitute a measure of professional prestige as well as impose

an obligation of substantial financial support for the School on an annual basis. Membership would be by invitation only and would be limited to 100 alumni who would agree to pay membership dues of \$100 per year.

It is not clear from our records exactly how the idea of the Benchers Society originated. George Young was Dean at the time. Membership solicitation letters were signed by Robert L. Curry, Chairman of



1893 Law School building

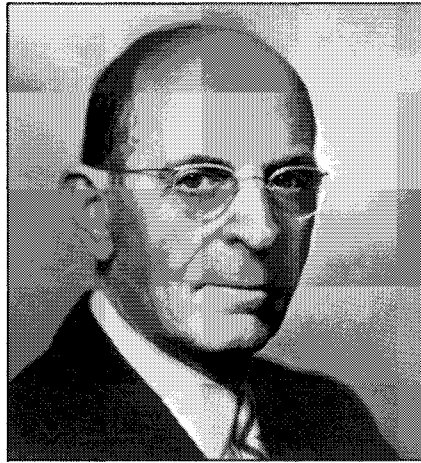


Dean Oliver Rundel (1942-45)

the Board of Visitors and by Walter Bjork and John Shiels, past presidents of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association. Others also were active in recruiting members for the Society. Herbert Terwilliger of Wausau is said to have set the recruitment record in that he recruited seven members for the Society. Enrollments seem to have been mostly completed for the 100-member Society by the end of 1963.

The membership solicitation letter explained that a "Bencher" in England is a senior barrister who has been selected to be a member of the governing body of his Inn of Court. He is a man of prestige and authority. Legal education has always been the principal care of the Benchers. The letter further explained that the purpose of the Benchers Society was to establish a fund to be disbursed in the best interest of the University of Wisconsin Law School at the discretion of the Dean with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association. Examples of contemplated uses of the funds were scholarships and loans for law students, special educational programs such as lectures by distinguished members of the bench, bar and teaching profession and special student activities such as moot court competitions.

At a time when Association membership dues were providing perhaps no more than \$4,000 per year, the roughly \$10,000 provided annually by the Benchers was a major step forward in fund raising. The funds were that much more valuable because the Dean had dis-



First National Campaign chair John Lord

cretion to use them where they were most needed. The Benchers dues were increased to \$150 in 1973 and membership limits were raised to 150 in 1974. Dues were subsequently increased to \$250 per year and stand at \$500 per year as of 1994. By 1981, the Benchers had contributed almost \$235,000 in discretionary funds. As of 1994, the total would be at least twice that amount.

The Annual Law Alumni Fund:

In 1968, Dean Spencer Kimball arrived on the scene. Dean Kimball had taught at the University of Michigan Law School and was familiar with the extensive and well-

tuned alumni fund raising activities at that school. He envisioned a similar effort at the University of Wisconsin Law School. The concept was to involve as many alumni as possible in providing substantial financial support for the Law School on an annual basis. The fund raising structure involved a National Chairman, Regional Chairmen and Class Agents to coordinate the annual fund drives and to make sure that, to the extent possible, every alumnus would receive a personal solicitation. The fund structure was approved by the Law Alumni Association early in 1969, and the first annual fund drive got under way in the fall of that year.

To provide better communications with alumni throughout the year, Dean Kimball also received the support of the Association in funding the publication of a quarterly magazine to bring news of the School to the alumni and to foster communications between the School and its alumni as well as among members of the Law Alumni Association. Thus, the Gargoyle was launched at about the same time as the first annual fund drive. For many years, the Gargoyle would be edited by Ruth Doyle, Assistant to the Dean.

Writing in the first issue of the Gargoyle, John S. Lord of Chicago who had been appointed National Chairman of the Law Alumni Fund, exhorted alumni to join him in supporting the School:

"The Law School is particularly deserv-



Class of 1931 reunion dinner during Spring Program in 1981



U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and Dean Spencer Kimball

ing of help from lawyers. Our profession needs its graduates; their quality can be enhanced by scholarship assistance. The University needs the strength and influence supplied by a devoted Law Faculty. Your gifts may help assure their retention. Our world needs men and women, such as Wisconsin trains, ready to serve the small as well as the large needs of all people. Wisconsin has a reputation for excellence, but critically needs our help now.

I ask you, therefore, to give as generously as you are able when you are solicited, or to help in the drive if you are asked, and thereby offer testament of your concurrence with the worthy goals of the Wisconsin Law School Fund."

The goal was to raise at least \$100,000 in the first year of the annual fund drive. In fact, the annual total ranged between \$45,000 and \$60,000 for the first several years. Nevertheless, that was a substantial achievement when we consider that the combined annual total of Association membership dues and Benchers dues was roughly \$25,000 at that time. In recent years, annual contributions to the Law Alumni Fund have ranged between \$300,000 and \$400,000. Thus, the concept of a well-organized, broadly-based annual fund drive endorsed by the Association in 1969 has proved to be sound and has been of great help to the Law School over the past 25 years.

The Capital Fund Drives:

From a financial standpoint, the 1970s was a difficult era for the Law School. Enrollment had burgeoned during the late sixties and had increased by about 50 percent before the School put a lid on enrollments. State funding support did not keep pace. In fact, the School got caught in an enrollment funding formula imposed by the state. This formula became effective after enrollments had increased, which meant that state budgetary support would diminish if enrollment was cut. The Alumni Association was supportive in many ways during this funding crisis. With alumni assistance, state funding support for some of the Law School's clinical programs was obtained. Another significant step taken by the Association was to provide part-time salary support for an Assistant Dean who would devote part time to the affairs of the Association and assist in fund raising and other Association functions. Bill Lewis was appointed to this position in 1974, and from 1976 to 1994, Ed Reisner held the position of Assistant Dean for Placement and Alumni Affairs. In mid-1994, Ed began devoting full time to alumni relations. Both state and alumni financial support increased somewhat in terms of absolute dollars during the decade but not enough to keep pace with the high rate of inflation during the latter part of the seventies.

In this financially challenged period, both the Accreditation Committee of the American Bar Association and some members of the faculty urged the Alumni Association to undertake a major capital fund drive. In the spring of 1981, Dean Helstad wrote to the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association urging the adoption of a plan of cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Foundation in mounting a major capital fund drive. Happily, the Foundation had by that time entered upon a program of what it termed "constituency fund raising" whereby employees of the Foundation were assigned to various schools and colleges of the University which expressed an interest in alumni fund raising. The concept was approved by the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, and the School's first major capital fund drive got under way in the fall of 1981. David Utley was hired by the Foundation as the Law School's first full-time development director. Irv Charne of Milwaukee undertook the leadership of the fund drive from the standpoint of the Alumni Association.

By any measure, the capital fund drive was a huge success. In his final report, David Utley noted that the Law School's endowment had increased from less than \$1,000,000 to over \$7,500,000 as a result of the drive. Student scholarship endowments were increased by more than \$3,600,000 and more than \$1,700,000 was contributed to endow professorships. Commenting on the drive, Dean Cliff Thompson said:

"This major campaign succeeded because of the effective participation of many members of the Law School community, both on campus and among the alumni, to whom we are deeply grateful. Recognition is especially owing to Irvin B. Charne ('49) who so ably served as National Chairman of the campaign. Without his leadership and enthusiasm, and the active support of those other alumni who responded so willingly to Irv's request that they assist in the drive, the campaign would not have succeeded. Special thanks is due also to former Dean Orrin Helstad during whose tenure as Dean the campaign was conceived and given shape, and to Professor David Trubek, now Director of our Institute for

Legal Studies, and former Associate Dean Stuart Gullickson and Alumni Director Edward Reisner, who played major roles in the planning process. Dave Utley (who will be embarrassed by my insistence on this sentence in his report) provided the inspired guidance which brought us to a successful conclusion."

Of course, Dean Thompson himself deserves major credit for the success of the fund drive, but the point we wish to make here is not the assigning of individual credits but rather the importance of cooperative effort among faculty and staff of the Law School, the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association and the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

Fortunately, that cooperation is continuing. There is underway at present another major capital campaign—this one to raise \$5,000,000 to supplement a state appropriation for a major renovation of and addition to the law building. Dean Daniel Bernstine is devoting a major portion of his time to this fundraising effort. Christopher Richards now is serving as full-time Development Director for the Law School, having replaced David Utley who resigned after having served in that position for eight years. And the Alumni Association leadership has devoted major time and effort to the fund drive. About \$3,500,000 already had been raised as of the summer of 1994, so once again the cooperative effort is paying off.

Promoting Quality in Teaching, Research, Practice and Public Service through Non-Financial Means

The Alumni Association over the past 60 years has engaged in a number of helpful activities not directly involving financial support for the Law School. As early as 1948, for example, the Association voted to authorize co-sponsorship with the Law School of institutes for practicing attorneys in Madison and on a regional basis and appropriated not to exceed \$200 for that purpose. From time to time, continuing legal education programs have been sponsored in connection with the annual Alumni Association meetings (generally

referred to as the Spring Program but which recently has been switched to the fall). Other examples could be mentioned, but we will here confine ourselves to two major programs: (a) the annual visits by the Board of Visitors; and (b) the conferring of awards and prizes to reward and thereby encourage excellence in teaching, research, practice and public service.

The Board of Visitors

The Board of Visitors officially came into existence on January 1, 1958, having been authorized by action of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association. According to the statement of purpose:

"The members of this Board should assist in the development of a close and helpful relationship between the Law School and the University of Wisconsin Law School Alumni on all matters of mutual interest including Law School facilities, curriculum, placement, admission, and public relations of the School and the Bar."

