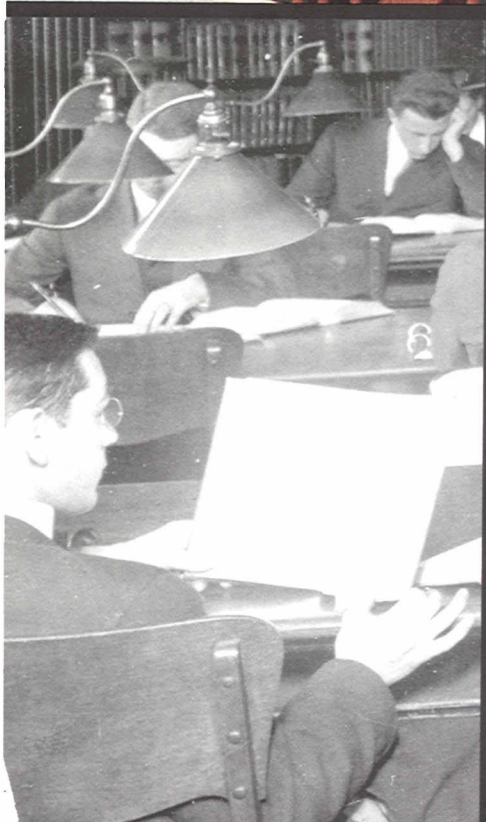


PERIODICALS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL

Gargoyle

VOLUME 27 NO. 1 SUMMER 2000



Gargoyle

LEARN

about four first-year law students who make a difference at home and at Law School.

Brian Eliason owned real estate before he graduated high school.

Jorge Castro learned the value of hard work from his immigrant parents.

Katherine Houston learned valuable lessons about our health care system while interning at the White House.

LaRasz Moody investigated allegations of child abuse in Chicago.

READ

an excerpt from *Constituting Democracy: Law, Globalism and South Africa's Political Reconstruction*, the forthcoming book by **Heinz Klug**, one of our Law School's bright young professors.
Learn the role of the courts in South Africa as it experiences dizzying social change.

REMINISCE

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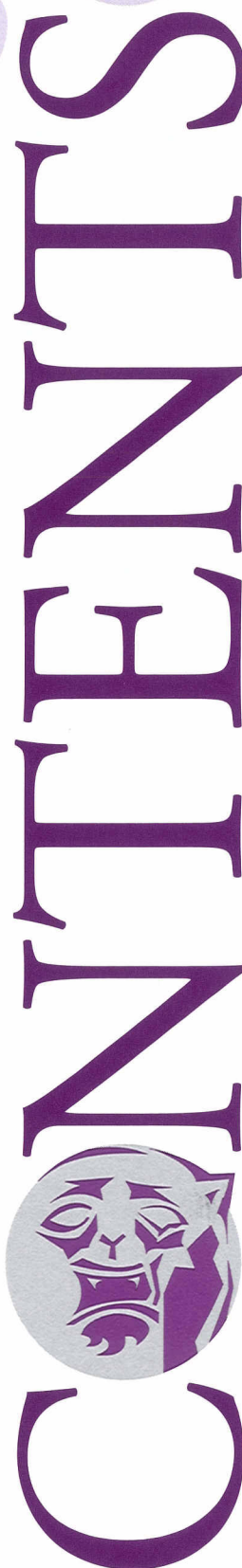
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Contributing photographer: Farrah Wilder, '02

Cover photos: Although our Law School has changed many times over the years, one thing has remained constant: student accomplishment begins with long hours in the Law Library.



MESSAGE *from the Dean*

DEAN KENNETH B. DAVIS, JR. INTRODUCES YOU
TO NEW FEATURES IN THE GARGOYLE



Kenneth B. Davis, Jr.

WELCOME TO THE NEW *GARGOYLE*! With this issue, we are launching a new design for our magazine, in keeping with the many exciting new initiatives and projects that are taking place at the UW Law School. From our dynamic new faculty members to our newly inaugurated and overwhelmingly successful Community Service Day to our revitalized alumni activities—we are bringing progress on many fronts, and we hope you will enjoy reading about it in these pages.

We've heard from many of you that you want to hear more about the faculty, your classmates, and the current students. Therefore, our new *Gargoyle* design also reflects a new commitment to spreading the word about the excellent people and programs here at your Law School. And it's only one part of a broader communication strategy. In the last couple of years, we have inaugurated and continually upgraded our Law School Web site (www.law.wisc.edu), and we have created several new print publications describing our course and program offerings, clinical opportunities, and student groups. These brochures also can be read in electronic form on our Web site.

From our new alumni Web pages (www.law.wisc.edu/alumni) and class reunion plans, to our committed Benchers Society, we are seeing an era of revitalized alumni activity. As I write this, we have just enjoyed an outstanding get-together with our Benchers Society, the group of the Law School's most loyal supporters. After dinner in the Quarles & Brady Reading Room of the Law Library, we were privileged to hear a terrific speech by one of Wisconsin's premier citizens, the Hon. Gaylord Nelson, who has served as our governor and U.S. senator, and received the Law School's Distinguished Service Award. (We have included the text of Gaylord Nelson's speech later in this issue.)

We still have places among the Benchers for more dedicated alumni who would like to help the Dean in funding new initiatives as well as scholarships for our many outstanding students (such as the four impressive individuals you will read about here in our new "Student Life" section of the *Gargoyle*). We would also be delighted to talk with anyone who has a special interest in helping to support the new and improved publications that we need to produce in order to keep the national legal community aware of the many accomplishments of our faculty and students.

We'd like to hear your comments on our new look, as well as on the articles you are about to read. We are committed to finding ways to get our alumni more involved in the life of the School. You'll find profiles of the two newest members of our Development and Alumni Relations Team, Tricia Wheeler and Debbie Davidson, later in this *Gargoyle*.

With the interest and support of individual alumni/alumnae, we can continue to recruit and support the students and faculty, and create and maintain the programs that make the University of Wisconsin Law School nationally pre-eminent among schools known for the highest quality of legal education. ♦

STUDENT*life*

UW LAW SCHOOL IS FULL OF MOTIVATED, TALENTED STUDENTS.
HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO MEET FOUR OF THEM.

by Deborah J. Davidson

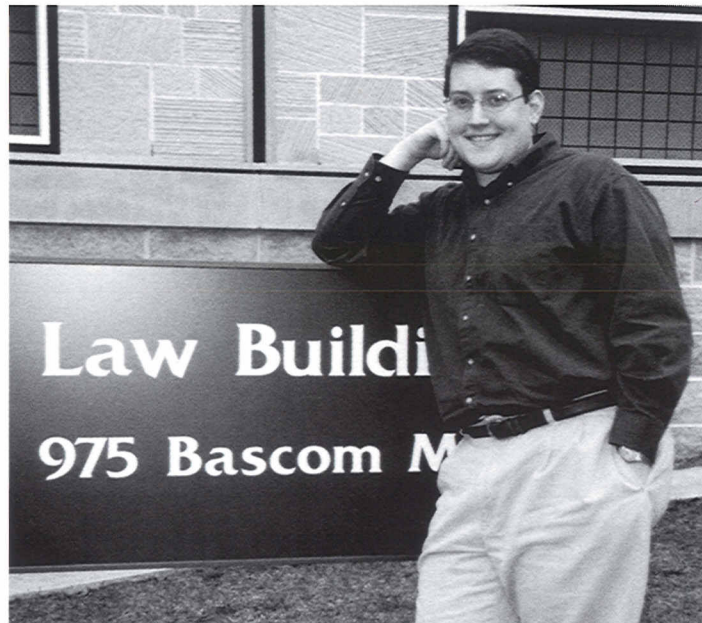
BRIAN ELIASON '02

FOR FIRST-YEAR law student Brian Eliason, entrepreneurship came early. While most people were getting ready for their senior high school prom, Brian already owned a real estate company with his older brother. Today, revenue from that real estate company supports Brian while he is in law school.

Some might think growing up in St. Germain, a small resort town in Northern Wisconsin, was limiting. For Brian, it was a window on the world. "Every summer, my town overflowed with tourists, and I got to meet people from everywhere. I learned a little about everything." Brian also learned more than a little about business from his father, a real estate developer. Using some stocks he'd received as a gift that "did very well," Brian and his brother, David, bought their first building while Brian was still in high school. Through their company, B&D Partnership, the brothers continued to trade up, and along with another partner, Ray Weber, now own four buildings comprised of 60 rental units and 8000 feet of retail space.

Brian had no difficulty choosing majors while an undergrad at UW-Madison: Finance and Economics were a natural outgrowth from his interest in business. And he appreciated the theoretical aspect of Economics, an affinity that has served him well since his graduation in 1999. Having headed directly to law school from undergrad, Brian likes UW Law immensely. It's been a completely different pace from undergrad. And it's so diverse. I love meeting my classmates from all over the country, even the world."

Brian's interest in business offers him a unique perspective, and even extends to his attitude toward law school. Waxing rhapsodic about his law school teachers, he said, "Just think if you had to pay a team of lawyers to work full-time for you for three years. It'd cost a fortune; I get it for the price of tuition. They're all specialists in an area of law;

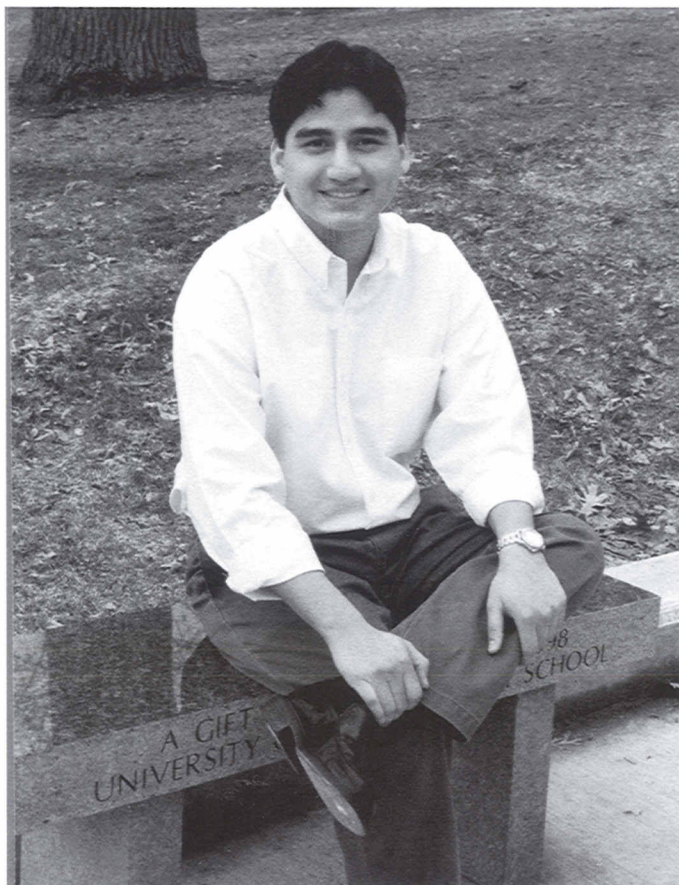


Just think if you had to pay a team of lawyers to work full-time for you for three years.
It'd cost a fortune; I get it for the price of tuition.

Brian Eliason

it's an immense bargain, and a neat concept if you think of it from the business point of view."

Although Brian's fledgling business kept him busy while in undergrad, he found time to play on the UW Golf team, and is still a scratch golfer. He says that law school has eroded his game a bit, but he knows whatever else the future holds, golf will always be part of the picture. What (besides golf) does he plan to do after law school? No surprises here: practicing real estate or corporate law will be his first choice, with B&D Partnership on the side, steered by his brother. But the call of the North is powerful: "In ten or twelve years, I want to be back in St. Germain." ♦



My parents worked hard; their tenacity transferred to me. They taught me how goals can be achieved through hard work.

Jorge Castro

JORGE CASTRO '02

PARENTS AND MENTORS, education and hard work: First-year law student Jorge Castro learned the importance of strong values at an early age and in two short years, he hopes, he will see the fruition of living by those values.

A recipient of the Samson Fellowship, which offers a remission of the out-of-state portion of tuition to deserving minority students, Jorge was born in Lima, Peru in 1977, the son of a lawyer and a secretary. Although Jorge's father, Jesus, was a successful attorney working in the U.S. Embassy in Peru, Jesus decided to bring his family to the United States in 1986 and, according to Jorge, "started over from scratch" with school and training. This lesson was not lost on Jorge. When asked what his defin-

ing quality might be, his response was quick: "Tenacious. I don't shy away from battles."

While interested law alumni might speculate as to the battles to be fought in law school, Jorge's meaning was straightforward: "I am the child of immigrants. My parents worked hard; their tenacity transferred to me. They taught me how goals can be achieved through hard work. There are no walls in this world, just hurdles."

Living in South Florida and learning English by attending ESL classes in 5th through 7th grades, Jorge continued his acculturation through "malls and high school games." Then, while attending George Washington University in Washington, D.C. as a political science major, he worked at Hogan & Hartson, a large, multinational Washington law firm. There, his nascent interest in the law grew into a passion. But why Wisconsin, especially when he was living in a town with multiple law schools, not to mention wall-to-wall lawyers?

At first, Wisconsin was just one idea of many. Jorge sent out an e-mail to the lawyers at his giant firm, asking for advice on law schools. Then Alethia Nancoo King '97, an associate at the firm, converted his Wisconsin idea into reality. "She was so excited about UW, I caught her excitement," Jorge said. "I came to Madison in April and it was really hot (temperature-wise) and I was totally shocked, but also totally hooked. I have since become friends with [Assistant Dean] Beth Kransberger and Professor Whitford, and I just love it. I have always felt completely welcome here."

Although navigating the differences between Peru and the United States wasn't easy, making the transition from Washington to Wisconsin was scarcely less unsettling. "I'm getting the culture now. I didn't know what a brat was (and unless you rhyme that with "hot," you don't either); I watched ice fishing on Lake Monona with Bill Whitford; and I'm happy to report that beer is a lot cheaper here than in D.C."

And what is on the horizon for this young man? Apparently brats, beer and frozen fish are only temporary allures: Washington calls, along with a career in politics, and possibly on the bench. In a goal-oriented moment that would make his parents proud, Jorge stated a goal of his own: "I can't be President because I'm foreign-born, so I'd like to be the first Hispanic Supreme Court Justice." One senses that this is one hurdle Jorge will gladly attempt. ♦

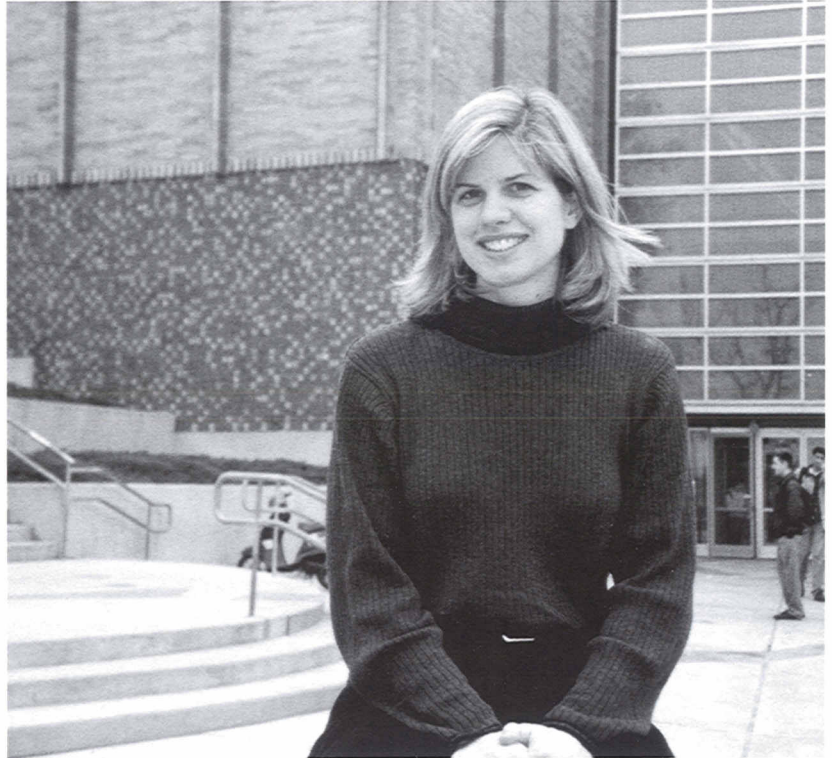
KATHERINE HOUSTON '02

SAY “WHITE HOUSE intern” and you might get a snicker, but negative publicity about interns serving in the Clinton White House has never affected first-year law student Katherine Houston. One of the first group of interns of Clinton’s presidency, Katherine helped coordinate the health care reform “War Room.” The fact that the reform ideas ultimately failed didn’t faze this longtime Virginia resident. She sees a bigger picture.