At the time, many alumni felt they were out of touch with the daily workings and larger direction of the School. The only communication with the School was through the annual Dean's letter, and many alumni, concerned about the standard of legal education at their alma mater, wanted some input.

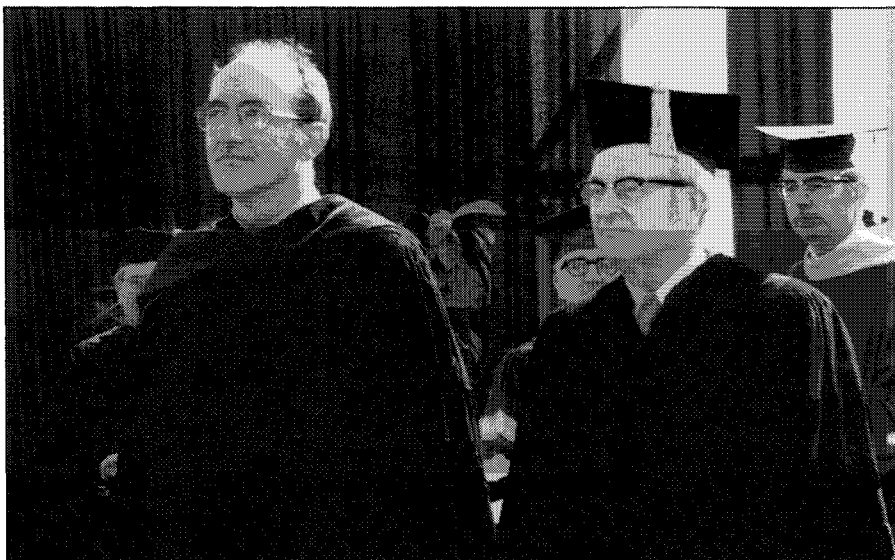
One of the concerns in the early years was admission standards. The Visitors suggested a number of possibilities for tight-

CHAIRS OF BOARD OF VISITORS

1958-60	Harlan Rogers
1960-63	Willard Stafford
1963-65	Robert Curry
1966	Theodore Boliger
1967	Mac McKichan
1968	Robert Johns
1969	Robert Johnson
1970	Justice Bruce Beilfuss
1971	John Tonjes
1972-73	Irvin Charne
1973-76	Justice Nathan Heffernan
1977	Mary Bowman
1978	Robert Murphy
1979	Lloyd Barbee
1980	Mark Bonady
1981	Howard Pollack
1982	Roy Evans
1983	Thomas Anderson
1984	Glenn Coates
1985	Susan Wiesner-Hawley
1986	Judge John Reynolds
1987	David Collins
1988	Kirby Bouthilet
1989	John Skilton
1990	John Kaiser
1991	Alan Post
1992	Frank Bixby
1993	Mary Traver
1994	Thomas Sylke
1995	Thomas Sylke



Board of Visitors meeting



Dean George Bunn and U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Thomas Fairchild

ening the standards. Another matter under consideration in the 1950s was the proposed new law building. The Visitors actively supported the Law Faculty's opposition to the idea of a single building to house Law, Sociology and Anthropology.

In the early 1960s, the Board of Visitors became the governing committee of the Benchers Society and were responsible for selecting its members. The Visitors also were involved in promoting more skills training in the curriculum.

Since the early 1970s, the Visitors have made annual visits to the School which have included sitting in on classes, discussions with students, faculty and the Dean, and written reports of its findings and recommendations. The Visitors' report is published annually in the Gargoyle to keep alumni informed of the major issues facing the School. Over the past 25 years, these issues have included concern about apparent lack of interest in classes on the part of second and third-year students, clinical program opportunities and other changes in teaching methods, expanded opportunities for minority students through the Legal Education Opportunity Program, faculty salary problems, faculty leave policy, compliance with ABA accreditation standards, selection of deans, the legal writing program, workings of the placement office and how the School might attract more minority and women

students and professors. It is clear that the Visitors have been involved in every aspect of Law School life and have helped to facilitate an educational venture in which the voice of alumni is heard on a regular basis.

The Distinguished Service and Teaching Awards:

The idea of an annual distinguished service award first appears in the minutes of the Association's meeting of May 1, 1965. Clyde Cross of Baraboo, who was President of the Association at the time, seems to have been the principal promoter of the idea. The matter received further discussion at the meeting on October 23, 1965, and a plan for the award was finally

approved at the meeting on February 16, 1966. Criteria for selection of award recipients included being a graduate or full-time teacher at the Law School and being deceased, retired or over 65 years of age. Basic criterion for selection was to be "outstanding contribution to the profession, within or without the school or state, as a practitioner, teacher, judge or in government." Nominations for the award were to be made by a committee of the Association's Board of Directors and the Board of Visitors and selection was to be made by combined vote of the two boards.

One to three persons have received the award each year since 1966. Originally called the Distinguished Alumni-Faculty Award, it is now called simply the Distinguished Service Award.

In 1986, a separate award was instituted to recognize outstanding teaching by a faculty member at the Law School. Each year recent graduates select a nominee for this award. There are no criteria other than excellence in teaching as determined by the recent graduates and some faculty members have been recipients of the award more than once.

In Summary

As we noted in the beginning, we have not attempted to write a definitive history of the Law Alumni Association. However, we hope we have covered enough of the highlights of the past 60 years to instill in all the School's alumni a renewed sense of pride in its Association and the important role it has played in the life of the Law School.

Looking at the matter from a financial standpoint, we can say with considerable confidence that the importance of the Association's role is not likely to diminish. As Dean Bernstine has accurately pointed out on a number of occasions in the last few years, our Law School has become a state-assisted law school as distinguished from a fully-supported school. While the funding provided by the state of Wisconsin is crucial, so is the financial support provided by our alumni. And while much of the day-to-day fund raising activity is now being done under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin Foundation, the Law Alumni Association and its leadership

TEACHER OF THE YEAR

1986	Charles Irish
1987	Kenneth Davis
1988	W. Lawrence Church
1989	Howard Erlanger
1990	William Whitford
1991	Carr Clauss
1992	Vicki Schultz
1993	W. Lawrence Church
1994	Beverly Moran

continue to be important in interpreting the needs of the Law School to its alumni.

Similarly, with respect to non-financial matters, the Association leadership and the Board of Visitors will continue to play

important roles in interpreting to the faculty the perceived needs of practitioners and interpreting to alumni the many roles of a faculty member of a law school which is part of a major research universi-

ty. We anticipate that the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association will continue to play a significant role in legal education for the next 60 years, much as it has done for the past 60 years.

WLAA DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Past recipients are:

1967	Theodore Brazeau '00 Oliver Rundell '10 John Wickhem '16	1976	Glen Campbell '51 William Rice	1986	Jack DeWitt '42 Robben Fleming '41
1968	F. Ryan Duffy, Sr. '12	1977	Warren Resh '27 Richard Campbell	1987	John Reynolds '49 Carlisle Runge '48
1969	William H. Page Harlan Rogers '09	1978	J. Ward Rector '30 J. Willard Hurst	1988	Irv Chame '49
1970	Ray Brown George Currie '25	1979	John Conway '35 Robert B. L. Murphy '32	1989	Nathan Heffeman '48 Joseph Davies '01 Philip LaPollette '22
1971	Ralph Hoyt '12 Jacob Beuscher '30	1980	Catherine Cleary '43 Ray McCann '22	1990	Robert Froehlke '49
1972	Arthur Kopp '00 Nathan Feinsinger	1981	Thomas Fairchild '37 Gordon Sinykin '33	1991	George Steil, Sr. '50 Orrin Helstad '50
1973	Charles Bunn Wade Boardman '30	1982	Bruce Beilfuss '38 George Young '41	1992	John P. Frank '40
1974	Lloyd Garrison Dorothy Walker '21	1983	Warren Knowles '33	1993	James P. Brody '47 Stuart G. Gullickson '50
1975	Lester Clemons '26 Abner Brodie	1984	Richard Orton '31	1994	Philip S. Habermann '47 Frank J. Remington '49
		1985	Patrick Cotter '40 Francis Wilcox '32	1995	James E. Jones Jr. '56 Rodney O. Kittlesen '40

Report of the WLAA Board of Visitors

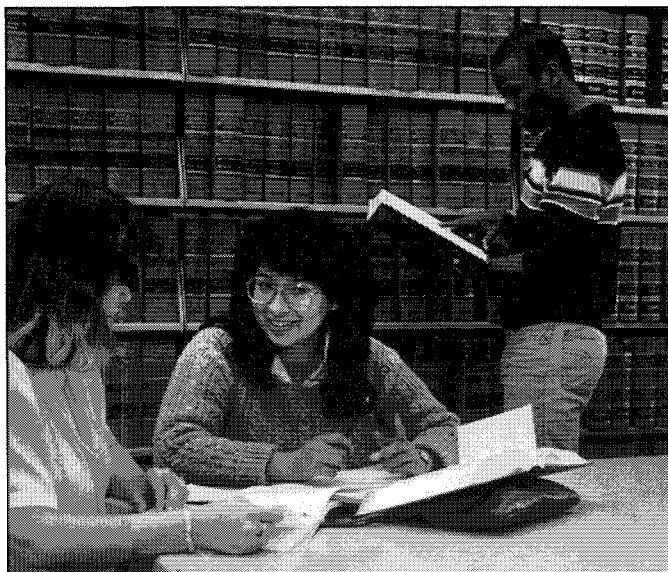
MARCH 20-21, 1994

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The WLAA Board of Visitors

The Wisconsin Law Alumni Association (WLAA) Board of Visitors is an organization of alumni and other interested individuals who annually visit to observe and study the University of Wisconsin Law School in order to assist alumni and other interested parties in keeping current on the state of the Law School. The Visitors examine different aspects of the Law School's operation and meet with various individuals and groups to develop a better understanding of legal education and other functions at the Law School. The Visitors then issue a report such as this one summarizing their observations, conclusions and suggestions concerning the Law School.

This year's visit took place on March 20-21, 1994, and was attended by a number of Visitors and Directors of the WLAA. This year, in particular, the Visitors concentrated on learning about a student's Law School experience at Wisconsin. This included studying the composition and staffing of the curriculum, availability of so-called "core" curriculum courses and seminars, faculty retention, availability of practice skills and clinical programs, curriculum counseling available during a student's law school career, placement assistance and counseling, and other topics



brought to the Visitors' attention by faculty and students.

The activities of the Visitors this year included: student interviews, meetings with full-time and adjunct faculty, meetings with Dean Daniel O. Bernstine and several of the Assistant Deans (Assistant Dean Gerald Thain and Assistant Dean Edward Reisner), focus groups and informal discussion groups comprising Visitors and faculty, building tours, visits to classes and a meeting with University Chancellor David Ward.

B. Brief Review of Conclusions

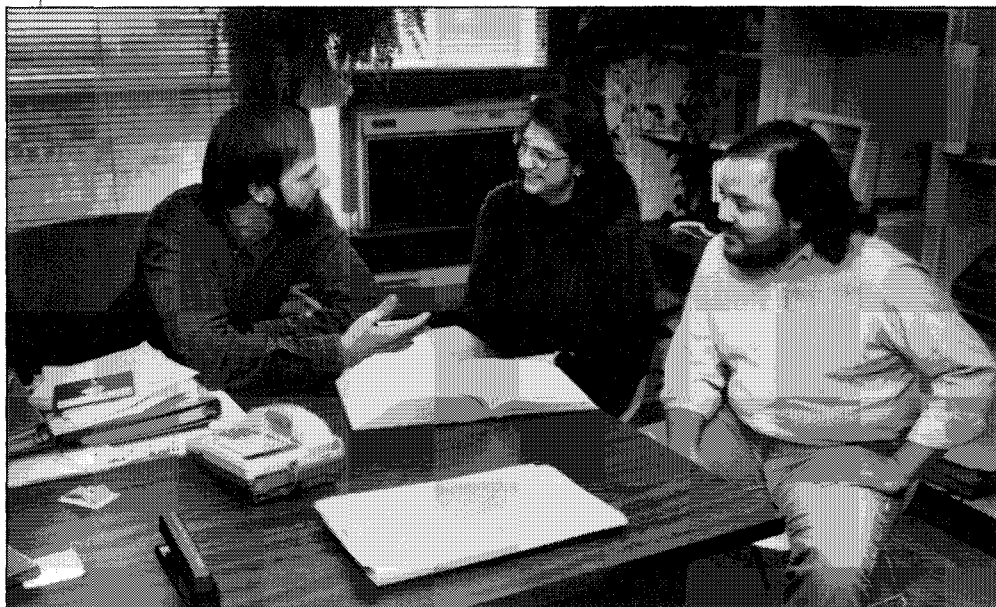
Based on the activities briefly described previously, the diverse professional and educational experiences of the Visitors,

and probing deliberation among the individuals identified previously, the Visitors generally were pleased with the current state of the Law School and the steps being taken to improve the Law School experience for students who are attending and will attend Wisconsin. Despite the chronic frustrations which arise due to a lack of much needed funding and other support, the Visitors believe that the Law School provides an exceptional educational experience to its students.

The report of this Board in October, 1988, summarized the mission of the Law School thusly:

"The Visitors do feel that a definition of the Law School's "mission" would be a helpful starting point of any "self-study." Although we do not presume to articulate this for the Faculty, Professor Thain noted that the ABA has published such a statement.

What do the Visitors view as the mission of the Law School? No Visitor wants the Law School to be turned into a "trade" school (if that be defined as a school whose sole mission is to train students how to practice law). On the other hand, the Visitors are concerned lest the Law School be "academized" or "criticized," i.e., that it become another "graduate school" committed to the study of abstract (or even so-called empirical or normative) concepts of social justice and fairness.



Law is decisional: it resolves disputes. Students must continue to be thoroughly grounded in the rules of law, as developed and applied by the courts. Stare decisis is not irrelevant. What the Visitors advocate is balance—balance between the “core” and the “frontier”—the “classroom” and the “clinic”—case law and “law-in-action.”

It is our view that the Law School has historically succeeded in maintaining that balance—however imperfect and imprecise—certainly while we were privileged to attend it. And it is our hope and firm recommendation that a similar balance—appropriately massaged and adjusted to accommodate changes in the law and the times—will be maintained in the future.

For in the end, the Law School, like the Law, cannot be all things to all people. The student body is not homogenous. The Faculty is not homogenous. Times change. Causes change. Values change. Power changes. If the Law School can continue to train a student to “think like a lawyer,” and equip him or her to be able to effectively deploy this special skill, the rest will follow: it has done quite enough.

We repeat these words because they are as true today as in 1988. They also recount, to a degree, the history of the Law School and the characteristics which have set it apart from other law schools. We sincerely hope that the “balance” defined in the preceding passage can and will be maintained. It is part of the contin-

uing heritage of the Law School and the University of Wisconsin.

The law school experience at Wisconsin is as diverse as its student body, their goals, and the faculty charged with educating these students. At Wisconsin, students have the opportunity to pursue scholarly endeavors (such as studying the theoretical aspects of the Law and its interaction with other disciplines), as well as concrete, “real world” educational exercises (such as clinical and practice skills programs). The Law School trains individuals to work in all facets of our legal system, including private practice (where approximately 60% of the Class of 1993 found employment, half of those individuals being in law firms of 10 or fewer attorneys), government service (27%), education (2%), public interest (4%), and business (8%). Despite the magnitude of this responsibility, the Law School continues to excel in preparing individuals for such a wide range of careers. This accomplishment is all the more impressive in light of clearly inadequate funding and a scarcity in the resources available to the faculty and students, when compared to schools of equal and even lower stature.

We believe that the excellent reputation that the Law School enjoys among other academic institutions (Wisconsin recently was ranked 17th by academics in a national survey), and judges and practitioners (ranked 20th by these individuals in the

same survey) reflects the sincere dedication of the faculty, the administration, alumni and students of the Law School. This Report will identify some of the strengths which contribute to the success of the Law School. We will also identify some areas in which changes and/or improvements might enhance the Law School experience and assist faculty, students and administration in maintaining and improving legal education at Wisconsin.

II. REVIEW OF VISIT

A. Faculty Presentations

On Sunday, March 20, 1994, the Board met with faculty members in two different venues. Several focus groups initially met to permit Visitors to learn about several programs offered at the Law School. The Visitors then met with the faculty in a more general setting to discuss several faculty-related issues of interest to the Board.

1. Faculty Focus Groups

After a brief orientation meeting on Sunday afternoon, each Visitor attended one of three focus groups presented by various faculty members. Each focus group consisted of a brief presentation by several faculty members, followed by a detailed discussion of the subject with the Visitors in attendance. These focus groups addressed the following topics:

- a. First Year Curriculum—Professors Stewart Macaulay, Neil Komesar, John Kidwell, Ann Althouse and others discussed the first year curriculum and how it is taught. Professor Macaulay pointed out that many of the courses (e.g., Contracts) are taught with materials developed by the teaching faculty. Professor Komesar emphasized the faculty decision to teach first year classes in small groups (i.e., “small sections” of 20 or less) to help focus and orient the first year student. Obviously, such smaller classes provide each student with a more intensive, and hopefully better, opportunity to interact with faculty and fellow students. Professor Komesar noted, however, that this has a

price. By investing more faculty time in first year courses, less is available for second and third year courses.

- b. **Business and International Curriculum**—The Visitors received a comprehensive update on the business and international curriculum. The Visitors found this part of the curriculum extensive, but in need of additional faculty. Several courses comprising the business and international area include Business Organizations I and II (taught by Professor Ken Davis), regulatory courses (taught by Professor Peter Carstensen), and a thorough International Transactions course (taught by Professor Kathy Hendley). Professor Thomas Palay updated the Visitors on real estate and property law courses offered. Professor Joseph Thome discussed his courses in Comparative Law and Introduction to Legal Institutions in Latin America, and commented that the Law School should offer a seminar on the European Community. Professor Gerald Thain discussed the commercial law area in connection with Uniform Commercial Code courses, Secured Transactions, and other areas. Professor Thain stated that a new full-time faculty position is needed in this area.
- c. **Practice Skills and Clinical Programs and Curriculum**—Professors Arlen Christenson, Ralph Cagle and Steven Meilli presented information on the clinical programs (e.g., Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons) and practice skills curriculum (e.g., General Practice, Negotiations). The Visitors found that a number of programs are available for students to learn “real world” skills through actual legal representation and assistance to individuals, as well as through role playing and other exercises available in practice skills courses. These programs and courses have expanded dramatically over the years, but recently have been limited in availability and growth due to a lack of funding. The Litigation Section of the State Bar of Wisconsin recently provided funding for a pretrial skills program, a class which would otherwise not be available. It is clear that students can select from a variety of programs and courses if they wish to gain some “real

world” experience prior to graduation. The quality and quantity of these programs can be enhanced greatly with additional funding for further development and expansion to teach the large number of students interested in such programs and courses.