After Katherine received her B.A. in American Government from the University of Virginia she began an internship at the White House as a policy analyst, doing background research on speeches for Hillary Clinton and Tipper Gore. Leaving the White House in early 1994 to be with her father during his untimely illness and death from colon cancer, she then became a charter member of former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop’s foundation, where she spent three years studying policy issues associated with health care and telecommunications. With the Internet in its infancy, Katherine helped convene roundtables to discuss the effects of a national information infrastructure on medical record confidentiality. She also managed a project that used geographic information system software to track the development of tele-medicine sites, and presented her findings to Vice President Gore, as well as to a number of health information conferences.

A master’s degree in Health Policy and Management from Harvard’s School of Public Health in 1999 gave Katherine an even broader view of the health care system, as well as a desire to come to law school to gain the skills needed to understand both sides of an issue, create an argument, then advocate passionately for one side.

The University of Wisconsin Law School faculty figured heavily in Katherine’s decision to attend UW. “People like Alta Charo and Louise Trubek are doing so much in health care. And [Assistant Dean] Meg Gaines is doing more and more with patient advocacy. Plus, I liked the UW’s proximity to the State Capitol, in case I want to begin participating politically while I’m still in law school. I also liked the progressiveness of Wisconsin. Last but not least, you can’t believe how warm and open the administration is. I met Deans Kransberger, Reisner and Davis at the Admitted Students Event, and they all made me feel great.” Katherine then named a certain Dean who was seen wearing a black leather



In the future, I can use my background either at the client level, as an advocate, or at the policy level, as an elected official or committee appointee.

Katherine Houston

jacket on stage at Law Revue, the law student variety show, and opined that you’d never see a Harvard dean that way. And she loved it.

Does seeing the big picture mean a career in politics? “I see myself as a bridge between the public health and law camps,” Katherine said. “In the future, I can use my background either at the client level, as an advocate, or at the policy level, as an elected official or committee appointee. Everything I’ve done is geared to understanding the delivery and management of health care. Now I want to do something to improve it.” ♦



I come from a place where
everyone is involved in the community
and I could never be comfortable
living any other way.

LaRasz Moody

LaRASZ MOODY '02

FOR FIRST-YEAR UW law student LaRasz Moody, there is no line between her career and her personal beliefs: jobs are a way to effect social change. After receiving her bachelor's degree in psychology and her master's in social work from the University of Chicago, this lifelong Chicago resident decided to use her talents to help children in a variety of ways. Her first job was in a group home for boys, then she became an investigator with the Illinois Child Protection Unit. It was in this job that LaRasz realized a background in law might be use-

ful. "There is an Illinois law that every allegation of child abuse has to be investigated within 24 hours. As a young supervisor, I had a tough time explaining the policy behind the law to the investigators under me. I thought that knowing the law better would make me more effective."

LaRasz was then recruited from the Child Protection Unit by the Chicago Board of Education for a very special project: Could LaRasz help save Wendell Phillips High School from closing? Placed on academic probation for low test scores and student performance, Phillips needed extra help to serve the needs of its students. LaRasz intensified the social service presence in the school, adding group and individual counseling, as well as developing partnerships with local businesses, financial aid organizations, and government agencies such as Medicaid. And the result? Phillips is still open, and according to LaRasz, both scores and student morale are up.

It wasn't a stretch for LaRasz to choose the University of Wisconsin Law School. Its proximity to Chicago was a plus, but more than that, UW's reputation for public interest attracted her. She knew her interest in juveniles and social work would be welcomed in an environment so well-known for its clinical programs. LaRasz plans to participate in the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons program this summer, and possibly the Family Law clinic later on.

Surprisingly though, and to no one more than LaRasz herself, she is considering a career in corporate law after graduation. "I had Professor [Kathryn] Hendley for Contracts, and she made it so interesting, I'm taking Contracts II from Professor [Stewart] Macaulay. Contracts seems to be the one area of the law where there's an answer. You look at the Uniform Commercial Code, and there it is." But she's not considering abandoning her public interest focus: "I'll always be involved in some way: mentoring, volunteering, pro bono work. I come from a place where everyone is involved in the community, and I could never be comfortable living any other way." True to her philosophy, LaRasz is currently a national Black Law Students Association delegate; a junior representative for the ABA; and is developing a law school organization to address the needs of women of color. For LaRasz, the professional is the personal, and staying committed to the community keeps that connection strong. ♦



ALUMNI*activities*

BUILDING ON OUR SUCCESS— A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

A STATUS REPORT FROM G. LANE WARE, OUTGOING PRESIDENT OF THE WISCONSIN LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

HAVING RECENTLY completed two years as the President of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, and having spent most of the last ten years as a member of WLAA's Board of Directors, I thought it appropriate to write a short report on the status of the Law School from the perspective of an involved alumnus. In brief, we have made substantial and gratifying progress. However, our work is far from done. I wish every one of you were involved, but I am grateful for a core of dedicated, loyal and, above all, generous alumni whose support is essential to assure that the Law School moves forward!

It is difficult to remember that just ten years ago, a new Dean, Dan Bernstine, had just come on board with the goal of replacing an inadequate physical facility. Now, four years into a new building, we can look ahead to filling that building with the quality students and staff that had sustained the excellent reputation of our School through those recent years where our building was clearly inadequate.

When Dan Bernstine arrived in 1990, the core of our building was thirty years old, improperly designed for modern instruction, too small by almost a half and held together with duct tape. With a modest annual fund raising apparatus, we had conducted a small but successful capital campaign in the early 1980's. We learned, however, that, if we were to get the building we desperately needed, we would have to raise more than one-third of the cost, \$6.5 million of what would become a \$16.5 million project. It was a challenging prospect, but one that we tackled in order to restore our School.

Thanks to the efforts of the Dean and his staff, the leadership of David Ruder, the efforts of numerous volunteers in law firms and law school classes, and the leadership of numerous alumni in widespread geographic areas, we succeeded. More than 2000 alumni supported our building project.

I wish all of you could have been at the Law School, with the 600 guests who gathered on that night in April 1996 to dedicate this wonderful new building! It was a gathering of luminaries in our

new temple of legal education! Gone was the duct tape! Gone were the old-fashioned lecture halls! Instead we finally had modern classrooms with computer access and built-in audiovisual equipment. There was now space for everyone. The Law School's clinical programs and outreach had room to come back into the building, where they need to be—enough room so that we met accreditation requirements for study space in the Law Library. Enough technology to bring us to the beginning of the 21st century and the capability of upgrading it for many years to come.

With the challenge of the building met, we were not surprised when Dan Bernstine chose to move on to a new challenge, this time as president of Portland State University. As the School searched for a new leader, WLAA began looking ahead to its own challenges: filling that building with the best faculty and staff, recruiting top students and supporting them academically and financially while they are here, and sustaining and expanding the alumni loyalty that brought us to this important juncture. It should come as no surprise that most of us have paid off our building pledges. The Law School and the University are considering a new, ambitious capital campaign that will provide summer research endowments for Law faculty, will offer merit scholarships that will bring top law students to Wisconsin, and will increase the discretionary funds available to the Dean to meet the expenses he or she must cover each year.

WLAA has already made the first steps to help the School conquer these new challenges: we are guaranteeing the cost of an additional staff person to assist with class reunions and facilitate reunion class giving. If we are right, within a few years this program will not only pay for itself, it will generate a fund that the Dean needs to provide that important margin of excellence. Equally important, increased funding will help to reconnect an increasing number of graduates to their Law School—their own personal legal resource for a lifetime!

Some of you may be asking, “Why does it need continuing, strong alumni support? Hasn’t the Law School been supported by the State of Wisconsin for over 100 years?” The answer is this: for just about 100 years, until the late 1960’s, state support was both guaranteed and adequate for a top law school. But times have changed: we have gone from a state-supported law school, to a state-assisted law school, to, some would argue, a state-located law school. Public support for education is decreasing, or at least not increasing as fast as costs. The University receives less than 25% of its total budget from the state. Not including tuition, the Law School also receives less than 25% of its budget from state support. Unlike the Business School or the College of Engineering, the Law School relies almost entirely on its individual alumni and friends to make up the difference—no corporate support, no lucrative research contracts for us. Instead, we’re professionals committed to quality in those who follow us.

As we start a new decade, a new century (I’ll let the purists argue if it is now or next year), with a new Dean, Ken Davis, the Law School can and must reach out to our 12,000 living alumni for the resources it needs to maintain its ranking in the top 20 among lawyers, judges and law faculty. We need to raise that ranking to more competitive levels, to

attract new faculty and students, and to serve those students better. I am encouraged that we can meet the challenges ahead of us. Our Dean has made an excellent start—now let’s all pitch in to keep our School moving ahead. Each of us owes much to the Law School: it’s our responsibility to ensure its excellence.

Thank you for your past assistance and your future support. ♦

G. Lane Ware practices business counseling, financial institutions and commercial law, real estate, securities and small business law in the Wausau-based firm of Ruder, Ware & Michler. He earned his B.S. from Northwestern University and his J.D. from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1965. Mr. Ware has held numerous positions in the State Bar of Wisconsin, including President (1989-90). He was a president of the Marathon County Bar Association (1987-88).

Mr. Ware is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute and the American Judicature Society. He has served as a Director of the Wisconsin Lawyers Mutual Insurance Company from 1990-99 and has taken leadership roles in many civic organizations.

The Law School has been pleased and honored to have Mr. Ware associated with our School and its alumni organization and we congratulate him for his outstanding efforts on our behalf.

When Dan Bernstine arrived in 1990, the core of our building
was thirty years old, improperly designed for modern instruction,
too small by almost a half and
held together with duct tape.

WISCONSIN LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

GAYLORD NELSON



Gaylord Nelson ('42) and guest, Tim Erdman, in the WLAA Atrium.

Former Wisconsin governor and U.S. Senator Gaylord A. Nelson is the latest recipient of the University of Wisconsin Law School's Distinguished Service Award.

Nelson, a 1942 graduate of the Law School, is the 57th person to receive the award, created in 1967 as the school's highest recognition for alumni and faculty. It recognizes outstanding service to the legal profession in private practice, government service or legal education.

Nelson received the award on Friday, March 31, at the annual dinner of the Benchers Society, held this year in the Quarles & Brady Reading Room of the UW Law Library.

A native of Clear Lake, Nelson served in the U.S. Army during World War II, then returned to practice law in Madison. In 1948 he was elected to the state Senate, where he served until his election as governor in 1958. After two gubernatorial terms, Nelson went on to serve 18 years in the U.S. Senate.

Throughout his career, Nelson was a concerned environmentalist. While in the U.S. Senate, Nelson introduced numerous pieces of legislation designed to foster environmental awareness and protection. He created Earth Day as a nationwide teach-in on environmental issues in 1969.

Turn the page for the text of Nelson's speech to the UW Law School Benchers Society:



The Benchers Society was formed in 1963 by a distinguished group of alumni committed to ensuring the continued excellence of the Law School. Through annual contributions, these dedicated individuals provide support for the Dean to meet emerging needs in such areas as student support, faculty research, and technology.

Membership in the Benchers Society is by invitation, in recognition of a history of extraordinary support of the Law School. Without exception, the Benchers are an outstanding group, both in achievement and in their willingness to support our School.

Dean Davis, members of the Wisconsin Law School Alumni Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I understand that the recipient of the Law School's Distinguished Service Award is expected to respond with a few words, but, fortunately, not expected to explain why he or she was selected for the honor. In my case, this conundrum is left to confound future law school historians.

In Mark Twain's opinion, "every good speech should contain three elements." He said, "I call them the three F's—some facts, some fun and some philosophy." My own definition of a good speech is one in which the speech itself does not separate the end too far from the beginning. I will try to meet my definition of a good speech by keeping the beginning and end reasonably close.

In 1939, there were still left a few old fashioned, give-em-hell, rough and tumble, no-holds-barred newspaper editors and a good collection of colorful, creative, self-made politicians mixed in with the practical political operatives who made the system work without the kind of divisive, partisan, ideological disharmony that pervades the system today.



Benchers and guests converse before dinner in the Quarles & Brady Reading Room.

When I enrolled in law school in 1939, Madison was 67,000 residents and the University was about the seventh largest in the United States, with 12,000 students. The average wage was 62 cents per hour and \$22.30 a week. The Dow Jones high was 155. John Steinbeck was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for *Grapes of Wrath*. Marian Anderson was not permitted to sing in the DAR-owned Constitution Hall. Instead, she gave an open-air concert in Lincoln Memorial Park before 75,000 persons—the concert was sponsored by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and Eleanor Roosevelt. The U.S. population was 132 million. Incidentally, it is now 265 million.

A word about Madison, the University, and the atmosphere of the time. In 1939, there were still left a few old fashioned, give-em-hell, rough and tumble, no-holds-barred newspaper editors and a good collection of colorful, creative, self-made politicians mixed in with the practical political operatives who made the system work without the kind of divisive, partisan, ideological disharmony that pervades the system today. Republicans, Democrats, Progressives actually socialized as friendly adversaries. They did not consider one another as enemies.

As part of an unending ritual, the day before the legislature went into session, Bill Evjue, Editor of *The Capital Times*, would run a front-page story with a huge headline saying, "They're In Town Again," with a subhead, "Hold On To Your Wallets."

Then, pursuant to long-standing ritual, when the legislature met the next day, Senator Benny Gettleman from Milwaukee was on his feet, *The Capital Times* in hand, reading the headline and embarking into his traditional tirade charging that Evjue was a reformed drunk always pontificating about drinking legislators. Without fail, his tirade included the charge that in his drinking days, Evjue sustained a broken hand while playing the piano in a house of ill repute. This happened when a lady of the night ran down the piano keyboard and stepped on Evjue's hand.

Political reporter Aldric Revell always took down Gettleman's speech and Evjue ran it on the front page. As soon as Gettleman finished his speech, he would head for the Senate Parlor, beaming with pride, saying, "How did I do today? Was it as good as last year?" That was it until next time.

No one would describe Evjue as subtle, but he was a genius at irritating the hell out of the oppo-

sition. When Julius Heil was Governor, he didn't move into the Governor's house. He had a better one in Milwaukee. He would come to Madison for about two days a week. So Evjue started running a regular attendance record on Heil on the front page in the lower right hand corner in a little square box simply stating "He's In" or "He's Out."

Aldric Revell, who covered the Capital, including the Governor's office, was directed by Evjue to interview Heil and find out what he thought of the daily report on his presence in the Governor's office. I remind you that 1939 was back in a time when family newspapers were very careful about what they printed. During Revell's interview, Heil told Revell to tell Evjue what he could do—*The Capital Times* carried that story on the front page, reporting that, quote, "Governor Heil Told Revell To Tell That Bill Evjue He Can Go S_____ in Lake Mendota." Family newspaper or not, most people could figure out what Governor Heil actually said.

My first introduction to law school and my first class was with William Herbert Page on Contracts. A note on the Bulletin Board instructed, "Purchase *Page on Contracts* and be prepared on the first 8 cases." The first case was a very complicated set of facts.

1. I read the first case six or seven times—opinion by New York Supreme Court.

2. First three students didn't have the facts straight.

3. Then Page looked at his chart and said, "Mr. Nelson, Mr. Nelson." I said "Here." Page responded, "I know you're here and after you recite, I will probably wish you were not. Proceed, proceed."

4. Recited the facts correctly—Page patted his forehead and said, "What is the law? What is the law?"

5. Recite what the Court said.

6. Page—"Pick up your books—go down to the next building. That's the Music School—You might make a piccolo player, but you will never be a lawyer."

Incidentally, Page gave the only lecture I can recall verbatim from my seven years in college. At the opening of class one day, Page said, "I have a lecture that I will give just once. This lecture is on subornation of perjury. It is this: When in the course of a trial it becomes obvious that someone has to go to jail, make sure it is your client."



Long-time colleagues Ruth Zubrensky and Professor Jim Jones.



Adjunct Professor Linda K. Smith and David Beckwith ('52).