2. General Meeting of Faculty and Visitors

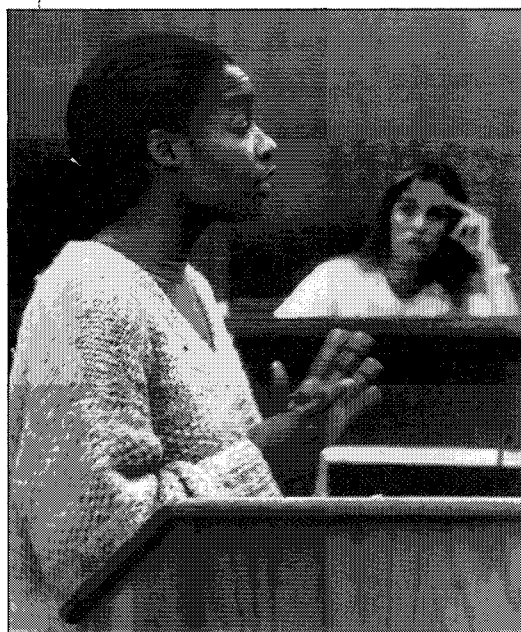
After concluding the focus groups, the Visitors and faculty met in an open general meeting to discuss any matters of interest to either group and/or individuals in those groups. The Visitors posed questions concerning the number and utilization of full-time faculty in connection with various programs of the Law School. In response, the faculty provided the Visitors with a detailed explanation of “leave balance budget” and first year student “small group” programs.

The “leave balance budget” allows the Law School to maintain a faculty having more professors than the budget can pay. The current Law School budget permits approximately 35 full-time professors to be teaching each semester. However, the Law School faculty now stands at approximately 50 full-time professors. The Law School accommodates the excess number of full-time professors by having approximately 15 professors on leave each semester.

Professors on leave conduct research under grants, visit other law schools to teach and do research, and engage in other activities throughout the United States and around the world, thus allowing the Law School to maintain a more diverse and extensive faculty than would otherwise be available. One disadvantage of the leave balance budget is that it is difficult to schedule professors for teaching responsibilities, since professors and administration may not have much advanced warning of a professor's upcoming absence for one or more semesters. While some flexibility exists in the teaching schedule, the absence of a professor from the faculty for one or more semesters nevertheless may limit course offerings for a given semester, especially if only one or two full-time faculty members teach in the absent professor's area of expertise.

The numbers involved in the leave balance budget help to illustrate this type of program and some of the scheduling limitations which result. Each professor spends approximately one third of his/her time on leave. When the professor is not on leave, he/she can teach approximately six credits each semester (typically two classes). Therefore, on average, during a three year stay at Wisconsin, a student will encounter a professor 8 times on the schedule of classes. This is a relatively finite amount of time for teaching when





one considers the number and scope of classes that students expect and/or want professors to teach.

The first year student "small group" program, mentioned earlier, places first year students in groups of approximately 15-20 students for one of their first semester courses (Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law or Civil Procedure). The faculty and administration believe that this allocation of faculty time and resources provides first year students with valuable orientation and personal contact with a member of the faculty. However, since several sections are created rather than a single class, an otherwise large class (which could be taught by a single professor) requires additional professors. This utilization of the faculty each first semester of the school year further limits availability of full-time faculty to teach other classes (including so-called "core" curriculum courses).

B. Student Interviews

On Friday through Monday, March 18-21, several Visitors met with students to solicit their comments about the Law School. First, second and third year students who responded to the Visitors' invitation expressed interests in private practice, public interest law and government service, as well as plans for moving to com-

munities as small as several hundred people and cities as large as Los Angeles, Chicago and New York. Several students who met with Visitors are transfers from other law schools. These individuals provided some interesting comparisons between Wisconsin and their previous law school.

Generally, the student's comments were very positive. Students believe that they are receiving a high quality education compared to other law schools throughout the United States. Several specific areas were identified for improvement:

1. Students would like to know further in advance which professors will be teaching particular courses so that they can better plan their course selection. Several third year students complained that it is difficult to schedule needed "core" courses because, in some instances, these courses are not offered every semester, are offered at inconvenient times, or are scheduled to overlap with other needed courses.
2. Several students expressed concern about the ability of the Law School to retain quality faculty and prevent the loss of professors to other institutions.
3. Some students want to use their law degrees in jobs other than private practice with medium-sized and large law firms. Some of these alternatives include public interest law practice, government jobs and practice in smaller towns and rural areas. These students believe that the Law School could do a better job of preparing students for more than just private practice with medium sized and large law firms.
4. A number of students believe they need better counseling and materials for planning their course selections during second and third years.
5. Students believe they need improved job placement materials and assistance in locating and securing employment dur-

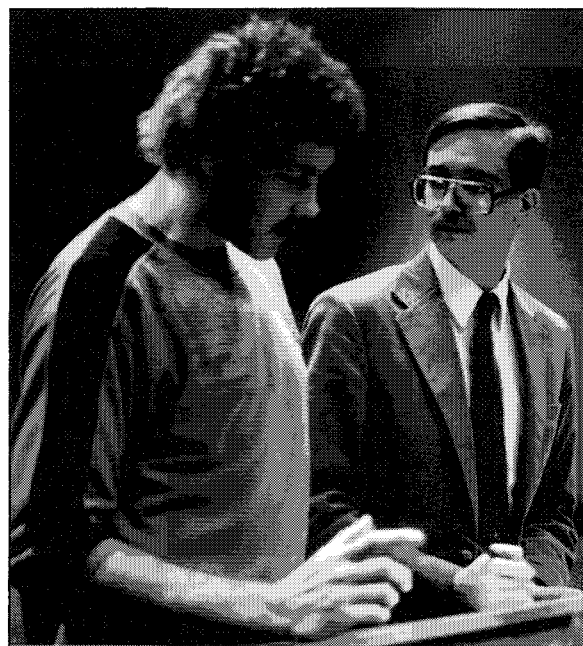
ing and after law school.

6. Several students related inconsistent experiences with adjunct professors. In isolated cases, some of the adjuncts were not prepared, did not show up for classes, or were slow to grade exams.
7. Finally, students are unhappy with the delays (sometimes several months) encountered in getting grades, especially since this can have a serious impact on their ability to get summer jobs. This problem, however, did not appear to be systemic.

Once again, the students who provided these comments did so in a constructive manner and appeared to be quite satisfied with their education and experiences at the Law School. All of the students interviewed approached these discussions with the belief that their observations and suggestions will help to improve the Law School.

C. Practitioner/Adjunct Interviews

As part of this year's Visit, the Chairman of the Board of Visitors met with several of the adjunct professors who teach at the Law School. Adjunct professors typically are practitioners who volunteer their time



to teach various advanced courses. The interviews with the adjunct faculty were intended to solicit observations from these individuals which might assist the Board in its evaluation of curriculum offerings and staffing. The adjuncts interviewed believe that the areas in which they teach (in this case, advanced civil procedure and advanced tax courses) are well-suited to adjunct teaching.

In particular, practitioners teaching at this level find that students are looking for some "real world" component in their courses. In many instances, teaching practitioners can illustrate application of the subject matter being taught. Not only does this assist in explaining certain points relating to the materials, but also in motivating students.

The adjuncts interviewed also commented that practitioners teaching at the Law School are providing a very valuable service to the Law School. These teaching practitioners typically dedicate a substantial amount of time to prepare and teach the course, and to be available to students for questions and counseling. In many cases, the time spent teaching is not compensated by the practitioner's employer and requires the expenditure of valuable personal time.

These adjuncts indicated that advanced courses, especially those involving technical expertise developed most effectively in practice, were appropriate courses to be taught by outside faculty. These individuals cautioned that care should be taken to ensure that a practitioner, who has decided to teach a class, can and will set aside the time to prepare, teach and meet with students.

D. Class Visits

A number of Visitors had the opportunity to visit one or more classes on Monday, March 21. The courses available to Visitors included typical "core" curriculum courses (e.g., Property, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Contracts) and a number of more specialized classes (e.g., Product Safety, Sociology of Law, and a Prosecutor Seminar).

As is usually the case during a Visit, the relatively small sampling of classes by Visitors is insufficient to draw any general

conclusions about class size and teaching styles. However, it was apparent that a wide variety of teaching styles are used at the Law School. There are lecture and Socratic method style classes, as well as a number of small seminar type classes in which more of a dialogue is established between the instructor and the class.

One common observation of Visitors who attended classes was the instructor's attention to students in these courses, irrespective of the size of the class. While students may be somewhat intimidated by class size or other reasons, the professors appear very willing and anxious to clarify and explain subject matter and to assist students whenever possible.

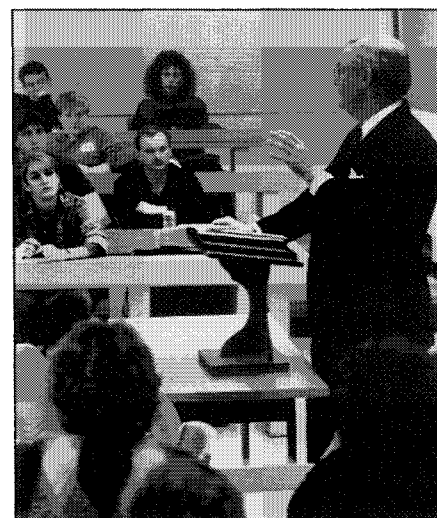
E. Building Tours

A number of Visitors attended the Library tour presented by Librarian S. Blair Kauffman. The Visitors were impressed with the extensive "hot wiring" of the Library, which enables students to utilize computerized research resources, especially the Lexis and Westlaw research databases. Professor Palay explained the Law School renovation and remodeling program to Visitors, using a scale exhibit to illustrate some of the new features. A walking tour of the Law Building also gave Visitors an idea of the substantial changes which will occur.