Assistant Dean Ed Reisner greets Mildred Campbell and Tim Erdman



Dean Ken Davis with Len Zubrensky and Gaylord Nelson.



Joe Melli ('50) and former Dean Cliff Thompson chat during the Benchers Reception.



Assistant Dean for Admissions Beth Kransberger (left) and Professor Richard Bilder (right).



Patrick Jackson ('01) and Michael Vaughan ('62) discuss politics during dinner.

The law school had a wonderful faculty. They were all very good teachers. They were also considerate and helpful in meaningful ways, and forgiving when it really meant something. For example, Dean Garrison maintained a fund to help needy students in emergencies. One of our beer-drinking friends lost or broke his false teeth. He got the money from Dean Garrison for another set. Before he had time to buy another set, the weekend showed up and we were all broke. We convinced our friend to pay for a beer and wine party which used up half of his money, so he had to go back to the Dean and ask for some more. He gave the Dean a straightforward, honest explanation and the Dean came up with enough to pay for our friend's false teeth without a complaint or a lecture. That's what forgiveness is all about.

As I recall, there were three academic categories in the law school. The 77-84 category: I kept the bottom from falling out of that group. This category contained the practical problem solvers. Next came the 85-89 category—they were a permanently troubled group, striving and dreaming about a position in the next category. They were always off in limbo someplace, chewing their nails and waiting for their grades from the last exam. Those in the 90-plus category were the big thinkers. They spent their time seriously puzzling over some esoteric, theoretical, legal concept that would benefit nothing of consequence if they actually resolved it. Professor Richard Campbell, who taught a course in Torts, used to say, "You can't commit negligence in a vacuum." This so aroused the 90-plus category that they would spend all weekend trying to come up with a plausible refutation of Campbell. Meantime, those of us in the Problem Solver category were off in taverns someplace testing beers and solving problems such as—why women are so difficult to get along with or without.

John Lawton, Miles McMillin and I were in law school together and spent about as much time dabbling in politics as dabbling in our law books. In 1940 we were dividing our time between Law

School and the campaigns of Bob LaFollette for re-election and Paul Alfonsi's campaign for the gubernatorial nomination on the Progressive ticket. All of this took so much time that I skipped half of my exams. The next semester, I signed up for more credits than allowed—without the Dean's consent. So, I ended up in the Dean's office. Garrison said, "Gaylord, how do you expect to get passing grades in 16 credits when you only got an average of 77 in the 8 credits you took last semester?" I instantly realized I had to come up with a logical response that could not be refuted by logic. In times of desperation, magical inspiration sometimes comes to the rescue. I said, "Dean Garrison, I'm sure I can be just as successful not studying 16 credits as I did in not studying 8 credits."

The Dean smiled and said, "That's a pretty good argument—now, get out of here!"

A quarter century later, at a big Lloyd Garrison "This Is Your Life" dinner in New York, I was one of the participants sitting in a side room with others and a microphone hooked up to the dining hall. Each of us was to recite some incident and Garrison was to guess who. I had not seen or talked to Garrison since graduating from law school 25 years earlier. The Second World War had come and gone and much else had happened in our respective lives, and I didn't think there was any way the Dean would remember that little ten-minute conversation from so long ago.

Speaking into the microphone, I got halfway into the story when Garrison said, "Gaylord, that was the best legal argument you ever made—come in here to the head table."

Some years after I arrived at the U.S. Senate, my home phone rang at 8:00 p.m. Nate Feinsinger was on the line from Boston telling me he was scheduled on a 10:00 p.m. flight to London for a speech at some international conference and his passport had expired; could I get an emergency clearance for him from the State Department. I told him a year ago that would have been easy, but no longer. The State Department was overwhelmed by re-

Those of us in the Problem Solver category
were off in taverns someplace
testing beers and solving problems
such as—why women are so difficult
to get along with or without.

quests from all over the country. They then notified the Congress and all agencies of the government that they could no longer process emergency extensions of passports.

I told Nate I would give it a try, but I didn't think it possible. I called the duty officer at State and he said the new policy was rigid, with no exceptions. I explained that I understood and agreed with the new policy. People ought to have enough sense to check passport dates in advance. But this is an old professor of mine. He is handicapped from an auto accident and hobbles around with great difficulty. I don't think he can handle all this confusion he has got himself into. Besides all that, he's a goddam, helpless law professor. The duty officer burst out laughing and said, "You can tell your law professor I will get him aboard that flight."

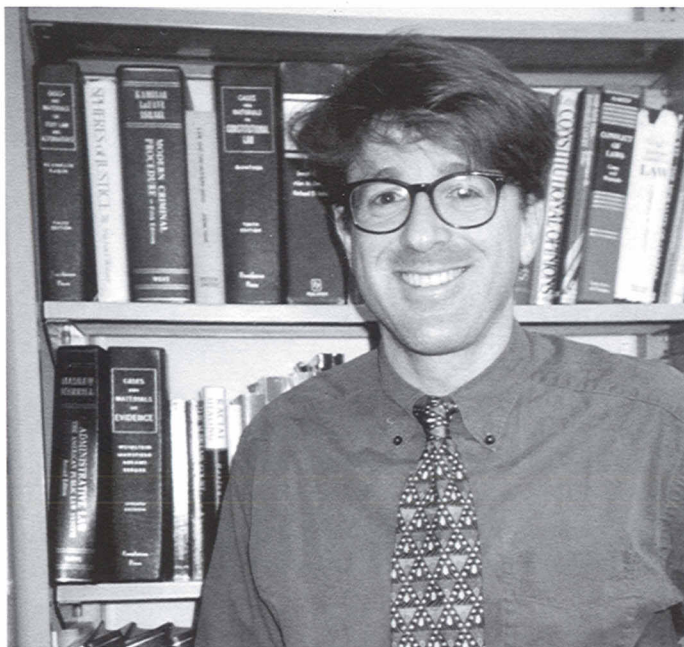
At 8:45 p.m., I called Nate at the airport and told him he would be cleared for his 10:00 p.m. London flight. He said, "Thank you very much, Gaylord. I must tell you, over the years I have many times wondered why I gave you a passing grade in Administrative Law; now I know." ♦



Assistant Director of Alumni Relations Deborah Davidson (left) converses with Charlotte Helstad, while Ed Reisner catches up with Emeritus Dean Orrin Helstad.

FOCUS *on the faculty*

MEET THREE NEW UW LAW FACULTY MEMBERS



Assistant Professor David Schwartz B.A., M.A., J.D. Yale University

DAVID SCHWARTZ

DAVID SCHWARTZ PRACTICED law for 12 years, specializing in civil rights litigation and employment discrimination. For the three years just prior to joining the UW Law School faculty in the Fall of 1999, Professor Schwartz was Senior Staff Attorney at the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, in Los Angeles. Previously, Professor Schwartz was in private practice in San Francisco, representing plaintiffs in employment cases. After graduating law school, he clerked for the Honorable Betty B. Fletcher of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Professor Schwartz will be teaching Equal Employment Law and other courses relating to his practice background. His scholarly interests currently focus on workers' rights and the law of the workplace. His article "Enforcing Small Print to Protect Big Business: Employee and Consumer Rights Claims in an Age of Compelled Arbitration" was published in 1997 in the *Wisconsin Law Review*. Prof. Schwartz also contributed a chapter on arbitration of employment claims in the treatise "Representing

Plaintiffs in Title VII Actions."

In an earlier life, Professor Schwartz tried his hand at humor writing, à la Dave Barry, and once had a piece published in *The New Yorker*. He intends to devote his spare time to the lakes and rivers of Wisconsin, to develop his paddling and ice skating skills. ♦

ELIZABETH MERTZ

AS A LAW STUDENT at Northwestern University, Elizabeth Mertz won the John Paul Stevens Prize for graduating first in her class, the Lowden-Wigmore Prize for best student-written law review article, and the Wigmore Fellowship.

Immediately before joining the UW Law faculty in Fall 1999, Professor Mertz taught for six years as an Assistant Professor and then Associate Professor at Northwestern University School of Law. She has also clerked for Judge Richard D. Cudahy, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; and served as a



Associate Professor Elizabeth Mertz
Ph.D. Duke University (Anthropology) J.D. Northwestern University School of Law

Summer PILI Fellow at the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. In addition, she served as Project Director for the Law & Language Project at the Center for Psychosocial Studies in Chicago.

A Fellow at the American Bar Foundation, Professor Mertz conducted a study of first-year law school education funded partly by the ABF and also by the Spencer Foundation. She has been elected a Fellow of the American Anthropological Association, a Trustee and Executive Board Representative of the Law & Society Association, and was a guest editor of a special issue of the *Law & Society Review*. She is also Symposium Editor of *Law & Social Inquiry*.

Her areas of interest include family law, legal process, law and language, law and social science, the legal profession, and legal education. Her extracurricular interests include film and literary criticism; playing piano and guitar (when she has time, which is almost never these days); listening to all kinds of music; and raising her two children and their pets, which as of this writing include a cat, a guinea pig, and a chinchilla. ♦

PILAR OSSORIO

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR PILAR Ossorio serves as Professor of Law & Medical Ethics and Associate Director for Programing at the UW Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity in Medicine. Professor Ossorio is widely published in the areas of genetic research and race and gender issues in medicine. She serves on the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine, the National Center for Bioethics in Research and Health Care, and is a member of the Editorial Review Board of the *Journal of Microbial & Comparative Genomics*.

After serving with the Bioethics Working Group of President Clinton's Health Care Reform Task Force in 1993, Professor Ossorio decided to get her J.D. Asked why she bothered to pursue a law degree

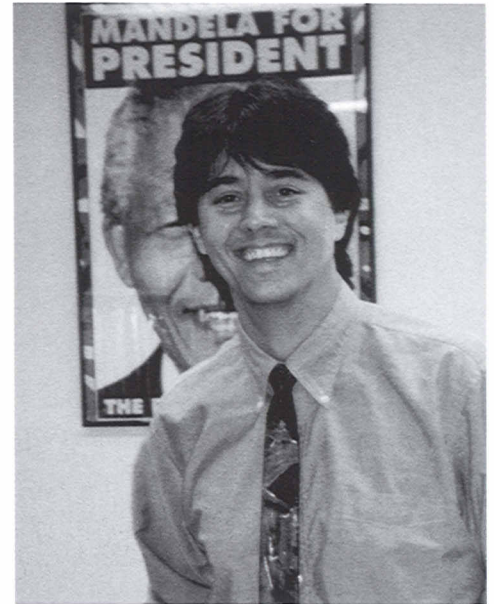


Assistant Professor: Pilar Ossorio B.S. (Biology) Stanford University
Ph.D. (Microbiology Immunology) Stanford
J.D. University of California at Berkeley School of Law (Boalt Hall)

after so many years in the sciences, she stated that "I'm probably one of the few people who went into a science Ph.D. thinking that part of my interest in science had to do with the social implications of science and the way that new technologies are implemented in society. I decided that law was a career where I could combine high theory with practical problems."

While in law school, Professor Ossorio worked for brief periods as a law clerk for Pillsbury Madison & Sutro in San Francisco, California and at Morrison & Foerster LLP in Palo Alto. During that time Professor Ossorio was also a Bioethics research associate for the U.S. Department of Energy, where she contributed to the Program on the Ethical, Legal and Social Implications of the Human Genome Project. After law school graduation, she was named Director of the Genetics section of the American Medical Association's Institute for Ethics and taught intellectual property and a course on law, science and medicine at the University of Chicago while she was employed with the AMA. She is currently teaching Law, Science and Biotechnology, and will teach Patent Law in Fall 2000. ♦

BOUNDED *alternatives*



by Heinz Klug

Assistant Professor Heinz Klug has taught law at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, offering courses on Public International Law, Human Rights Law, Post-Apartheid Law, and Introduction to South African Law, among others. He has worked with the South African Ministry of Water Affairs and Forestry as well as the Ministry of Land Affairs on water law and land tenure issues. Professor Klug served on the secretariat and was a staff member of the African National Congress Land Commission. He was also a team member on the World Bank mission to South Africa on Land Reform and Rural Restructuring. His current teaching areas include Comparative Constitutional Law, Constitutional Law, Property and Torts. This article is excerpted from his forthcoming book, Constituting Democracy: Law, Globalism and South Africa's Political Reconstruction.

dRAMATIC POLITICAL CHANGE in the last two decades of the twentieth century, marked by the global expansion of constitutional or judicial review, led Bruce Ackermann to speak of “the rise of world constitutionalism”¹ while another constitutional scholar heralded the “age of constitutionalism.” Whether or not these descriptions are accurate, it is true that this period saw a new reliance on courts to regulate political conflict, despite recognition of the fact that courts are both institutionally weak and lack the capacity to efficiently handle all but a small number of the cases that are already being brought. How then might we explain this new global faith in the judiciary? Using the example of South Africa’s democratic transition I will argue that instead of confidence in the capacity of the institution it may be the inherently limited nature of the judicial decision-making process that explains this renewed faith.

The adoption of judicial review in South Africa is seen by some as a response to past oppression and a renewed faith in the judiciary. However, this view does not consider the role constitutionalism played in enabling the democratic transition. In my forthcoming book, *Constituting Democracy: Law, Globalism and South Africa's Political Reconstruction*, I argue, in part, that the adoption locally of a globally bounded notion of democratic constitutionalism both enabled the political transition and made possible the mediation of potentially unresolvable conflicts by creating a political order in which opposing parties may find their contending faiths in the constitution and believe that these understandings may in time be vindicated. In this view, the courts provide a unique institutional site within which the process of mediation between alternative constitutional imaginations may be sustained. I will briefly illustrate this argument

here by describing the subsequent role of the courts in addressing some of the deepest passions of the South African conflict, those arising over language, education and minority culture.

Issues of language, education and minority cultures are neither new nor unique to South Africa,² but have long been a source of conflict and nationalist mobilization in the South African context. Attempts by the British colonial administration to anglicize Afrikaners after the Anglo-Boer War and the Apartheid regime's attempt to impose Afrikaans as a medium of instruction on black schools, sparking the student uprising in Soweto in 1976, have engraved these issues onto the soul of South African law and politics. While it was impossible to reach complete agreement on these issues in the constitutional negotiations which facilitated South Africa's democratic transition, the parties were able to agree on a broad constitutional formulation, providing a framework within which constitutional challenges soon arose. The first case was heard before the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court on February 5, 1996, within weeks of threatening confrontations between black and white participants in a struggle over admissions to the Laerskool Potgietersrus—a State-aided public school in a small Northern Province town which was yet to admit a single black student nearly two years after South Africa's democratic elections.

The case was brought by the parents of black children who were denied entrance into the school by blockading whites. The black applicants denied that the school was fully enrolled and argued that the refusal to admit their children as pupils in the English-medium stream at the school was a racially based violation of the equality clause of the 1993 Constitution. In response the school's governing body—consisting of parents and teachers—argued that the school was “entitled to refuse admission of pupils on grounds of culture”³ in order to protect the school's exclusive Christian Afrikaans culture and ethos. This was justified in their submissions to the court in terms of both the 1993 Constitution's protection of language, education and cultural rights as well as international law, which they argued grants “the Afrikaner people, as a minority . . . an unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination.”⁴

Rejecting these arguments the court found *prima facie* discrimination. The court's opinion identi-

fied four reasons to justify its finding and silence the school's cultural protection argument. First, the court pointed out that not one black pupil had been admitted to the school despite numerous applications over a two-year period. In fact, black parents had formed an ad hoc committee from 1994 when it became clear to them that the historically white schools in Potgietersrus were refusing to admit black students despite the formal end of apartheid. Second, the court noted that the school was in fact a dual medium school in which English was the medium of instruction in three classes. Furthermore it was pointed out that while the Afrikaans classes had 28 students per class, the English classes only had 22 students per class and therefore it could not be said that the English classes were full. Since it was the English medium classes to which the black pupils had applied for admission, this negated the school's argument that it was full despite having a long waiting list of students for the Afrikaans medium classes. The court noted in this regard that the school was actively bussing white students from a previously white primary school to the Laerskool Potgietersrus so that the Zebediela school now had only black children. While the school admitted that it was bussing white children, it argued that the primary school at Zebediela was now “swamped by English-speaking pupils to the extent that the school has lost its erstwhile character” and that “children now attend the respondent school because the character and ethos of this school still corresponds with that of the Zebediela school in earlier times.” Third, the court attacked the very notion that the Afrikaans character and ethos of the school would be changed by the admission of black students. The court argued that even if all the available spaces in the English-medium classrooms were to be given to black applicants, there would still be a 6:1 ratio between Afrikaans and English-speaking students in the school and therefore the fear of being “swamped by English-speaking pupils, whereby the Afrikaans character and ethos would be destroyed, is so far-fetched as to border on the ridiculous.”⁵ Furthermore, the court noted that the English-speaking children would represent a number of different cultures, including “Tsonga, Pedi, Sotho and probably more,” and that in the event that the numbers of English-speaking pupils should escalate dramatically, a case could be made for the establishment of separate English and Afrikaans schools. Finally, the court noted that the school's waiting list contained only names of “what appear to be white Afrikaans-speaking children,” and that none of the names of the black pupils who applied were on the waiting list, leading the court to “infer that their names were intentionally omitted because they had not been seriously considered for acceptance into the bosom of the school.”⁶

While these facts led the court to reject the school's

governing body's arguments and to hold that the school had failed to demonstrate that its actions were not based on unfair discrimination, the court also offered hope of plausible alternatives to the Afrikaans-speaking respondents. First, the court explicitly noted that "Section 32(c) of the Constitution confers on such a minority people a right to establish their own educational institution based on the values the respondent [school] wishes to preserve."⁷ Second, the court held out the possibility that if sufficient numbers of English-speaking pupils were admitted into the school there may be grounds for the establishment of separate English and Afrikaans speaking schools.⁸ In this way the court's interpretation of the 1993 Constitution both silenced the option of applying racial distinctions in the name of cultural preservation in a State-aided school and explicitly pointed to the Constitutional protection of a right to establish private institutions through which the possibility of cultural preservation in the restricted form imagined by the governing board of Laerskool Potgietersrus could be sustained.⁹ The court, presided over by an Afrikaans-speaking judge, also implied a new imagined alternative—the establishment of separate English and Afrikaans schools which would not be based on racial segregation, but rather on the mere escalation in demand for English-speaking places requiring the establishment of a separate English-medium school.

The court simultaneously silenced claims that would have perpetuated indirect racial discrimination while guaranteeing, for those who feel the state schools no longer meet their needs, **the right** to create their own alternatives.

Within a month of this case being heard before the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, the same issues arose in related circumstances before the Constitutional Court. In *Ex Parte Gauteng Provincial Legislature: In Re Dispute Concerning the Constitutionality of Certain Provisions of the Gauteng School Education Bill of 1995*,¹⁰ heard on February 29, 1996, one third of the members of the Gauteng legislature petitioned the Speaker of the provincial legislature to refer the Gauteng School Education Bill to the Constitutional Court for abstract review.¹¹ They argued among other issues that the Bill was unconstitutional to the extent that it prohibited public schools from using language competence testing as an admission requirement. Here the

Constitutional Court took the same basic direction as the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, both silencing attempts to perpetuate racial segregation and privilege and pointing to alternatives that could in part address the demands of those claiming cultural protection. Upholding the power of the provincial legislature to prohibit language testing as a basis for admission the court argued that the prohibition did not infringe "two clear constitutional rights: the right to instruction at a public school in the language of their choice and the right to establish schools of their own based on a common culture, language or religion."¹²

Writing his concurring opinion in Afrikaans, Justice Kriegler forcefully argued that the Constitution protects diversity but not racial discrimination. He argued that the "Constitution keeps the door open for those for whom the State's educational institutions are considered inadequate as far as communal culture, language or religion is concerned. They are at liberty to preserve harmoniously the heritage of their fathers for their children. But there is a price, namely, that such a population group will have to stick its hand into its own pocket for this."¹³

Thus the court simultaneously silenced claims that would have perpetuated indirect racial discrimination while guaranteeing, for those who feel the state schools no longer meet their needs, the right to create their own alternatives. On the one hand this recognized the power of the state to prohibit parent-controlled state institutions from effectively discriminating against black students attempting to gain access to formerly "whites only" institutions through the administration of strict language tests. On the other hand, this approach prevented the state from constraining those not satisfied from leaving the system and establishing their own self-funded institutions outside of direct state control. The court notes that this approach recognizes that the Constitutional guarantee of a right "to establish, where practicable, educational institutions based on common culture, language or religion . . ." ¹⁴ is a freedom entrenched in response to South Africa's particular history in which the state perpetuated racial discrimination through education and "actively discouraged and effectively prohibited private educational institutions from establishing or continuing private schools and insisted that such schools had to be established and admin-

istered subject to the control of the state.”¹⁵

This reliance on local historical circumstance as a source for this particular constitutional value is then bolstered through the explicit acknowledgment of international legal standards for the protection of minorities. Justice Sachs, in his concurring opinion, relies on international law in order to address the argument that the Constitution failed to guarantee the minority rights of the applicants. To test their proposition Justice Sachs applies “internationally accepted principles of minority rights protection,” and comes to the conclusion that the 1993 Constitution is entirely consistent with the principles of human rights law because it:

- prevented the State from embarking on programmes intended or calculated to destroy the physical existence or to eliminate the cultural existence of particular groups;
- required the State to uphold the principles of non-discrimination and equal rights in respect of members of minority groups;
- permitted and possibly required the State to take special remedial or preferential action to assist disadvantaged groups to achieve real equality;
- permitted but did not require the State to establish communal schools, or to support such schools already established; [and]
- permitted members of minority groups to establish their own schools.¹⁶

The effect of the court's judgment is to deploy both local history and international norms to effectively circumscribe the outer boundaries of claims justifying exclusive access to a state resource—formerly white, English and Afrikaans medium state schools. But the court's judgment also declines to foreclose on the aspirations of those seeking protection for their vision of maintaining a particular language and religious-based cultural community. Instead the court explicitly guarantees the rights of those seeking to secure their own vision of community so long as they pay their own way and do not discriminate on the basis of race. It is this second aspect of the judgment which allows the proponents of cultural exclusivity the scope to continue to imagine the achievement of their own particular aims but within the limits of both locally

and internationally endorsed values and principles.

Although the particular histories and circumstances leading to the empowerment of courts in so many Constitutions in the post cold war era differs dramatically from case to case, I believe that it is the comparative indeterminacy of the process of judicial review that explains the extraordinarily wide-spread faith in judicial decision-making that has marked this period. As the South Africa example illustrates, courts are uniquely situated in their capacity to draw on both domestic and global sources for mediating the interpretative claims of different parties. Furthermore, their practice of making a final decision on only that part of an issue that unavoidably must be resolved in each given case provides a space for the contestants to continue to imagine a realm in which their preferred options remain at least partially viable. Finally, the use of substantive criteria from an increasingly global lexicon of legal and interpretative alternatives provides the mechanism through which a realm of bounded alternatives is constituted, thus shaping and constructing the imagined possibilities of the different contestants. In this way, then, we may understand this new faith in the judiciary as a limited but viable alternative in the quest to moderate political power. ♦

ENDNOTES

1. Bruce Ackerman, *The Rise of World Constitutionalism 2* (Yale Law School Occasional Papers, Second Series, Number 3, 1997).
2. See *Minority Schools in Albania Case* 1935 PCIJ (ser A/B) No 64 at 20.
3. *Matukane and Others v Laerskool Potgietersrus* 1996 (3) SA 223 at 231(F).
4. *Id.* at 233 (B-G).
5. *Id.* at 232 (E-F).
6. *Id.* at 232 (G-H).
7. *Id.* at 233 (I).
8. *Id.* at 232 (G).
9. In fact within the year the Northern Province government agreed to register a private ‘volk’ school established by the parents of Laerskool Potgietersrus who refused to accept the court's decision and removed their children from the school after black pupils were enrolled.
10. 1996(3) SA 165
11. The 1993 South African Constitution provided for abstract review—meaning that the Constitutional Court could be approached by the National or Provincial legislatures, on the request of one-third of its elected members, to review a bill or law before it is signed into force to establish if on its face it suffers a constitutional defect. This does not prevent subsequent constitutional challenges based on cases in controversy but allows an initial determination as to the general constitutionality of the legislation.
12. Per Justice Mahomed, D.P., Ex parte Speaker of the Gauteng Provincial Legislature: In re Dispute Concerning the Constitutionality of Certain Provisions of the Gauteng School Education Bill of 1995, para. 17 [hereinafter *Gauteng Education Bill Case*].
13. *Gauteng Education Bill Case*, para. 42, (my own translation). The original reads: “... die Grondwet daarmee die deur oop vir diene vir wie die staat se onderwysinstellings ontoereikend geag word wat betref gemeenskaplike kultuur, taal of godsdiens. Dit staan hul vry om eendragtig die erwe van hul vaders vir hul kinders to behou. Daar is egter ‘n prys, naamlik dat so ‘n bevolkingsgroep daarvoor die hand in eie sak moet steek.”
14. s 32(c) 1993 Constitution.
15. *Gauteng Education Bill Case*, para. 8.
16. *Id.* para. 90.

Editor's Note: During the University's Sesquicentennial, representatives of the Law School were invited to give several talks on the history of the Law School. While the excellent multi-volume history of the University covers elements of the Law School's history, and while a wonderful series of historical articles appeared in the 1968 Wisconsin Law Review covering our own first 100 years, we found that there was room for a new version. The following article is adapted from the speeches given by Asst. Dean Ed Reisner and provide the basis for more research and writing on this subject.

Lawyers, The State of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin Law School: **BRIEF**history

by Edward J. Reisner

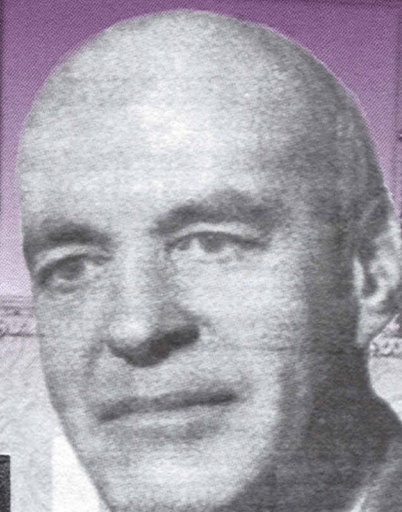


Early History of Lawyers in Wisconsin

NO ONE KNOWS WHEN THE FIRST LAWYER, or law-trained person, arrived in Wisconsin. I like to imagine a French voyager in one of the large birch-bark cargo canoes dispensing legal advice to his fellow paddlers between strokes. Nevertheless, before there was a University of Wisconsin Law School, there were lawyers in Wisconsin. In fact, there were lawyers in Wisconsin before there was a Wisconsin! In 1823, Congress appointed **James Duane Doty** to be the judge for the western portion of the Michigan Territory, including the present state of Wisconsin. It was in Green Bay, in 1824, that Doty admitted to practice **Henry S. Baird**, which earns him my honor as the "first lawyer in Wisconsin." A few months later, when Doty sat for the first time in Prairie du Chien, he admitted **James H. Lockwood**, probably because, while one good lawyer in Wisconsin would starve, two could prosper. During the years of the Wisconsin Territory, 1836-47, seventy-five men were admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the Territory. Again, **Henry Baird** was the first on the list. In 1850, two years after Wisconsin statehood, the U.S. Census showed 471 lawyers, or one for every 647 residents of the new state (now there is one lawyer for every 285 residents).

State and University Established

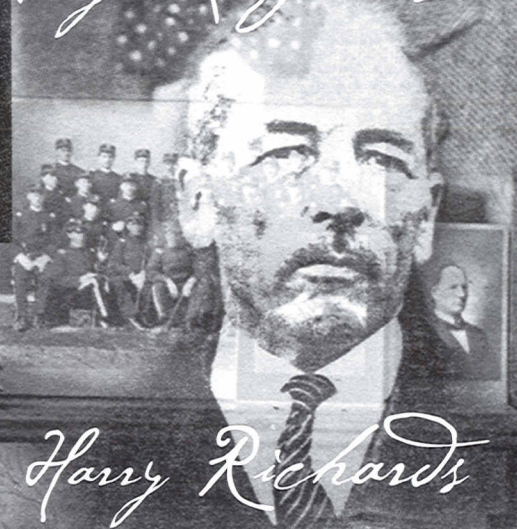
One of the first acts of the first State Legislature was to charter the University of Wisconsin. And in that charter was the authority for the new University to create a Law Department. But when the first under-



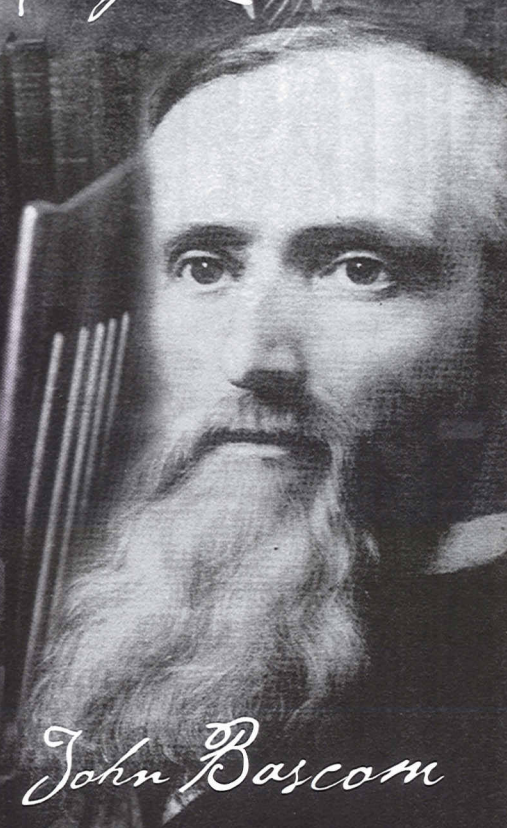
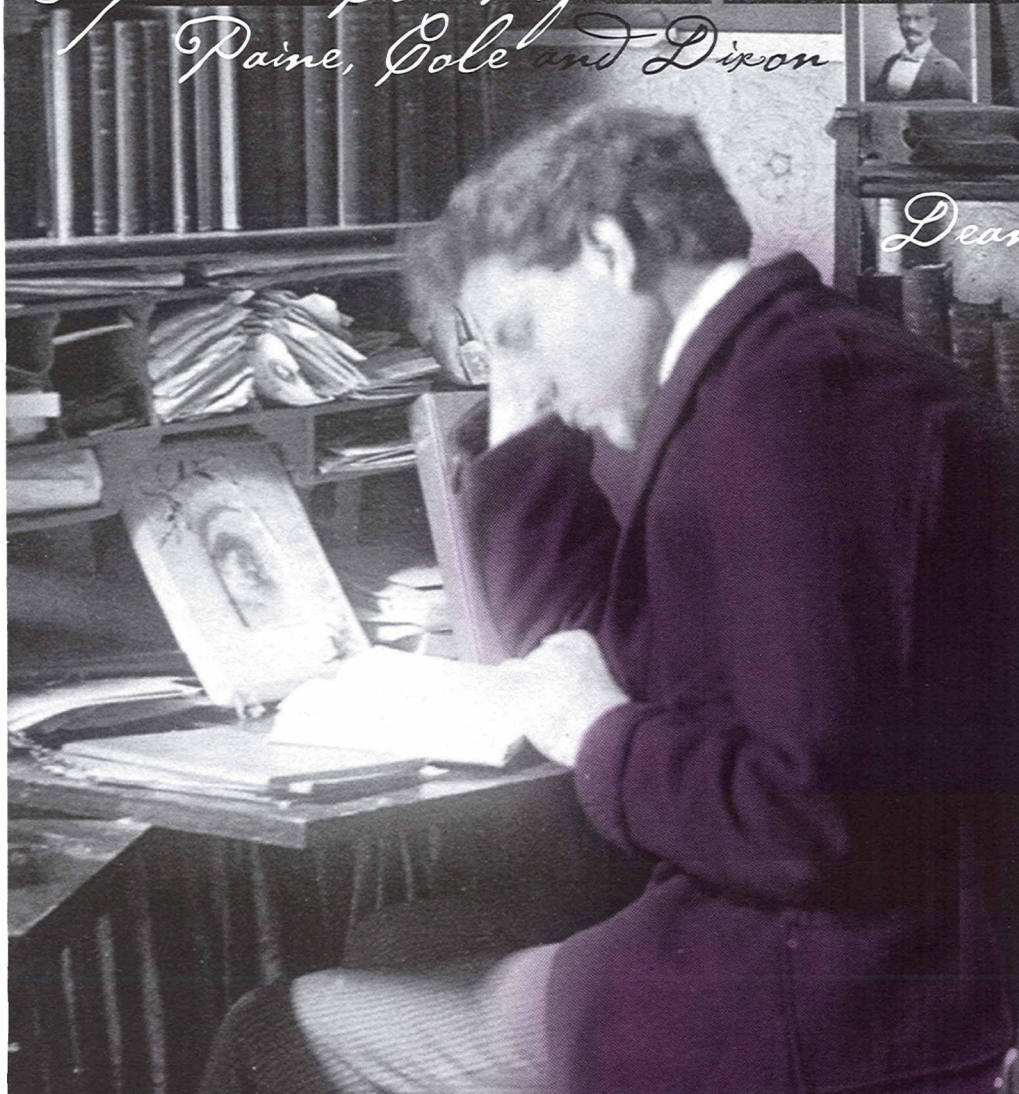
Lloyd K. Garrison