The Visitors are sympathetic to the concerns of students and faculty regarding displacement and relocation of classes during the building process. Due to the demolition of Rooms 225 and B25, the two largest classrooms in the Law School, classes will be moved to other buildings for perhaps a two year period. The Visitors are confident that the sacrifice by students and faculty during the next two years, especially with respect to such temporary relocation, will be worthwhile in assuring a modern and accessible Law Building for future students.

F. Chancellor Meeting

Visitors met with University Chancellor David Ward on Monday afternoon, March 21. Chancellor Ward briefly presented his comments and observations relating to the



Law School. The Chancellor's comments were supportive and complimentary of the Law School's achievements and solid academic reputation over the years. The Chancellor noted that such accomplishments were impressive in light of the lack of funding and resources available for the Law School and its faculty, especially when compared to institutions of similar stature.

The Chancellor also provided a number of constructive comments relating to solving some of the problems facing the law School. In particular, the Chancellor observed that the Law School may want to look at other institutions, at the University of Wisconsin and elsewhere, to learn how these institutions handled problems similar to those being faced by the Law School.

G. Drafting Session

The Visit concluded on Monday afternoon, March 21, with a drafting session lasting several hours. During this session, Visitors exchanged comments and observations concerning the activities.

III. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. General Scope

The findings and conclusions expressed herein are based on information obtained by the Board of Visitors over a period of

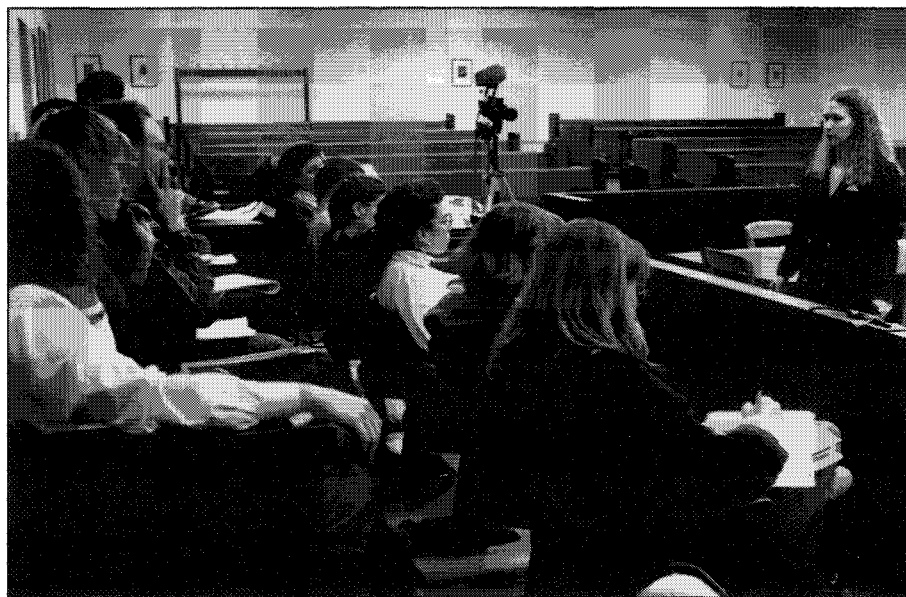
several days. Therefore, our findings are limited in scope to those matters which can be evaluated in a relatively short, albeit intensive, study. Just as it would be hard for an individual to describe the plot of a novel and writing style of its author by reading a few pages, the Board likewise is limited in its ability to investigate and evaluate many issues relevant to the Law School. Many issues and problems facing the Law School are complex. Therefore, those who would assess the Law School and the issues facing it should be wary of anecdotal or insufficient information as a basis for evaluation of the Law School. In the case of this Report, the cooperation and candor showed by the faculty, administration and students of the Law School assisted the Board greatly in understanding and evaluating many issues which would otherwise be outside the purview of this group.

The conclusions and recommendations expressed by the Board of Visitors are suggestions based on the information the Visitors have available. Criticism of the Law School by the Visitors or anyone else is of little or no value if it is not specific and constructive. Therefore, while we have attempted to suggest ways to improve certain aspects of the Law School, we are not implying any broad criticism of the institution. Instead, we hope that our comments, observations and suggestions will be considered with other, well-founded and constructive suggestions from other interested parties.

B. Faculty

The Visitors believe that the faculty is a completely dedicated and eminently qualified community of scholars and educators. This group has achieved its successes despite inadequate funding, substantial demands for self-sufficiency and raiding by institutions which can provide many of the benefits and incentives lacking at a public institution like Wisconsin. We also believe that this group must be expanded in the near future to alleviate some of the burdens on teaching schedules and to provide expertise in some developing areas of legal education and practice.

The Visitors found that the "leave balance budget" is an advantageous system



that allows the Law School to maintain a larger, more diverse faculty than might otherwise be possible. Moreover, the leave balance budget is an incentive to a number of professors who find the liberal leave policy an opportunity unavailable at other institutions. The Board believes that the benefits of the leave balance budget outweigh the inconveniences created by the policy.

The present budget for approximately 35 full-time professors per semester is inadequate. As a goal for expansion of the faculty, the Visitors suggest that Wisconsin attempt to attain the average student/professor ratio of its peer schools within the next five years. We think that this is a reasonable goal which will help relieve some of the strain on scheduling and faculty availability for teaching, especially in the area of "core" curriculum.

The addition of more professors will not necessarily address the desire of students to have specific professors for particular courses. We do not believe that the Law School has an obligation to provide particular individuals for particular courses. Rather, the Law School should provide a qualified cadre of professors, capable of teaching the curriculum as a whole.

The faculty needs one or more professors to assist in the teaching of business courses. Dean Bernstein and other members of the faculty have been working diligently to locate and hire additional busi-

ness faculty. One Visitor suggested combining the business and international areas, possibly creating a joint law/international business degree program to help attract candidates. Other Visitors believe that a full-time international law professor is needed. Dean Bernstein noted that hiring the right person or persons may require one or more funded professorships to attract and keep qualified individuals.

Salaries for faculty have not kept up with other institutions of similar calibre. This creates difficulty when highly qualified individuals, such as the faculty at Wisconsin, are sought by institutions such as Columbia, Yale and Stanford. Many of these other institutions can offer substantial incentives to these individuals and reduce their need to seek support for their research and other activities, frequently required due to the leave balance budget. Consequently, Wisconsin faces a constant challenge in retaining quality faculty members when other appealing opportunities are available, and where other institutions are actively and aggressively recruiting these individuals.

The Law School is utilizing the generous gifts of time and effort of practitioners to assist in teaching a number of the advanced courses. The Visitors believe that this limited use of adjunct teaching is appropriate. "Core" courses normally are taught by available fulltime faculty. Exceptions to these general rules, while of con-

cern to the Visitors and to the students and faculty as well, are relatively rare and efforts are being made to minimize the risk of courses being taught by individuals who either lack the initiative and commitment to teaching, or the substantive expertise necessary to instruct students.

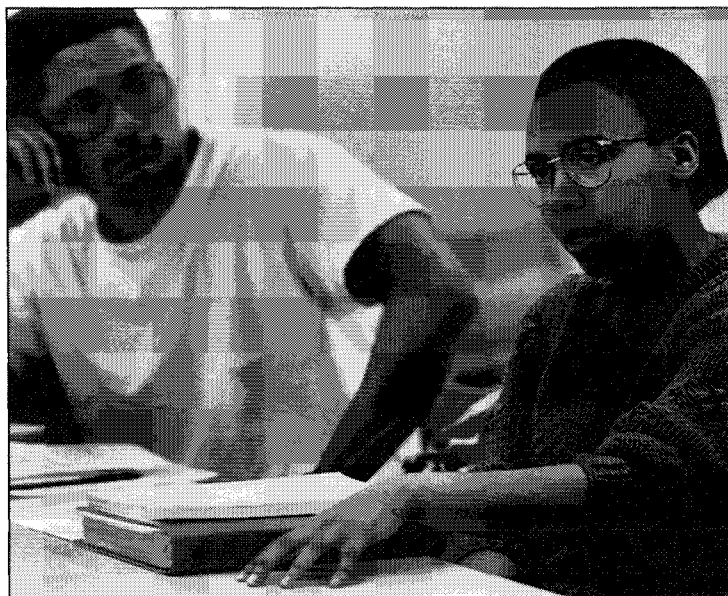
C. Curriculum

The curriculum at Wisconsin allows students to pursue a wide variety of careers and to utilize their legal education in numerous ways. Some difficulties exist with the present scheduling system, but these appear to be the inevitable consequence of other, beneficial programs and policies at the Law School. Finally, while students must accept a certain amount of responsibility for their class scheduling and curriculum planning, we believe that the Law School can and should provide more structured guidance to students in this regard. Some preliminary steps have been taken in this area and seem to have been well received by students.

Some students noted difficulties with the scheduling and availability of various courses. Among these difficulties, students found that some "core" curriculum courses overlapped in scheduling, meaning that only one of two or three of these "core" courses could be taken in a given semester. In addition, certain essential or "core" courses were not available on a consistent semester-to-semester basis, according to several students. Finally, a few students complained that specific professors, presumably considered more popular for certain courses, are not teaching these courses on a consistent enough basis to assure that students will be able to take the course from that professor during their tenure as a student.

The Board believes that students' expectations concerning who will be teaching a given course during the semester, and a student's entitlement to take a course from whom they wish, are unrealistic

expectations in many cases. Scheduling constraints and limits on the availability of certain professors prohibit these professors from teaching the same course every semester. Many of the scheduling difficul-



ties with some courses, especially "core" courses which need to be offered to large lectures, are a result of limited space and time availability of professors. Moreover, some classes must be offered later in the day for part time students, pursuant to the rules set forth by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The Board believes that curriculum counseling, discussed in more detail below, might help alleviate some of the scheduling difficulties.