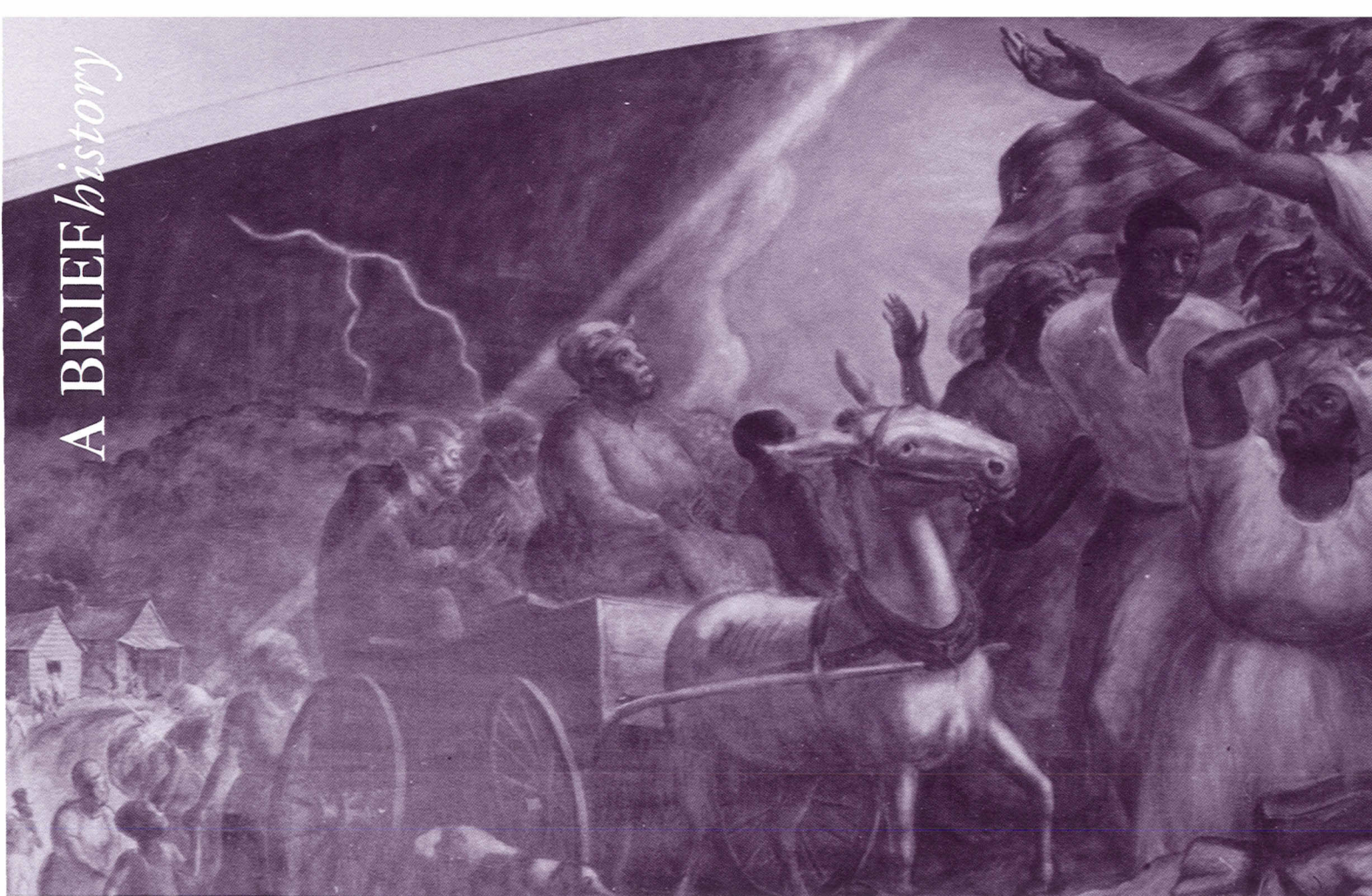
*Supreme Court of 1868 -
Paine, Cole and Dixon*



Dean Harry Richards



John Bascom



grad students arrived in the Spring of 1849, the University not only had no buildings but also had no law department.

The University of Wisconsin was not the first to try starting a law school in Wisconsin. In 1858, a group of Milwaukee lawyers and law firms, including the firm that would become Foley & Lardner, incorporated to create a law school in Milwaukee. Of \$100,000 authorized stock, only \$9100 was sold and no further action was taken, perhaps another indication of lack of demand for legal education.

We might excuse the University for its delay, what with the many other things that had to be readied for that first class. The facts, however, seem to suggest that although a true university needed a law school, there does not appear to have been a great demand for one. From the establishment of British colonies and into the 20th century, most lawyers were either self-trained (like Abraham Lincoln) or had read law in some established law office before seeking admission to the bar. It has been suggested that these self-taught lawyers had no interest in a new group of school-taught competitors.

Nevertheless, after only nine years of operation, the Board of Regents determined to open a law department. A small note in the August 7, 1868, issue of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* read: "The Law Department of the State University is fully organized. Hon. P.A. Chadbourne is president and among the Professors are the three Justices of the Supreme Court. The fall term begins the 26th of this month."

When the doors of the Law Department opened, fifteen students were admitted for a one-year course of study. These fifteen had only to show that they were at least 20 years old and "of good moral character." The three Supreme Court Justices (**Luther Dixon, Orasmus Cole and Byron Paine**), lectured in their spare time. The faculty consisted of **Jarius Carpenter**, who was also the part-time dean, and **William Vilas**, the only school-trained lawyer in Dane County. It was expected that the Law Department would be self-supporting and no drain on other University funds.

Demand for admission to the new law school was low. Most would-be lawyers continued to seek their training in law offices. In 1870, in part to stim-



"Freeing the Slaves" by John Stewart Curry

ulate enrollment, the Legislature created the "**Diploma Privilege**," freeing UW Law graduates from the necessity of a bar exam in Wisconsin.

For whatever reason, the new Law Department did not become the favorite son of the University, more like its orphan child. It would be four years before the Regents would authorize the purchase of books for a law library and twenty-five years before the school would get a home on campus. When lectures began in the fall of 1868, they were conducted in a room in the old State Capitol building, handy for the three Supreme Court justices. When this arrangement proved unworkable, the University rented the first of a series of rooms in the downtown area. A 1881 University Press article read, in part:

What can we say of the edifice of the Law Department? Here we must pass from the sublime to the ridiculous. The department is located in a small, dingy room in the posterior part of the third story of a business block on Main St. This is all there is of it.... As for the surroundings, suffice it to say that a lager beer saloon

holds forth on the first floor of this building.

Seven years later, the UW Board of Visitors would say, "The relation of the Law Department to the University, at present, is not unlike that of a stray child. [We] would recommend that this department be found and taken home."

Until 1889, still without a home, the Law Department also had only a part-time dean and few full-time faculty. Finally, in 1893, the Law Department moved into its new home on Bascom Hill. It took only a few years, however, for the school to realize that its new building had been built with no allowance for growth, particularly growth of its still-small library. For most of its history, various deans have had to face the problem of inadequate physical facilities. In 1939, using WPA funds, the Law School would get a new Library wing, the oldest remaining portion of the current facility. By the 1950's, worn out from the flood of returning veterans after WWII, the condition of the 1893 building had become critical. Finally torn down in 1962, it was replaced by a building that we don't like to talk about. **Dean Cliff Thompson** once said, "When I first saw the 1963 building, I thought it looked like a pretty

*it was expected
that the Law
Department would
be self-supporting.*

good junior high school. Then, as I traveled around the state and saw some pretty good junior highs, I realized that it wasn't that good."

In 1978 the state authorized an addition to the Law Library: in the great tradition of state construction, it couldn't support the weight of book shelves, it was not air-conditioned and, as the budget shrunk, it was scaled back from six levels to five and finally to four.

Not until the 1990's, and not until the Law School agreed to raise more than one-third of the cost, would a modern, well-constructed and well-equipped law building take the place of the original building on Bascom Hill.

The department was located in a small, dingy room in the posterior part of the third story of a business block on Main St.

This is all there is of it...

Curriculum & Requirements

The first law students at the University of Wisconsin needed to meet only minimal requirements. When **Edwin Bryan** became the first full-time dean in 1889, the University was clearly worried about the Law School's lack of rigorous standards. One early alumnus recalled that when he came to the

University in 1905, he enrolled in the Business School, which required a reading and writing proficiency test at the end of the first year. When he failed, he enrolled in Law which had no such requirement and his year of Business School was sufficient for admission to the Law School. At the University's urging, Bryan would add a second year of instruction to the graduation requirements and, somewhat reluctantly, begin adding full-time faculty. Both admission and graduation requirements would gradually increase. By 1895, a third year of law school was required for graduation. In 1907, we began requiring two years of college for admission. In 1916, the Legislature instituted a six-month apprenticeship requirement for graduation. Over the years this rule would evolve to permit the substitution of a Summer Problems Course, or later the General Practice Course. This rule stood until it was abolished by the Supreme Court in 1971. Three years of college were finally required for admission in 1929. Into the 1970's, a few students would still be admitted with just three years of college, completing their undergraduate degree using their first year of Law School as electives. The LSAT test, required in 1959, became part of the admission decision in 1965. In 1966, the Law School's degree was changed from a bachelor's of law—LL.B.—to a J.D., a doctorate in jurisprudence, in recognition of the graduate nature of a legal education.

Reflecting on the changes in our curriculum over the School's first 100 years, **Prof. Willard Hurst** wrote: "The root change . . . was a shift from a static to a dynamic view of what the law is. In its exclusive focus upon a limited number of doctrinal headings the 1868 curriculum was a fixed body of knowledge."

Hurst noted that the original curriculum of some 20 courses had grown to more than 100 offerings in 1968. By 1999, our School offered more than 200 courses, many under the general title "Law and Contemporary Problems," which reflect current interests and solutions.

The Richards Era (1903-29)

It is dangerous to single out certain deans of the Law School for special mention. Nevertheless, a

few deserve special attention because of their influence on the history of the School.

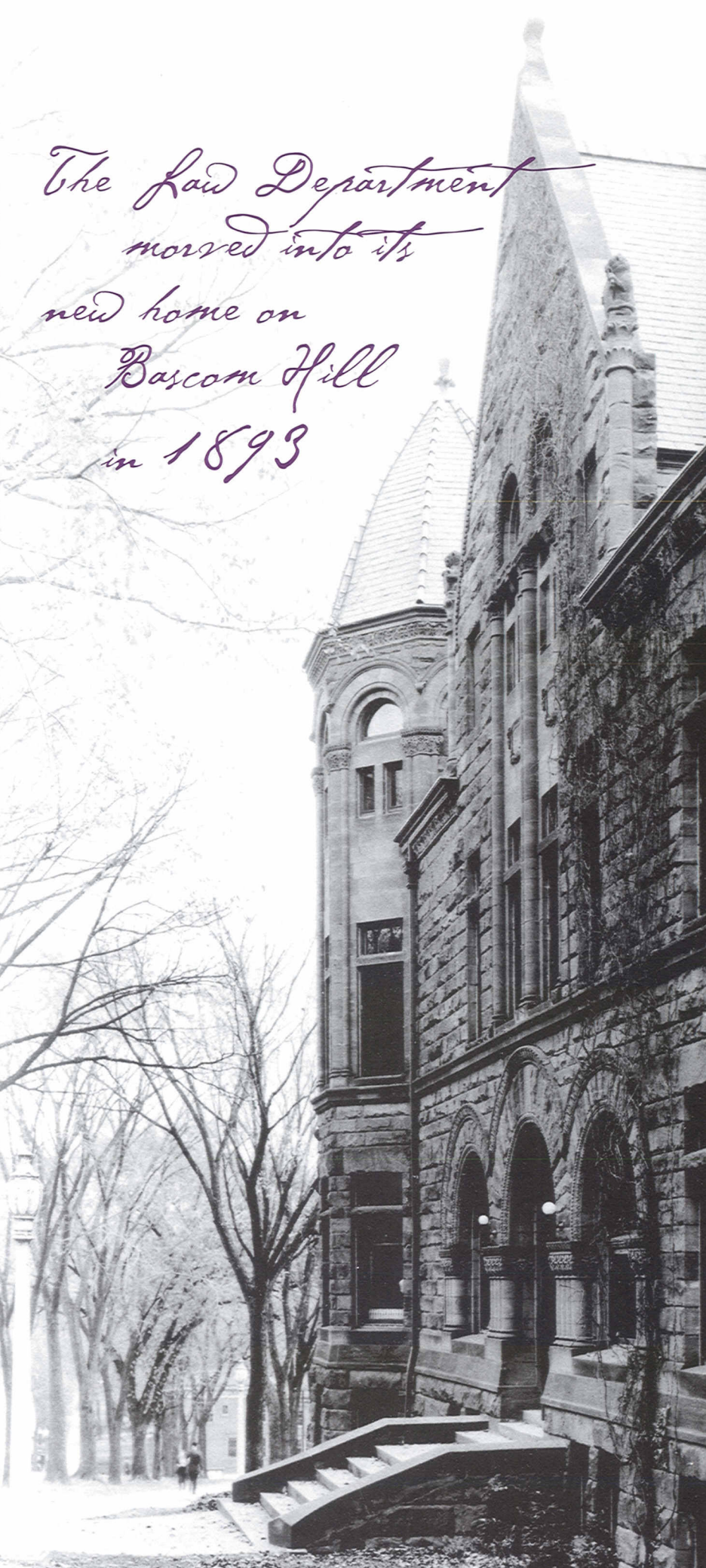
The first of these special deans was **Harry S. Richards**, who became Dean of the Law School in 1903. From his first days, Richards worked to transform our school from a modest, trade-oriented school to a national, professional school. He enthusiastically continued to convert the method of instruction from lectures to the case-method. Perhaps more importantly, Richards began to recruit nationally recognized, full-time faculty to replace the part-time practitioners who had carried the load during the School's first thirty years. Richards, however, would early experience a frustration that subsequent deans would share: while he could recruit national faculty, scarce funds would send many of them packing after only a few years in Madison. Perhaps you have heard of some of Richards's faculty, people like: **Eugene Gilmore (1902), Henry Ballantine, Ray Brown, Malcolm Sharp, John Wickhem, Nate Feinsinger** and the legendary **Herbie Page**.

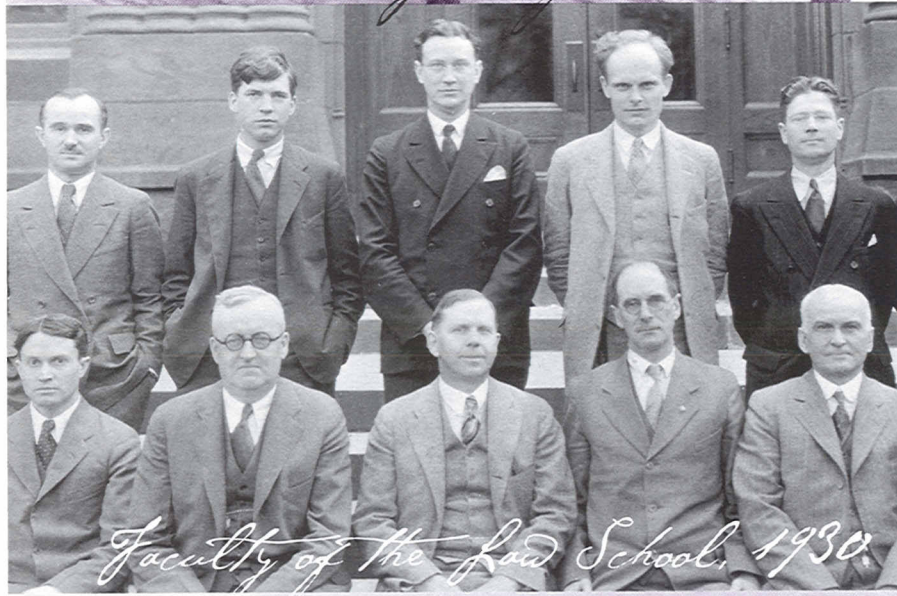
Richards quickly established the University of Wisconsin as one of the "players" in legal education, and in recognition of his leadership, Richards was elected President of the Association of American Law Schools in 1914.