A number of valuable practice skills and clinical courses and/or programs are available at the Law School. These programs include the General Practice Skills Program, Pre-Trial Procedure, Negotiations, Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons, and others. There are also a number of courses, such as Trial Advocacy, which provide focused training for specific aspects of law practice. These courses teach students "real world" skills and provide experience in the practice of law.

The Board has heard complaints that some practitioners do not believe that students graduating from Wisconsin are equipped to practice law. If this is the case, and we do not believe that this is a charge unique to Wisconsin nor any more

pronounced here than elsewhere, it is not due to an unavailability of training in the curriculum. The curriculum provides a student with numerous opportunities. The Board believes that students need to be informed and selective.

Obtaining the information needed to know what courses and programs will assist an individual student in achieving her/his goals (whether in private practice or elsewhere) is a responsibility shared by the faculty and the student. The Board thinks that curriculum counseling or a more formal advising program can address this issue adequately. In the final analysis, however, it is the students who must take responsibility for deciding which opportunities they will use and which they will forego.

Several students voiced concern about not having a firm direction in their class planning during second and third year. The Board believes that counseling from the faculty and placement office near the end of the first year could enhance students' course selections. Naturally, there is some risk when a student elects to follow a specialized path for training. For example, a student who concentrates her/his efforts during law school on training for a litigation career, may have difficulty in retraining for tax practice five years later when she/he finds litigation undesirable. Provided appropriate caveats are issued, the Board believes that many student complaints about scheduling and course selection difficulties can be met fairly with a well-developed and continuous counseling program.

The faculty presently is considering a formal advising program which would appear to meet the concerns expressed to Visitors. Initial meetings between faculty and students for this purpose have been received favorably by students. The Board is optimistic that a more fully developed counseling/advising program will be developed through the cooperative efforts of students and faculty. Meetings in

groups, or one-on-one where practical, will no doubt give students a chance to explore the available opportunities before committing to a specific course.

In connection with a more formalized advising program, several Visitors also recommended the use of videotapes and/or other materials that could be checked out and used by students to assist in career planning and planning their own curriculum. One advantage of this suggestion is that it reduces the commitment of faculty time on issues which are repetitive.

D. Building

Many prior complaints and questions concerning the Law Building presumably will be solved by the building project commencing this summer. Thanks to the efforts and support of the University, the State of Wisconsin, the friends and alumni of the Law School, Dean Bernstine and the other individuals at the Law School who have devoted valuable time and energy, the Law School will soon have a building worthy of the stature of the institution. More effective utilization of space, one of the benefits of the new building, while maintaining the student body size at current levels, should help to provide better studying, teaching and research facilities throughout the Law School. In addition, clinics and other specialty programs moved off campus will be brought back to the Law Building, creating a "law center" as opposed to a school alone. The Visitors believe that the building project is a good example of how several groups working together can identify a specific problem, cooperatively develop a solution, and timely execute that plan to correct the problem.

More immediately, the improvements made to the building over the past several years have enhanced the Law School. As one Visitor remarked, the Law Building certainly has become more "user friendly" and the atmosphere in the classrooms, Library and public areas is more conducive to an enriching educational experience.

The Board would like to take this opportunity to recognize the efforts of Professor S. Blair Kauffman, the Director of the Law Library for the past 5⁺ years. Mr. Kauffman is leaving to become the

Director of the Law Library at Yale University. Since Mr. Kauffman's arrival in the fall of 1988, the Library has undergone substantial improvements, both in physical layout and operation. We hope that the enthusiasm and dedication to the Library brought to Wisconsin by Mr. Kauffman will endure.

E. Placement Office and Counseling

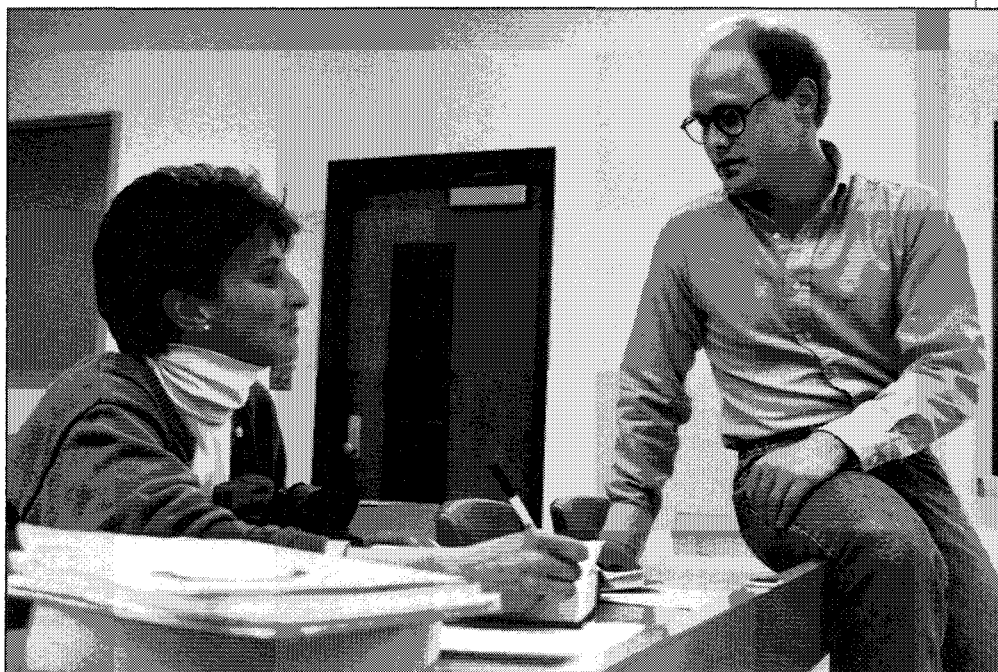
The Board believes that the Placement Office needs more staffing, more up-to-date and complete materials concerning job opportunities during and after law school, and more efficient systems for assisting students in these functions. Moreover, while not necessarily a present function of the Placement Office, the Board believes that better counseling for students, both by the Law School and potential employers will enhance legal education for students and help employers communicate their expectations to students to better prepare them to pursue specific careers.

Based on an examination of the Placement Office, interviews with students, and interviews with Assistant Dean Reisner, the Board found that the Placement Office needs more current and complete employ-

ment materials. Materials on some law firms and other potential employers is outdated, creating problems for students who attempt to contact these potential employers. Students contacting employers utilizing outdated or inaccurate information not only fail to fully exploit the opportunity to contact these employers, but may, in fact, cause themselves (and the Law School) substantial embarrassment.

In addition, it is clear that the staffing of the Placement Office is inadequate. Students and Placement Office personnel agree that additional assistance is needed. This additional help presumably will help take form of one or more individuals who can devote 100% of his/her/their time to counseling and assisting students in finding employment during and after law school.

Very little, if any, counseling is provided to students during their legal education as to course selection and curriculum coordination in order to prepare students for specific careers. While there is some danger in this practice, (since a student may plan to become a litigator, for example, and find himself or herself practicing tax law or working in the international law department of a company), counseling as to course selection, as noted above, will help students in pursuing job opportunities.



IV. CONCLUSION

The Visitors believe the faculty is employing its best efforts to maximize limited resources. Their earnest endeavors have helped to preserve and improve the reputation of the Law School as one of the best in the United States and the world. The Board commends the Dean and the faculty for their efforts and dedication.

As a result of their review, the Visitors believe that steps can be taken to further improve the Law School. We recommend:

1. Within the next five years, increasing the number of full-time professors on the faculty to a level such that the student/faculty ratio is equal to or lower than the average student/faculty ratio at peer law schools. That number likely will be more than three. At least two of these professors should be hired to teach business courses. Funding for these new faculty positions should come from the University, as opposed to other sources.
2. Within the next year, hiring at least one new full-time faculty member in the area of business law.
3. Development and implementation of a formalized curriculum counseling and advising program for students.
4. Within the next year, hiring at least one more full-time person for the Placement Office and make a concentrated effort to update the employment materials in the Placement Office.

The faculty continues to fulfill and surpass its obligations to the University and

students, despite the constraints imposed by economic and other factors. Programs like the leave balance budget highlight the Law School's creative use of scarce resources in achieving excellence in cost-effective ways, probably more successfully than any other law school in the country. We also believe that the judicious use of adjunct teaching enhances education. The curriculum provides students with numerous opportunities to learn and explore various areas of the Law, and to prepare them for whatever career they may choose.

The law school experience at Wisconsin remains as unique as its history, a history ably recounted by Professor Macaulay during his installation as the first Theodore W. Brazeau Professor of Law. The task of teaching students to "think like lawyers" becomes more and more challenging as the complexity and demands of our profession increase and the dimensions of our world shrink. We believe the Law School should continue the balanced teaching of law which has been the hallmark of this institution. Students educated in this manner will be capable of pursuing and succeeding in a variety of careers.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Thomas Sylke
Chairman, WLAA Board of Visitors

Steven R. Allen, Milwaukee, WI
Justice William Bablitch, Madison, WI
Linda Balisle, Madison, WI

Hon. Richard Brown, Waukesha, WI
Barbara Burbach, Milwaukee, WI
Sbaune Curry, Madison, WI
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Joel Hirschhorn, Coral Gables, FL
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Bryce H. Tolefree, Milwaukee, WI
Mary Traver, Milwaukee, WI
Gerard Van Hoof, Appleton, WI
Gretchen Viney, Baraboo, WI
Loretta Webster, Green Bay, WI
Arnold Weiss, Chevy Chase, MD
Mary Wickhem, Janesville, WI
Rep. Rebecca Young, Madison, WI

CLEW Celebrates 30th Anniversary of ALI-ABA in Madison

BY LISA KAISER

Registrants from 48 states as well as the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands attended the 30th annual ALI-ABA Summer Program in Madison last summer. Co-sponsored by the UW Law School Continuing Education and Outreach Program (CLEW), headed by David Schultz ('72), the program offered "Estate Planning in Depth," a six-day intermediate-level course attended by more than 250 attorneys and other professionals.

"This particular course comes here every year," Schultz said. "We have sometimes had other courses, but this one is the most successful."

According to Alexander Hart, Course Director of ALI-ABA, while the organization sponsors campus-based summer programs at several other universities, the Madison course has always been the most popular.

"This course is the grand-daddy of them all, our flagship summer course," Hart said. "We do them all over the country but we don't have another one that is as well received as the one in Madison."

The UW Law School first hosted an ALI-ABA program on the Uniform Commercial Code in 1965 and the estate planning course has been held here for 23 years. Hart said that the input by CLEW's staff, most especially Lynn Thompson, and the rest of the university is the reason why ALI-ABA keeps coming back. "The degree of attention and care here dwarfs the care we get at other locations," he said.

ALI-ABA and CLEW keep in touch throughout the year to coordinate materials, reservations, speakers, housing and lecture spaces. The substance of the course is developed by Planning Chair Jeffrey N. Pennell, the Richard H. Clark Professor of Law at Emory University School of Law in Atlanta, who has chaired the course for five years.

The eight faculty last summer came to Madison from Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Milwaukee, New York, St. Louis and Winston-Salem. Richard Z. Kabaker, a UW Law lecturer and member of the Madison firm Lee, Kilkelly, Paulson & Kabaker, presented the introductory session on the basics of wealth transfer taxation.

This introduction was created for those who are new to the field of estate planning or are returning to it. The rest of the program is designed for those who have some experience in estate planning and covers ethics, generation-skipping, marital and charitable deduction planning, planning for family businesses, estate taxes, life insurance, employee benefits, and other subjects.

While other courses exist for specialists working on highly sophisticated transactions, this intermediate level of instruction has been neglected by many programs. Pennell said that, in talking to practitioners, he noticed that there was a need for covering the basics of estate planning.

"The registrants were telling us that there wasn't a program geared to the intermediate level," Pennell said. "What hap-

pens so many times is that you act as counsel for clients in their business transactions and lots of times the client will ask you to do their estate planning. They won't hire somebody else to do it because they have a relationship with you and trust you. So the attorney has to come up to speed on this subject. Because all of the existing programs were targeted to experts, we feel that we've struck a chord."

Hart said that registrants can earn CLE credits in the session, but it is not the primary reason for coming to Madison — they can earn them much more easily and for less expense in their home towns. "They don't come here just to get their CLE credits but for the quality of the education and to meet other people," Hart said.

The friendliness of the group was apparent, possibly helped by the fact that more than half of the registrants stayed in dorms, and attended the traditional picnic. Some registrants brought their spouses and children with them to Madison.

"This sort of camaraderie is not duplicated at any other campus," said Hart, who has organized ALI-ABA courses all over the country. "A lot of people come back year after year, not only for their education but because of the charms of Madison, as well."

Upcoming Estate Planning Programs

Professor Jeffrey N. Pennell, Emory University School of Law, and Attorney John

A. Herbers of the Milwaukee law firm of Reinhart, Boerner, Van Dueren, Norris & Rieselbach will be the speakers at the inaugural program of a new continuing education offering, "The Outstanding Teacher Series," sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Law School Continuing Education and Outreach (CLEW). The pro-

gram on recent developments in estate planning will be presented May 12, 1995, at the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee.

The 24th Annual Estate Planning in Depth program, co-sponsored by ALI-ABA and CLEW, will be held June 18-23, 1995 on the UW-Madison campus.

For more information on these estate planning programs, please contact Lynn Thompson, CLEW, 905 University Av., Suite 309, Madison, WI 53715. Phone 608/262-4915. Fax 608/263-3472.

More Upcoming UW Law School Outreach CLE Programs

Sports Law 1995	April 5, 1995 in Milwaukee
Third Annual Water Law Conference	April 12, 1995 in Stevens Point
Traffic and Impaired Driving Law*	April 13, 1995 in Stevens Point April 25, 1995 in Milwaukee
Raushenbush on Wisconsin Real Estate Law	April 26, 1995 in Milwaukee May 19, 1995 in Madison
Current Challenges in Representing Towns and Other Local Governments	April 28, 1995 in Madison (plus seven teleconference sites)
Recent Developments in Estate Planning	May 12, 1995 in Milwaukee

National Satellite Programs Broadcast in Madison

Limited Liability Companies and Limited Liability Partnerships	March 16, 1995
Sexual Harassment Litigation	April 4, 1995
Annual Spring Pension Law and Practice Update	April 6, 1995
Hazardous Waste and Superfund 1995	May 11, 1995

For more information on these programs, please contact the University of Wisconsin Law School Continuing Education and Outreach department at 608-262-3833 or 10800-355-5573.

*Sponsored by the Resource Center on Impaired Driving.

SUSAN STEINGASS ('76)

BY LISA KAISER

Susan Steingass ('76) sees the legal system as life in a nutshell. "Life ate its best and life at it worst," Steingass said.

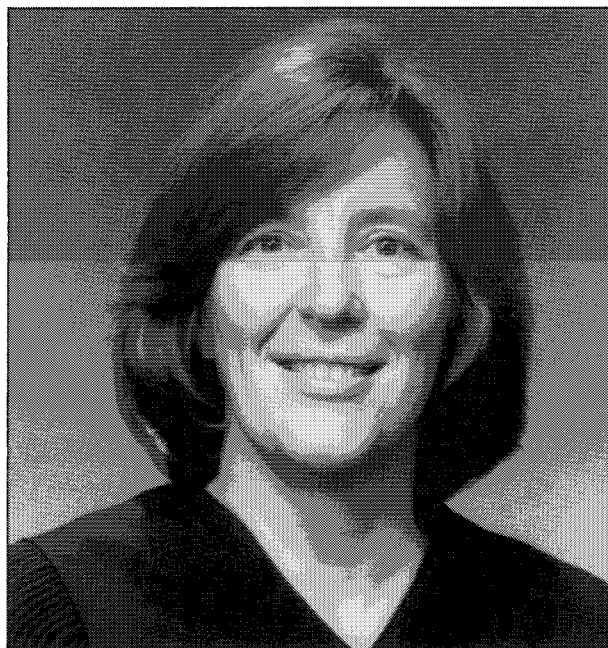
This former Dane County Circuit Judge and English teacher, who is now with Habush, Habush, Davis & Rottier, said that she has seen just about every life experience in the courtroom.

"Being in a courthouse in a busy county with a lot of business—criminal, civil, family, juvenile—it's just being dead center at the heart of human problems," Steingass said. "It's the ultimate reality training. You see what goes right and what goes wrong with the system, you see people at their most stressful times and I think you appreciate what law can or cannot do for people."

Steingass began her legal career clerking for Wisconsin Supreme Court Chief Justice Nathan Heffernan. She said that she learned invaluable lessons about the legal system while working in the Court.

"Back then it was the only appellate court in the state, there wasn't a Court of Appeals, so you got all the appeals as of right," Steingass said. "So you were working with trial records and you got to see how the world really worked, how law was practiced, what worked, what didn't, what making a record meant, what effects lawyers do have on juries and judges."

She then became a trial lawyer with Stafford, Rosenbaum, Rieser & Hansen



and specialized in environmental and commercial law and was surprised when her application to fill a vacancy on the circuit court was accepted by then-governor Anthony Earl in 1985. Her skill on the bench earned her the Wisconsin Trial Judge of the Year Award in 1992 from the Wisconsin chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates.

"When I was appointed to the bench I was not one of those people who escaped from private practice because I didn't like it or wasn't excited by it," Steingass said.

Steingass said that she tried to treat every person in the courtroom with respect and show that their day in court was taken seriously.

"It's not a matter of processing the numbers through," she said. "Being a judge is case-by-case and person-by-person. I

always tried, without undercutting the dignity of the proceedings, to be as personal and, for lack of a better word, informal with people as the situation permitted."

She also said that dealing with problems all day long could get frustrating.

"There were some days, especially in juvenile court, that you couldn't believe," Steingass said. "It can be overwhelming and I think that anybody who sits on the bench will tell you that."

She also chaired the Wisconsin Equal Justice Task Force, which spent two years studying the effects of gender on decision-making in the legal system in family law, domestic violence, criminal law, civil law and the treatment of female lawyers.

After almost nine years on the bench Steingass said that it was time to move on, and went back into private practice. "I love the practice. I'm very respectful of the profession and I really like the client contact a lot, always have and still do," she said. "I like representing people and I like litigation."

Steingass said that changes in her career have helped her deal with the demands of the profession.

"It's wonderful to change and grow. Even if it scares you to death it also keeps you fresh and new in your ideas if you like your work and change periodically," she said. "The change was exhilarating, it has been every time."

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Emeritus Professor **Lee Modjeska** ('60), of The Ohio State University School of Law, is the author of a new book scheduled for publication this spring. The book, *Keeper of the Night* (Lura Media, San Diego), is a memoir of his battle with incurable cancer since 1987. It explores how difficult it is for a lawyer's analytic mind to accept the lack of solution. Since his diagnosis, Prof. Modjeska has become a black belt in taekwondo, continued to teach and write until his illness forced his early retirement, and has passed the Virginia bar exam.

James E. Webster ('61) has joined the Madison firm of Solheim Billing & Grimmer, S.C. He will continue a corporate and general practice.