Richards encouraged innovation and wanted the curriculum to reflect how law affected society. As a result, in 1922, our Law School became one of the first to offer a course in Labor Law, taught by **Prof. William Rice**. During these years, the Law School shared its modest space with the University's Department of Economics. Rice and others on the Law faculty worked shoulder to shoulder with such outstanding economists as **John R. Commons** and **Edwin Witte**, and an interdisciplinary approach to law was born. Although he was recruited to teach domestic relations, **Prof. Nate Feinsinger** was converted to a labor law professor in the 1930's and went on to a national reputation as a mediator and arbitrator.

The Richards era came to an untimely end in 1929 when Richards suddenly died while attending an American Law Institute meeting. He was so respected that the University president, Glenn Frank, canceled all classes so that students and faculty could attend the funeral.

*The Law Department
moved into its
new home on
Bascom Hill
in 1893*





Law in Action Tradition

The Richards deanship is a good point at which to bring up perhaps the most important contribution of our School to legal education, the practice of law, and our state and nation. The University is justifiably proud of The Wisconsin Idea. This concept, first espoused in 1887 by UW **President John Bascom** can be summarized by the famous quote, "The borders of the University are the borders of the State." By this Bascom meant that the University should use its resources and its research to assist the State in solving whatever problems it could. Bascom's concept was embraced by the Progressive movement as it became a political force in Wisconsin.

Early in the Richards era, the Law School had become an academic partner of the Progressive movement. In 1907, **Prof. Eugene Gilmore** drafted the landmark Public Utilities Bill. Gilmore sought to provide for public ownership and control of utilities, particularly the water resources of the Wisconsin River, in face of an increasing demand for control by industry. Gilmore would follow Richards as president of the Association of American Law Schools in 1919 and in 1923 help found the American Law Institute.

Richards and Gilmore were joined in their efforts to apply the Wisconsin Idea to law in 1911 when **Prof. Oliver Rundell** completed a comprehensive study of the administration of the criminal justice system. The purpose of this study, and others that would follow, was not simply to survey but to provide the information necessary to improve the system, if the political process sought such changes.

Law students in the 1930's became part of Law in Action as well. During this period, the Law School took over the Dane County Legal Aid Society from the Dane County Bar. Students, under supervision of the faculty, began dispensing legal services to those who could not otherwise afford the service. In the late 1960's **Prof. Frank Remington**, known for his innovations in criminal justice administration, would incorporate the student body into his work when he created the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons program. Renamed to honor Frank after his death, the Remington Center is today our oldest and largest clinic.

Dean Lloyd Garrison and Prof. Willard Hurst, then a new member of the faculty, collaborated in the late 1930's to develop a "Law and Society" course as part of the first-year curriculum. Hurst later described his early impressions of our School saying, "It was apparent right from the start that this was a law school unlike most law schools, that it did not exist in isolation from the rest of the University. It was taken for granted that we would have working contact with the economics department, with sociologists, [and] with historians."

During WWII, Law in Action took on a different meaning as students and faculty alike abandoned the School and served the nation in the military and in a number of prominent governmental posts. It didn't take long after the war ended for the School to resume its more normal role in Law in Action: the first draft of the Uniform Commercial Code, now used in all 50 states, was completed by **Prof. Charles "Bob" Bunn** in 1950. Shortly thereafter, the State Bar and the two law schools in Wisconsin joined to create CLEW, Continuing Legal Education in Wisconsin, to provide updates for the practicing bar.

The 50's and 60's also saw groundbreaking research and legislative drafting by **Prof. Jake Beuscher**, who studied land use planning in small Wisconsin communities and water law. His work grew into some of the first environmental law studies done anywhere.

In 1968, **Stu Gullickson**, then practicing law in Wausau, was hired by the Law School to direct the General Practice Course. Gullickson would transform skills training and his course would be copied not only by other U.S. law schools but internationally as well.

In the 1970's, Trusts & Estates course materials included the newly adopted Wisconsin Probate Code, which had been drafted by **Profs. Jim MacDonald and Dick Effland**. Thirty years later, in 1998, **Prof. Howard Erlanger** created a new Probate Code draft which is now law. In between, **Prof. June Weisberger** was instrumental in the Marital Property Reform law.

Recent developments in Law in Action include: the Institute for Legal Studies, which conducted

the oft-quoted study concluding that there was not, in fact, a litigation explosion in the 1980's; and two programs that give evidence of the growing internationalization of the law—the East Asian Legal Studies Center; and the Summer Program in U.S. Law and Legal Institutions.

The Garrison Era (1932-42)

While Harry Richards is recognized as the first dean to see Wisconsin as more than a state law school, **Lloyd Garrison** would build on the Richards vision and continue to move UW to the national scene.

Lloyd Garrison, the grandson of the Civil War era abolitionist **William Lloyd Garrison**, was practicing law in New York when he was selected to be our dean in 1932. When the faculty was debating his credentials, one member proudly noted Garrison's genealogy to which Herbie Page replied: "Are we hiring him to be dean or for stud?"

Before he left in 1942 to chair the War Labor Board, Garrison recruited his own group of faculty giants, including: **Alfred Gausewitz, Charles "Bob" Bunn, Jake Beuscher and J. Willard Hurst**. It was Garrison who created the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association to "foster a closer connection between the school and its alumni" and, not coincidentally, to begin raising the extra money that the School needed to continue its drive to excellence.

Garrison was a good friend of UW's artist in residence, **John Steuart Curry**. When Curry's mural titled "Freeing the Slaves" was rejected as too controversial for the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Garrison told his friend that he had just the place for it, over the circulation desk in the new Library wing. So, in 1942, Curry and his assistants painted the now-famous mural in the law building.

Equal Opportunity

While Law in Action may be the most recognized contribution of our School to our state, our open-door tradition may be as important in legal education. Our School never prohibited women or members of any minority group from attending. As early as 1875, **William Noland** became our first African-American student. While he did not graduate, he paved the way for **William Green**, another African American, who did graduate in 1892. Green went on to a long career practicing in Milwaukee. Even earlier, in 1885, the Law School had its first female graduate, **Belle Case LaFollette**, matriarch of the LaFollette

family of Progressive politicians. LaFollette graduated just seven years after **Lavinia Goodell** became the first female member of the Wisconsin bar and almost 70 years before a certain prominent law school, located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, would have its first female graduate.



Dean Harry Richards

Despite our open door, in the mid-1960's our state had only 50 minority lawyers among its 9000 members. To help correct this imbalance, in 1967 our School created the Legal Education Opportunities Program (LEO), designed to encourage diversity in the bar by academic and financial support for historically under-represented groups. The LEO program has allowed our School to become a campus leader in diversity of both students and faculty. In 1974, a graduate level program, the William H. Hastie Fellowship Program, was established to encourage minority lawyers who wish to become law teachers. The first graduate of that program was Dan Bernstine, Ken Davis's predecessor as Dean.

Interesting Traditions

Up to this point we have been talking about fairly heavy themes. Our School, however, has always had its lighter moments.

During our early years on Bascom Hill, the Engineering School occupied the building just to our north. By 1912, the two schools had developed a rivalry over the occupation of Saint Patrick. Both professions claimed the man as one of their own. Friendly athletic competitions aimed at settling the issue had grown into brawls on Bascom Hill. At some

point, the Engineers began to conduct St. Patrick's Day parades on State Street. One year, law students posted themselves along the route and pelted the engineers with rotten eggs until the engineers conceded St. Pat's true occupation, at least for that year.

By the time I came to the School, Engineering had moved to the west end of the campus and the parade had disappeared. Nevertheless, each St. Pat's day, some fairly innocuous prank would be played on the Law School: glue in our door locks, or painted slogans reading "St. Pat was an engineer" on our sidewalks or on one large rock that stood at the northeast corner of the Law School on Bascom Hill. A few years ago, I received a police report just after St. Pat's day concerning a group of Engineering students who had been trying to remove the boulder. They were scolded and released. A year later, again a few days after St. Patrick's Day, reports began to filter in to me that the boulder was gone. I hope those engineers are happy with their trophy and have recovered from their hernias!

The second tradition I will mention involves the infamous Prof Page: while its origins are lost, the Homecoming tradition of the Cane Parade will forever be linked to Herbie. He claimed that it already existed here when he arrived in 1917. Regardless, from his arrival until he broke his leg in 1952, Page would lead the group of Law School seniors as they marched across the field and threw their canes over the goal post. (Catching your cane allegedly guaranteed victory in your first case). This tradition continues—in 1997 Dean Davis invited me to help him lead the class and, I am proud to say, the two of us sprinted 100 yards, arriving before all but a handful of students.

Interesting Students and Graduates

With 130 classes, over 15,700 graduates, and 11,600 living alumni, it should come as no surprise that our School can claim many illustrious alumni. We have had and continue to have graduates who excel in practice, in business, on the bench and in government service. To mention any of those greats would risk offending others; instead, I will only mention a few of the more unusual people who have graced our School.

Several years ago, during a slow week in the summer, I read through a number of old alumni directories. One person who did not catch my attention graduated in 1896 and had gone on to a long, successful career with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. His name, **Carl Smith Jefferson**, did not mean anything to me until stories began appearing in 1998 about possible descendants of **President Thomas Jefferson**. It is now virtually certain that Carl Jefferson was a grandson of Thomas Jefferson by Jefferson's slave, **Sally Hemmings**. Carl probably never knew that he was a grandson, and, of course, neither did we.

Another graduate gained his fame while playing football for UW as both an undergrad and as a law student. His name was **Patrick O'Dea** and he was a native of Australia. While a law student, in 1897, O'Dea set a record that still stands: he drop-kicked a punt for 110 yards while playing against Minnesota.

Several other law students became famous after brief careers at the Law School: In 1931, **Samuel Yewell Tompkins**, from Kentucky, was attending the Law School while acting in various local companies. Acting suited him more than the law and he left the Law School to begin a professional career that would see him co-star with **Marilyn Monroe** in "The Seven Year Itch" in 1955. His professional name: **Tom Ewell**.

Ewell wasn't the first (or last) actor to grace our halls. In the fall of 1928, another actor/law student had a legendary run-in with Herbie Page. Page hated to hear a student say he was unprepared. He would often jump down the throats of such students. One day, in Contracts, a student who had performed in a play the night before was the first person Page called on.

"Unprepared," the student replied.

There was a moment of uncomfortable silence. At last Page said, "Well, I enjoyed your play last night. You did a fine job. But, I think the time has come for you to decide whether you want to be a lawyer or an actor."

The student rose and said, "Mr. Page, you're right," and walked out of the Law School and into a long, successful career as an actor.

I treasure a handwritten letter from that once-

upon-a-time law student, confirming this story. His name: **Don Ameche**.

Herbie Page's treatment of students, fellow faculty, Regents and anyone else who dared to enter his domain, is truly legendary. One of Page's student's, **Clark Byse** (Class of 1938) would pattern his teaching as a member of the Harvard Law faculty on Herbie Page. Harvard, of course, became the home of Professor Kingsfield in "The Paper Chase"—a character quite similar to Herbie Page!

Closing

There is so much more I would like to tell you about my Law School. Things about some of our more recent deans, like:

Oliver Rundell, the first UW Law grad to serve as dean of our Law School.

George Young, who had a goal of getting a new building. George succeeded after wining and dining the State Building Commission. Knowing George, it was probably more wining than dining! Young, a 1941 graduate, was the second "native son" dean.

Orrin Helstad, our third "native son" dean. I like to think that Orrin's crowning achievement was the hiring of one **Ed Reisner** as an assistant dean, but Orrin would put that in the broader context of more emphasis on alumni relations and development.

Cliff Thompson served from 1983-90, and launched the School's first Capital Campaign, raising more than \$7 million, signifying the end of UW as a state-supported law school and the beginning of the era of state assistance.

Dan Bernstine was hired in 1990 to get us a modern facility. He raised the \$6.5 million for the building and another \$6 million for other law school needs, including a number of faculty chairs that help us retain our outstanding faculty. With an LL.M. from UW in 1975, Dan qualifies as another "native son" dean.

The story on **Ken Davis** is now being written. I think that Ken has the ability, the faculty and the facility to be another of the great deans of our school. Maybe I'll come back in 2019, when our School celebrates its Sesquicentennial, and finish this story. ♦

NEWS *of the school*

THE INNOCENCE PROJECT IS A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT TO ADDRESS THE CRISIS OF WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS

NOTED ATTORNEYS Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld visited the UW Law School community on Wednesday, March 1, 2000, as guests of the Frank J. Remington Center's Wisconsin Innocence Project. The Innocence Project, started approximately two years ago by Associate Clinical Professors John Pray and Keith Findley, is a prominent member of the national movement to address the crisis of wrongful convictions.

From left: Remington Center professors John Pray and Keith Findley, attorneys Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld, professors Walter Dickey and Michael Smith.

Scheck and Neufeld spent the morning meeting

with students from the Innocence Project to discuss the students' current cases. The two men then spoke to a luncheon crowd of 60 at the University Club, before proceeding up State Street to testify before the Legislature on post-conviction discovery legislation. Finally, they gave a public lecture at the State Historical Society to a crowd of over 200.

Peter Neufeld and Barry Scheck started the Innocence Project at Cardozo Law School and, in the last 8 to 10 years, have won exoneration and release for 38 inmates nationwide, based upon a DNA analysis of evidence in the cases. Many of these inmates were on death row. Nationally, 64 inmates have been released in the last decade or so with another six in Canada—convicted of crimes they did not commit. *Actual Innocence* is Scheck and Neufeld's recent book telling the stories of some of the inmates who have been released—and addressing the issues raised by these cases. The book identifies the systemic ills that cause these convictions and proposes thoughtful solutions, some of which were the subject of their testimony to the Legislature. ♦



CAREER OPTIONS NIGHT

In March, dozens of students attended Career Options Night, sponsored by the Office of Career Services. Students were able to take advantage of the informal setting to ask attorneys from diverse practice areas about the work they do, the organization they work for, and their career paths.



COMMUNITY SERVICE DAY

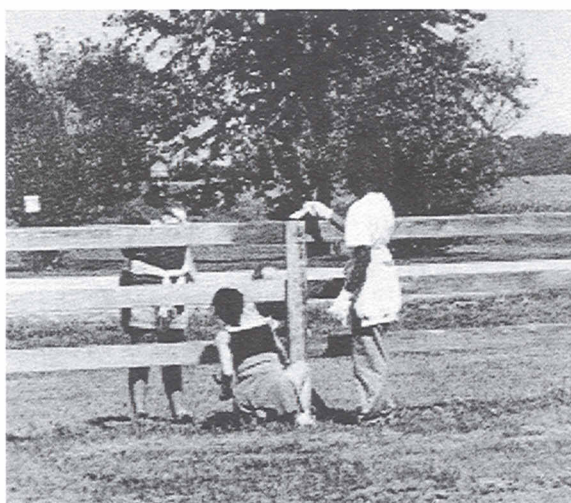
FOCUSING FIRST-YEARS ON CARING

THIS FALL, the Law School's annual Orientation activities included a major new event: Community Service Day. First-year students picked up their brown-bag lunches, boarded buses, and went out into the Madison community to lend their help at numerous locales.

Organized by Dean of Students Meg Gaines as a way of emphasizing that the law is a service profession, the day took weeks of planning by countless students, faculty members and staff. As Dean Gaines later reported in an e-mail to everyone in the Law School Community:

"It was a fantastic experience for me and, judging from the evaluations, for the students as well. I was taken aback by how enthusiastic the site directors were at the end of the day—many of them commented that the law students had not only worked hard but they had worked smart!!! They finished all the assignments they were given and, in several cases, much more. One site director told me that his organization was now 8 months ahead of schedule. Several have waxed rhapsodic in thank-you notes about how extraordinarily smart and productive these law students were. All together, they performed 1500 hours of community service for Dane County organizations."