Joel Hirschhorn ('67), a member of the Law School's Board of Visitors, has been elected to the Board of Governors of the American Board of Criminal Lawyers.

Ellen M. Kozak ('69) of Nilles & Nilles, Milwaukee, recently spoke at the University of Houston Law Foundation Seminar on Sport, Entertainment and Publishing Law and participated in a panel discussion for the ABA Section of Intellectual Property Law, speaking on "Comparison of U.S. and Canadian Copyright Law and the Impact of NAFTA."

Robert J. Smith ('74), of Wickwire Gavin, Madison, has been appointed to the American Arbitration Association's National Construction ADR Task Force. The Task Force addresses arbitration, mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution in the construction industry.

Ralph M. Cagle ('75), director of the Law School's General Practice Skills Course, has been selected as a Fellow of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Teaching Academy. The Academy gathers scholars from all disciplines who have demonstrated excellence and expertise in teaching. In nominating him, Dean Bernstein described Prof. Cagle as "deeply involved in teaching and committed to not only the improvement of his own course, but to sharing knowledge about what

works in the classroom and why He is committed to his students and consistently inspires them to do their best work."

William W. Douglas ('76), a solo practitioner in St. Pete Beach, FL, has received the 1994 National Service Award from US Sailing for his contributions to youth sailing. He has published a number of youth sailing magazines which are credited with increasing youth sailing nationwide.

Thomas R. Miller ('78), perviously Managing Director of Employee Relations for American Airlines, has been appointed Vice President—Human Resources for Cameron Ashley, Inc., a building products distributor, in Dallas.

Greg D. Richardson ('81) has been elected President of the National Community Sentencing Association. The association works to promote community service and other intermediate sanctioning programs.

Sara Lee Johann ('82), Cedarburg, Wisconsin, has authored a new book, *Domestic Abuse—Terrorists in Our Homes*. Her two previous books, on battered women and pornography have brought her national attention. Johann has also served as an expert witness in abuse cases and works as a trainer/lecturer in the field.

Patrick Lubenow ('84), a partner in the Chicago-based firm of Querrey & Harrow, Ltd., has opened its new office in Racine, Wisconsin. Lubenow concentrates his practice in the area of personal injury defense litigation.

Richard B. Lapp ('85) and Elizabeth P. Strand ('85) have become partners in the Chicago office of Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson.

Thomas Hancuch ('87) has joined the Chicago firm of Jenner & Block. Hancuch previously practiced with Vedder, Price.

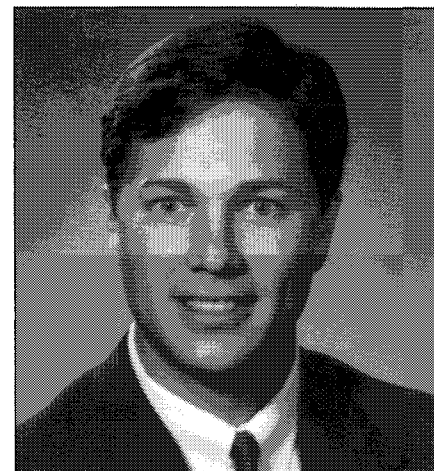
Thomas F. Cotter ('87), previously with Jenner & Block, has been appointed an Assistant Professor at the University of Florida College of Law. Cotter is teaching courses in civil procedure and evidence.

Eric W. Hoaglund ('87), formerly Cor-

porate Counsel for the Marcus Corp., has joined von Briesen & Purtell in Milwaukee where he will concentrate in health law.

Michael Rosenbaum ('87) has become a partner in the Chicago office of Gardner, Carton & Douglas. Rosenbaum concentrates his practice in employee benefits and executive compensation.

James I. Statz ('89) has joined Solheim Billing & Grimmer, Madison, where he will continue to practice real estate and closely-held business law.



Kenneth J. Meister

Kenneth J. Meister ('89) has joined the Tampa office of Milwaukee-based Foley & Lardner where he will practice corporate securities law. Meister was previously associated with Michael, Best & Friedrich. He has co-authored several business related manuals for the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Scott J. Geboy ('90) has joined von Briesen & Purtell in Milwaukee where he will practice in the health law section.

Jeffrey C. Hyman ('93) has joined the Irvine, California, firm of Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates, a financial advice firm counseling local governments regarding municipal bonds. Hyman is a former three-time NCAA distance runner and two-time national champion.

Michelle M. Andreshak ('94) has

joined von Briesen & Purtell in Milwaukee. She will practice in the bankruptcy section.

Allen May ('94) has joined the news team at WTMJ-TV in Milwaukee. A reporter on crime and court matters for 13 years, May will do legal and investigative reporting.

IN MEMORIUM

Charles L. Ricks ('39), San Antonio, Texas

Thorpe Merriman ('40), Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

Clyde C. Cross, Jr. ('42), Baraboo, Wisconsin

Howard J. Otis ('48), Aurora, Colorado

Robert W. Smith ('51), British West Indies

Edward R. Bollenbeck ('53), Appleton, Wisconsin

Tomas M. Russell ('67), Chicago, Illinois

Thomas P. Fox ('71), Madison, Wisconsin

While we will miss all our departed alumni, we take particular time to remember two who recently passed away, Clyde Cross

and Tom Russell, both past presidents of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association.

Clyde Cross served as president in 1966. By that time he had already been a successful lawyer in Baraboo, Wisconsin, for twenty years and had served as president of the Sauk County Bar. He would be recognized by his colleagues statewide in 1971 when he was elected president of the State Bar of Wisconsin. His involvement with the School would not end after his term as president of WLAA, however. For seven years Clyde would teach Trial Advocacy, usually on Saturday mornings. Hundreds of law students would owe whatever success they would have in a courtroom, at least in part, to the calm, deliberate style taught them by Clyde Cross.

Tom Russell served as president of the Wisconsin Law Alumni in 1978. He was the first lawyer practicing outside Wisconsin to hold the position but did not let his location limit his involvement. During Tom's term, concern over the return on our endowment peaked. Tom almost single-handedly researched investment options and steered the Association into a multi-billion dollar pooled educational fund which continues to satisfy our goals



Tom Russell

of safety and return. After his term, Tom continued to loyally attend our alumni events in Chicago where he practiced insurance law. He was an energetic person with a ready smile and an abiding interest in the well-being of his School.

The Association will deeply miss both its past presidents.

EDITOR'S NOTE

As you read in Dean Bernstine's column, a lot has been happening here this fall. As construction slowly ate into our space, we have been scrambling to condense, consolidate or replace lost space. Faculty, students and staff have all suffered (at times believing that only they were bearing the burden). But, as the fall semester closed and we looked back on the perhaps the hardest three months of a twenty-two month project, we were still teaching, doing research and forming the kind of interpersonal connections that will last the rest of our professional lives.

Our building would have been a good place for some scientist to study the origin and spread of rumors, however. Some innocuous remark between two construction workers could, within a single day, result in the rumor that the entire classroom section of the building had been undermined by pack rats and was in imminent danger of collapse.

As I write, we have just had a one-hour power outage. Everyone's first thought was, "What power line did our construction workers cut this time?" But it was not their fault. This time many campus buildings were out because of a non-law problem.

We have had numerous planned and unplanned power outages during the last five months. The fire alarms went off so many times that we had to post stern warnings telling everyone to leave the building and not exhibit the "cry wolf" syndrome. Many of you have undoubtedly built houses or remodeled offices but few, I suspect, have tried to live or work inside the construction zone. I write today from my seventh office since September 1st and, while the power is back, my phone has been in limbo for eight days now. The logistics of moving phones as we play office bingo is staggering. I have files in two storerooms in addition to this office and I wonder if I'll ever find everything I started with.

Classes went on in this building, as well as others, during construction but it became a daily test to find the location for

the class as we moved here and there to avoid noise, dust and falling walls. Just getting into the building was a test as well. With the final connection between the Library and the classroom building severed, it is now a quarter-mile walk from one to the other.

Understandably there has been a high level of anger and frustration. If we took a vote now, knowing what we do about the problems of constructing in an occupied building, I think it would still pass but it would be a lot closer. Hopefully, if such a vote is necessary, we can delay it for about eighteen months until our new building is ready to open and everyone can begin to appreciate what we are trying to accomplish.

Want to receive a lot of mail? Publish a picture of a law student carrying a pig across the football field on Homecoming and ask for an explanation. It seems like everyone except the pig wrote and several who did write claimed to be speaking for the pig. The date was quickly established as Homecoming 1964. Members of the Class of 1965 readily volunteered that they had smuggled the pig into the stadium. It actually was carried in a harness under the coat of Jim Schernecker ('65). Jim reports that his class felt that pigs were being dis-

criminated against. After all, we have the Wolverines, the Gophers and, of course, the Badgers, but no Pfighting Pigs! "As idealistic bearers of the sacred covenants, we could not ignore the swelling squeals for aid. We resolved not to become hamstrung by outdated, pig-headed rules," says Jim. Where could you find a pig to participate in the protest? Well, according to Guy Glover ('62—does this mean there were two pigs or a time warp), the pig actually attended classes and took several finals, although he does not mention how the pig did. "It was not difficult to hide the pig in the back row, but on occasion, the pig would make a snort, which we feared would end her legal education. However, much to our surprise and delight, the infrequent snorts were usually accepted as the right answer to the question posed," Guy remembers. Incidentally, when the pig was released on the 50-yard line it refused to budge so Jim had to pick it up and carry it the rest of the way.

This issue's mystery picture shows what appears to be a Trial Advocacy class in Room 150, after remodeling to be our Habush, Habush & Davis Appellate Courtroom. How many of these students can you recognize and when did this take place?



Mystery Picture