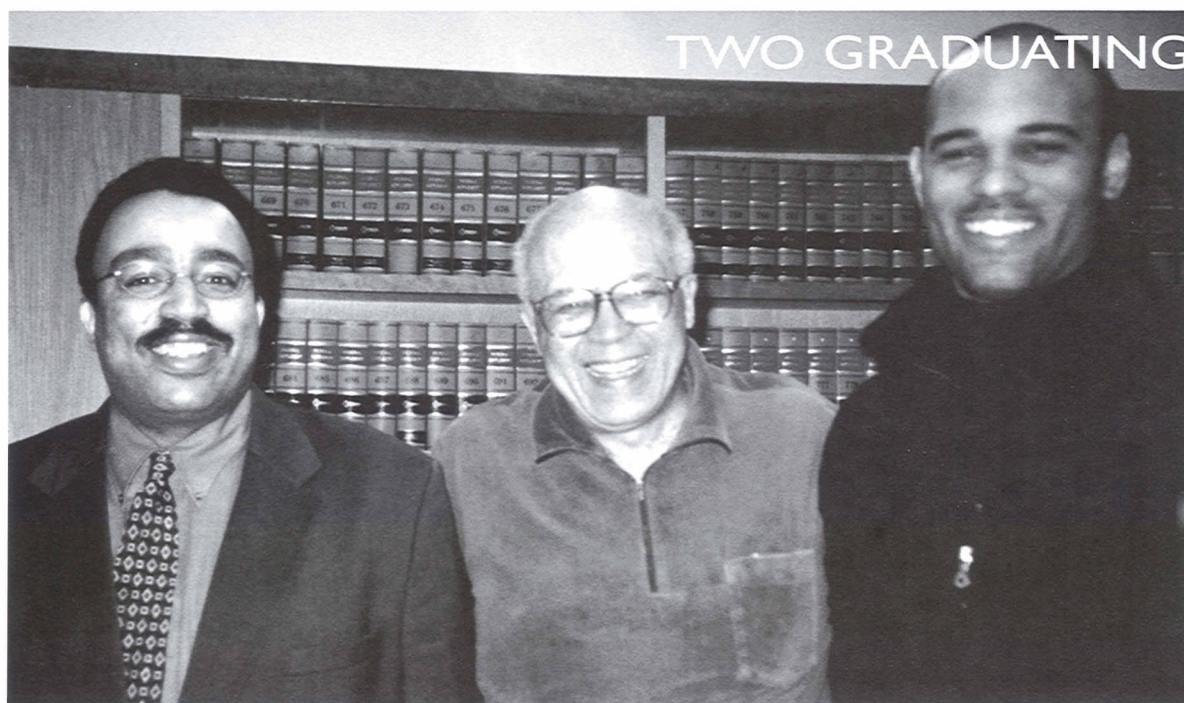
Typical tasks for the students were: painting,



UW Law students repair a fence at Three Gates Inc., a riding stable serving disabled individuals, during Community Service Day.

cleaning, clearing brush, picking seeds, weeding, blowing up basketballs, cooking meals, sanding, paneling, and greasing wheelchair bearings.

For the students, the activity "broke the ice" and helped them to form new friendships in their first days at a new school. For the various community organizations which had been willing to give this new idea a try, they received a gift of service and support. And for the Law School—a lot of good will, as local newspaper coverage emphasized the fact that the values of service and generosity were being instilled in these new students at the very beginning of their law school careers. ♦



HASTIE FELLOWS HONORED

At a reception honoring William H. Hastie Fellows Michael Green (left) and Thomas Mitchell (right) on completion of their LL.M. degrees, Green and Mitchell were joined by Emeritus Professor James E. Jones, who originated the Hastie Fellowship Program in 1973.

THE LEO BANQUET

... APRIL 8, 2000

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALUMNI



Professor William F. Whitford describes the Friends of LEO organization.



Keynote speaker Paul M. Igasaki.



Marcia Facey ('98), left, and Shenetta Webster (formerly Richardson) ('98) present the Wisconsin Minority Lawyers Association Annual Scholarship. The winner was Tracey Hayes ('02).



The three most recent Law School Deans: Ken Davis, Dan Bernstine and Cliff Thompson.



Members of APALSA (Asian-Pacific-American Law Students Association), who sponsored this year's LEO Banquet, with keynote speaker Paul M. Igasaki.



From left, Stanley Stallworth ('90), Dean Ken Davis, Sarah DeKraay ('02), and former Dean Dan Bernstine.



From Left, Professor Bill Whitford, Bill Baldon ('97), Marcia Facey ('98), and Lynn Whitford

TO MEET WITH CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS

PAUL M. IGASAKI, vice-chair of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, gave the keynote address at the University of Wisconsin Law School's annual LEO Banquet on Saturday, April 8, 2000. His speech was titled "Civil Rights: A Personal Journey."

LEO—the Legal Educational Opportunities Program—is celebrating its 32nd year of providing academic and networking support to minority students throughout their careers at the law school. More information about the program can be found at www.law.wisc.edu/pubs/LeoBrochure.pdf.

Each year, the LEO Banquet draws UW Law alumni from around the country who are now distinguished legal professionals. The event gives them an opportunity to meet with current and prospective students; this year Igasaki also met with students.

Igasaki was initially nominated as an EEOC member by President Clinton and confirmed by the Senate in 1994. From January to October 1998 he served as acting chairman, and he was confirmed for a second term as vice-chair in October 1998—the first Asian American to serve in these positions at EEOC.

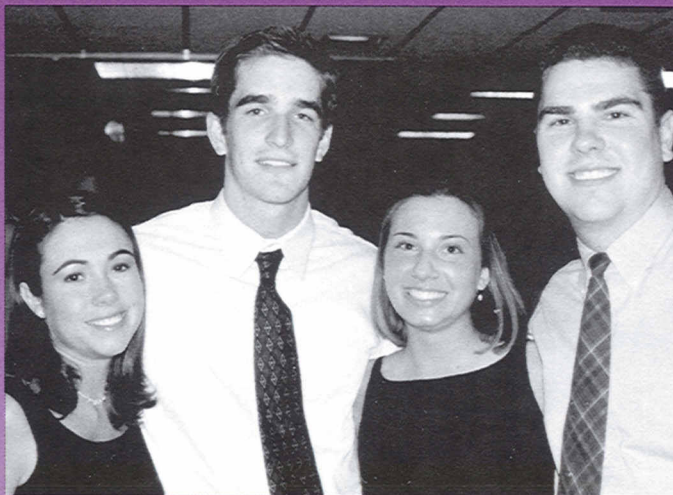
Igasaki is the architect of the agency's strategies for handling charges more efficiently and for targeting cases that will have the greatest impact on job discrimination. As acting chair, he sought support for and saw the approval of the administration's 1999 budget increase for the under-funded agency.

Igasaki is not new to the civil rights arena. Prior to his appointment, he was executive director of the Asian Law Caucus, a San Francisco-based civil rights organization. He also served as Washington, D.C. representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, a national civil rights organization, working on such issues as the Civil Rights Act, immigration reforms, and funding for the Japanese American redress program. ♦

THE BARRISTERS BALL

... MARCH 31, 2000

AN OPPORTUNITY TO DRESS UP
AND LEAVE THE BOOKS BEHIND



From left, Michelle Miller ('02) and friend, and Suzanne Nowak ('02) and friend.



From left, Monica Berry, Tonya Wilkes, Stephanie Bedi and Margaret Ball—all members of the Class of 2001.



At left, Danny Lindstrom ('02), and friend; at right, Tene Davis ('01) and Vata Edari ('01).



KASTENMEIER COLLOQUIUM EXAMINES PRIVACY RIGHTS

THE LAW SCHOOL'S annual Kastenmeier Colloquium on Friday, April 14 brought together a panel of national authorities on privacy rights to examine the topic "From the Bill of Rights to the Internet: Protecting Privacy Rights and Interests in the New Millennium." The event was held in Godfrey & Kahn Hall (Room 2260) with electronic transmission to Michael, Best & Friedrich Hall (Room 2211), and was followed by a reception in the WLAA Student Commons (the Atrium).

Panelists were Martin Abrams, Deirdre Mulligan and Paul Schwartz, led by moderator Robert Gellman. Introducing the panel was the Hon. Robert Kastenmeier, the former Congressman whose long-time record of public service is honored each year by this colloquium.

This year, the Kastenmeier Colloquium was sponsored by the Dean and Faculty of the Law School, the School of Library and Information Studies, the Department of Computer Science, the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, and the Department of Political Science.



Pausing for a photo at the conclusion of the Kastenmeier Colloquium are, from left, Robert Gellman, Paul Schwartz, Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr., the Hon. Robert Kastenmeier, Deirdre Mulligan and Martin Abrams.

KASTENMEIER COLLOQUIUM PANELISTS

Robert Gellman Privacy and information policy consultant in Washington, D.C. specializing in health records confidentiality policy; privacy and data protection; Internet privacy; and access to government records. He served 17 years as chief counsel to the Subcommittee on Government Information in the House of Representatives, where his responsibilities included privacy, freedom of information, and health record privacy issues. He has written numerous articles on this topic.

Martin Abrams Vice President, Information Policy and Privacy for Experian, Inc., a leading provider of information solutions. He is responsible for Experian's global privacy process and for reviewing consumer and policy trends to measure their short-term and long-term effects on present and future information products and markets. He often speaks on business privacy issues and links those issues to marketplace change.

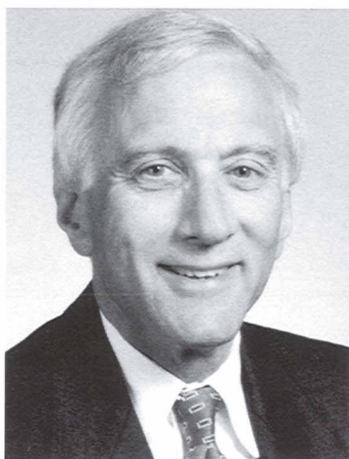
Deirdre Mulligan Staff counsel, Center for Democracy and Technology, where she evaluates the impact of technology on individual privacy. She works with other privacy and civil liberties advocates, the communications and computer industries, and public policymakers to strengthen fair information practices and enhance individual control over personal information through the development of individual empowering policies and technologies.

Paul Schwartz Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School. He is a leading international expert in the field of informational privacy, and has published and lectured on issues concerning computers and privacy in the U.S. and Europe. He has provided advice and testimony to numerous governmental bodies in the U.S. and Europe, and has testified regarding the protection of privacy in health care reform before a sub-committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. He has also acted as an advisor to the Commission of the European Union on privacy issues. ♦

ALUMNI *giving*



WISCONSIN LAW LEGACY *society*



ALUMNI BEQUEST TO SUPPORT LAW SCHOOL

MANY 5-YEAR-OLD BOYS dream of being firemen, race-car drivers or cowboys. Michael Reiter, of Chicago, wanted to be a lawyer. In 1959 he entered the University of Wisconsin-Madison as a freshman. By 1969, he had earned his bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees in philosophy. He also earned his beloved law degree.

Since then, Michael has practiced law in Chicago with a nationwide practice. He is currently a partner of Duane, Morris and Heckscher in Chicago, where he practices commercial litigation and white collar criminal litigation. Since 1977, he has been an adjunct professor of law at Northwestern University School of Law where he currently teaches white collar criminal law. He also has taught a skills course at the UW Law School and has been a member of the faculty of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, a nonprofit institute dedicated to the development of a professionally responsible trial bar.

Today, Michael is an enthusiastic ambassador for the UW-Madison and, more specifically, for the Law School. "I have a moral obligation to give back to

Continued on page 36...

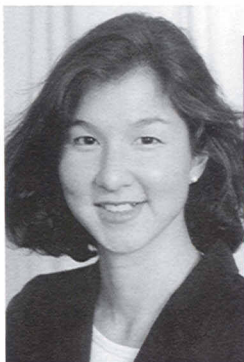
Deferred gifts are so important to the future of the Law School that a special organization is in place to honor alumni and friends who have made such plans. The new Wisconsin Law Legacy Society recognizes donors who have made a deferred gift to benefit the UW Law School. Whether in the form of a bequest, a charitable trust or gift annuity, deferred gifts provide critical support to insure the continuing excellence of the School.

Over the years, the Law School community has benefited substantially from the generosity of those making deferred gifts. As evidenced by numerous professorships, scholarship funds and curricular programs, these alumni and friends have made an impact that resonates today and will forever benefit the School.

The Wisconsin Law Legacy Society is administered by the University of Wisconsin Foundation. Members are recognized annually in the *Gargoyle* and by membership in the Benchers Society, the Law School's major donor organization. In addition, members are recognized by the UW Foundation and receive an annual estate-planning newsletter that updates legal and tax changes that affect their estates.

Those interested in the Wisconsin Law Legacy Society should inform the Law School's development office of their charitable plans. Donors will be asked to either complete an information card or share a copy of the will provision, life income agreement or other documentation with the development office—this is to ensure that the School understands the donor's wishes so that the intent of the gift will be fully honored.

If you have already established a deferred gift to benefit the Law School, or would like to receive more information on becoming a member of the Wisconsin Law Legacy Society, please contact the Law School's Development Director, Tricia Wheeler, at 608.263.2202. She can be reached by US Mail at 1848 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53708-8860. Her e-mail address is tricia.wheeler@uwfoundation.wisc.edu.



PATRICIA WHEELER

Director of Development, Law School
M.A. Irish History, The Catholic
University of America, 1992
B.A., History, Colby College, 1989
tricia.wheeler@uwfoundation.wisc.edu

Tricia Wheeler joined the Law School as Development Director in December, 1999. In this capacity, Tricia works with Law alumni and friends to find common areas between their philanthropic goals and the priorities of the Law School. These private gifts, which supplement state and federal dollars, support a myriad of donor-directed programs, including professorships, fellowships, scholarships, research and building projects. Before joining the Law School, she spent four years in Development working with the University's School of Human Ecology, as well as with a statewide non-profit providing educational opportunities for academically gifted students.

Tricia received her B.A. from Colby College, Waterville, Maine and her M.A. from the Catholic University of America. She came to Madison to pursue a second graduate degree in Irish History, and stayed because it is such a terrific place to live and work. In her spare time, she enjoys cross-country skiing, running and sailing.



DEBORAH DAVIDSON

Assistant Director of Alumni Relations
for the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association
J.D. University of Wisconsin Law School, 1999
M.A. Journalism, University of Wisconsin, 1988
B.A. English & Spanish, University of Iowa, 1975

The newest member of the Law School Development team is Deborah Davidson, who was recently hired as Assistant Director of Alumni Relations for the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association. Debbie's primary responsibility is to organize class reunions and gifts. This includes recruiting class agents to chair reunion committees and motivating alumni to attend reunions, as well as increasing participation in annual gift giving.

A May 1999 graduate of the Law School, Debbie was chosen by the faculty to receive the Salmon Dahlberg Award, given each year to the outstanding graduating student in recognition of work both in academics and in extracurricular activities. She was also chosen by her classmates as one of three student graduation speakers.

In addition to her law degree, Debbie has a master's in journalism from UW-Madison, and ten years of experience as an editor and copywriter. An avid singer and actress, she is often seen on stage in Madison productions and is currently developing a cabaret act. But you don't have to wait for the act to come out: every semester, she performs a rousing version of "I'm My Own Grandpa" for Professor Howard Erlanger's Trusts and Estates class and invites all alumni to join in the chorus.

ALUMNI BEQUEST *continued from page 35*

the institution that has played such an important role in my career," says Michael.

"I earned four degrees, three of which are graduate degrees, from the UW and I received substantial financial assistance for my graduate school education. I am pleased to be able to express my appreciation to the University by means of our bequests."

Michael and his wife, Susan (Holly), also an attorney, established will provisions giving a significant financial contribution to the University of Wisconsin Law School to establish the Michael A. Reiter and Susan K. Reiter Fund for the Law School. The fund will provide scholarships for financially needy students pursuing a J.D. degree. The Michael A. Reiter and Susan K. Reiter Fund for the Department of Philosophy will provide fellowships for graduate students pursuing a doctorate degree.

Will provisions such as the Reiters' are the most common deferred gifts for the University. Deferred gifts are made in the present and received by the University of Wisconsin Foundation in the future. Some deferred gifts are straightforward, such as a bequest in a will. Others are more complex and can provide current tax benefits as well as a life income for the donor and/or beneficiary.

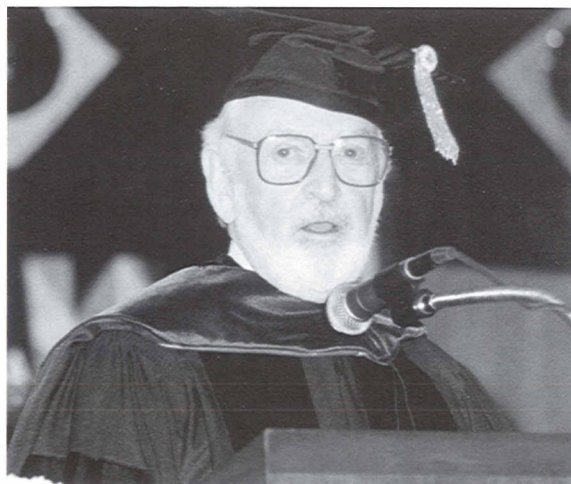
The Reiters are involved with the Law School, the Bascom Hill Society, and the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Unbeknownst to some, Michael has an artistic side to him. He is an opera buff who enjoys appearing in operas to see them "come together from scratch." He prefers Italian classics to modern works and has been in several operas as a supernumerary, one of sometimes dozens of opera extras who do such tasks as march on stage in column, kneel, rise and then march off. In addition to their many gifts to the Law School, Michael and Holly have supported the Marcus & Blanche Singer Graduate Fellowship in the College of Letters and Science.

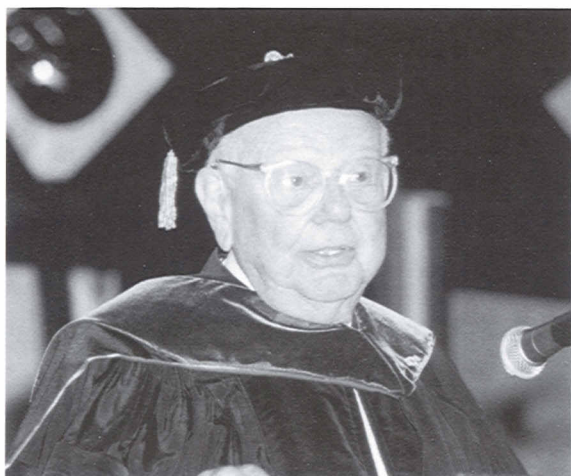
The couple also enjoys traveling, and now that Holly is retired they have more time for adventure. Besides pleasure trips, Michael spent three years teaching overseas, a tour that included stints in Ethiopia, Germany, Turkey, Spain and Norway.

"We hope that our gifts will make a difference in the life of some young, aspiring student or some way make the University a better place," said Michael. ♦

CLASSnotes



Hon. Nathan S. Heffernan



Hon. John H. Reynolds

the 30s

Hon. Thomas E. Fairchild ('38), Senior Judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and **Irvin B. Charne** ('49), a partner in the Milwaukee law firm of Hall, Charne, Burce & Olson, were recently awarded the American Inns of Court Professionalism Award for the Seventh Judicial Circuit as the individuals "who best exemplify the ideals of the American Inns of Court."

the 40s

Hon. Nathan S. Heffernan ('48), retired Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and **Hon. John B. Reynolds** ('49), Senior Judge for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, each received honorary Doctor of Laws degrees during the May 1999 Commencement ceremonies at the University of Wisconsin.

the 50s



Earl H. Munson ('59) has joined Boardman Law Firm LLP as a partner. He continues to do trial law and complex litigation.

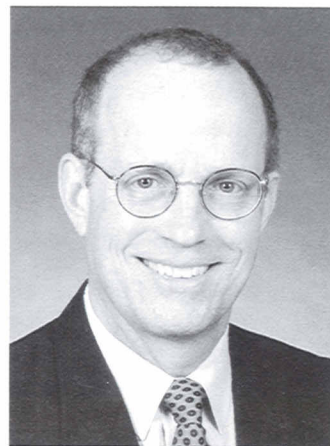
the 60s

James L. Forbes ('60) has been elected Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Badger Meter, Inc., in Milwaukee. Forbes joined Badger Meter in 1979 as a general manager and became its president in 1982.

Donald S. Taitelman ('62), of Quarles & Brady in Milwaukee, has been named one of Milwaukee's top attorneys in *Milwaukee Magazine's* 1999 Best Lawyers guide. Taitelman was praised for his work in corporate law.

G. Lane Ware ('65), of Ruder, Ware & Michler in Wausau, has become Chairman of the firm's Board of Directors after serving 27 years as president and CEO. Ware is also the past president of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association.

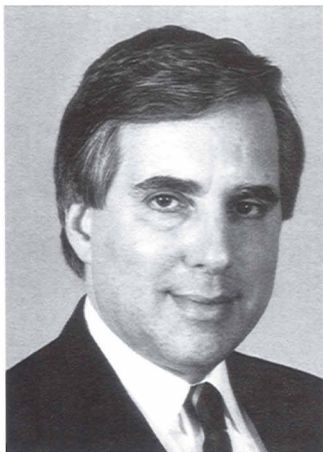
T. Dennis George ('66) has been named to the post of Senior Vice President for Corporate Affairs and General Counsel of Dendreon Corporation in Seattle. George practiced law in Seattle for 33 years before joining Dendreon, a biotech company.



Robert B. Moberly ('66) has been named Dean of the University of Arkansas School of Law in Fayetteville. Moberly had been on the faculty at the University of Florida College of Law where he served as Director of the Institute for Dispute Resolution.

Benjamin G. Porter ('66) is the senior partner in the new Seattle law firm of Porter, Kohli & LeMaster, a general practice firm with emphasis on commercial litigation, business transactions and tax planning.

Richard M. Clinton ('67) has joined the Seattle office of Dorsey & Whitney. Clinton had previously practice law in the Seattle area.



Paul J. Cherner ('68), Chicago, was recently honored by The Hillels of Illinois. Cherner, who practices in the Chicago office of Michael, Best & Friedrich, has served in leadership roles with Hillels beginning with the Hillel at the University of Wisconsin.

J. Adam Moore ('69), of Yakima, Washington, has received the 1999 William O. Douglas Award from the Washington Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. The Douglas Award, WACDL's most prestigious award, is given in recognition of extraordinary courage and commitment in the practice of criminal law.

the 70s

Cheryl Rosen Weston ('71) has been selected as the CEO and Chair of the Douglas Stewart Company in Madison.

Thomas J. Kennedy ('72) has joined the Phoenix firm of Gallagher & Kennedy. Kennedy practices in the areas of labor law, employee relations and employment litigation.

Mari Gursky Shaw ('72) has joined Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, the nation's fourth largest law firm, as a partner in the litigation section of the Philadelphia office. Shaw is also a member of the UW Law School's Board of Visitors. Shaw focuses her practice on intellectual property.

Gerald Mowris ('73), a partner in the Madison firm of Pellino, Rosen, Mowris and Kirkhuff, has been designated President-elect of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Lon E. Roberts ('73) has

been named President and CEO of Ruder, Ware & Michler in Wausau. Roberts practices commercial, health and general business law.

Benjamin Mandelman ('73) has been appointed Deputy Regional Attorney of the Milwaukee Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board.

Terry F. Peppard ('73) has been elected a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, an organization of international commercial arbitrators. Peppard practices

as a commercial arbitrator and mediator from offices in Madison.

John J. DiMotto ('74), a Milwaukee County Circuit Judge, has been elected President of the Justinian Society of Lawyers, Wisconsin Chapter, which is affiliated with the National Italian American Bar Association.

Daniel O. Bernstine ('75), former Dean of the UW Law School and now President of Portland State University, has been named as the Chairman of the Urban League of



Charles F. Luce ('41) displays the 1999 Wisconsin Law Alumni Association Distinguished Service Award he received this Fall. Joining him are Dean **Ken Davis**; Emeritus Professor **Leon Epstein** of the Political Science Department, who presented the award; and **Frances Hurst**, widow of Emeritus Professor **J. Willard Hurst**. The text of the presentation to Mr. Luce and his speech to fellow alumni can be found on the Law School's Web page, <http://www.law.wisc.edu>.

Mr. Luce, retired CEO of Consolidated Edison in New York City, has been selected to deliver the Convocation Address to the Law School's Class of 2003 this August. See the next issue of the *Gargoyle* for a complete report.

Portland, Oregon.

Lawrence R. Hitt II ('75), of Hitt and Associates in Greenwood Village, Colorado, has been elected President of the Episcopal Chancellors Network.

Andrew M. Barnes ('75), of the Milwaukee office of Quarles & Brady, has been named one of Milwaukee's top attorneys in *Milwaukee Magazine's* 1999 Best Lawyers guide. Barnes practices bankruptcy law.

Paul P. Eyre ('75) has been named National Chair of Baker & Hostetler's Litigation Group. A partner in the Cleveland office, Eyre will coordinate 200 lawyers in the firm's nine offices.

John E. Lange ('75) has been nominated as U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Botswana. A career member of the Foreign Service, Lange had served as the Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy in Tanzania, where he led the mission following the terrorist bombing in August, 1998.

Susan R. Steingass ('76) past President of the State Bar of Wisconsin and Vice President of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, has been named to the Board of Directors of the American Judicature Society. Steingass, a former Dane County Circuit Judge, is a partner in the Madison, office of Habush, Habush, Davis & Rottier.

Michael J. T. McMillen ('76) has joined King & Spalding, in New York City, where he will continue to practice in project financing and leasing, par-

ticularly in the Middle East.

Bette Briggs ('77) has been named Regional Director of the U.S. Department of Labor's Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration office in San Francisco. For ten years, Briggs had been in the Office of Regulations and Interpretations in Washington, D.C.

Kris Foate ('78) has been named Vice President and General Manager of KTNV-TV, in Las Vegas. Foate had previously been General Manager of an FM radio station also owned by the Milwaukee-based Journal Broadcast Group.

James J. Hoecker ('78) has been appointed Chair of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Hoecker has served as a member of FERC since 1993 and has promoted wholesale electric competition.

David K. Sparr ('78) has opened an art gallery known as "Memories on Market" in Oshkosh. The gallery features limited edition prints by Door County artists.

Jane Muller-Peterson ('79), featured in the last *Gargoyle's* "mystery picture," has joined the faculty of The Dickinson School of Law, Pennsylvania State University, in Carlisle, Penn. She is the former executive director of a four-county legal services program in Carlisle.

Jeffrey P. Brown ('79) has joined Bear, Stearns & Co., New York City, as Senior Managing Director and Director of Institutional Marketing and Client Service for Bear Stearns Asset Management. Brown has 18 years experience in



G. Lane Ware receives Gargoyle for his service to WLAA.

investment banking.

Elena A. Cappella ('79) has been re-elected as a Deputy Director of the American Law Institute, Philadelphia. Cappella came to the Institute in 1990 after six years as Executive Director of the Wisconsin Judicial Commission.

the 80s

Juliet P. Kostritsky ('80) has been appointed to the John Homer Kapp chair at the Case Western Reserve University School of Law. Kostritsky joined the CWRU Law School faculty in 1984. She teaches contracts, property, commercial paper and contracts jurisprudence.

Joyce Ann Seiser ('80) has been appointed Regional Attorney for the National Labor Relations Board office in Milwaukee. Seiser has been with the NLRB since graduation.

Terry W. Frazier ('81) has been appointed Associate Dean of the Mississippi College School of Law. Frazier is also on the editorial advisory board of the *Land Use and Environmental Law Review*.

Lynn L. Sarko ('81), of the Seattle office of Keller Rohrback, has been named a "Washington Super Lawyer" by *Law & Politics* magazine. Sarko, a member of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association's Board of Directors, leads the firm's Complex Litigation Group.

Laurie J. Levin ('81), a partner in the Orlando office of Baker & Hostetler, has been named the "Best Healthcare Attorney" by the Florida Medical Business group.

Carl Gulbransen ('81) has been appointed Managing Director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation

in Madison. WARF is the non-profit agency that commercializes intellectual property for the University.



David Marks ('82), who has practiced law in Houston since graduation, has stepped down as President of Stella Link, a private effort that has raised over \$9 million to redevelop an area of southwest Houston into a 40-acre corridor of public service facilities, including athletic fields for the youth of the surrounding communities.

Susan B. Eisenhauer ('82), Fort Wayne, Indiana, has been selected as the first Executive Director of the Indiana Judges and Lawyers Assistance Program. The program assists persons in the legal profession to combat addictions.

Sylvan A. Sobel ('83), Director of Communications for the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, D.C., has authored two children's books entitled *How the U.S. Government Works* and *Presidential Elections and Other Cool Things*.

Ami Jaeger ('86), of Santa Fe, New Mexico, was featured in an article in the December issue of the *ABA Journal*. Jae-

ger is the co-chair of the Committee on Reproductive and Genetic Technology of the ABA Section of Family Law.

David Gordon ('86) was chosen by the ABA to represent it in advising the Romanian Parliament on matters relating to small and medium-sized businesses. Gordon is an attorney in the Small Business Administration's Illinois District Office and serves as an adjunct professor at John Marshall Law School.

Pamela A. Hay ('86) has been promoted to Senior Vice President of Corporate Development for Dyax Corp., Boston, where she will be responsible for corporate development and licensing of biotechnology.

Jon Counsell ('87) has been appointed a Clark County Circuit Judge. Counsell formerly practiced law in Green Bay.

Lynn Stathas ('88), who practices civil litigation and employment law at Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach in Madison, has received the 1999 Distinguished Leadership Award from the National Association for Community Leadership and Spirit.

Hiram E. Puig-Lugo ('88) has been named Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Superior Court. Puig-Lugo had been a trial attorney with the U.S. Department of Justice.

Todd A. Rowden ('89), with the Chicago office of Quarles & Brady, co-chaired the recent "Class Action Litigation Summit" sponsored by Fulcrum

Information Services Inc. **Aaron R. Bransky** ('89) has joined Brown, Andrew, Signorelli and Zallar in Duluth, Minn.

the 90s

Kathryn M. S. Catherwood ('90) has been admitted to partnership in the San Diego firm of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps. Catherwood is a member of the firm's Commercial, Finance and Insolvency Practice Group.

Ernesto Romero ('90) was recently named one of Milwaukee's top attorneys in *Milwaukee Magazine's* 1999 Best Lawyers guide. Romero has opened Wisconsin's first bilingual firm doing personal injury and family law.

Jacob J. Meister ('90) has been named a partner in the Chicago firm of Schwartz & Freeman. Meister does commercial, real estate and ERISA litigation.

Walter E. Zimmerman ('90) and **Joseph N. Ziebert** ('91), both of the Milwaukee office of Foley & Lardner, have received the firm's Founders Award in recognition of their work on behalf of clients in the Intellectual Property Department.

David Gabianelli ('91) has been named a partner in the San Francisco firm of Hancock Rothert & Bunshoft. Gabianelli practices employment, insurance and business litigation.

Lisa D. Peck ('91) has been elected principal in the Troy, Michigan, office of Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, where she practices corporate law, mergers and acquisitions, securities and litigation.



Michael J. Pendleton ('92) is now a shareholder at Jenkins & Gilchrist in Dallas. Pendleton is in the firm's Corporate & Securities Law Practice Group.

Jennifer Pflug Murphy ('92) has become a partner in the Milwaukee firm of Gonzalez, Saggio, Birdsall & Harlan. Murphy specializes in complex real estate transactions, construction, and environmental law.

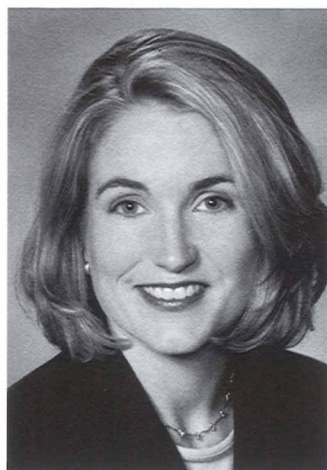


Leonard E. Martin ('93) has joined Gonzalez, Saggio, Birdsall & Harlan in Milwaukee. Martin previously served as an Assistant Wisconsin Attorney General.

Jeanette C. Lytle ('94) has been named a partner at Solheim Billing & Grimmer, in Madison. Lytle practices general business litigation and employment law.



Stephen Lesavich ('95) has been elected partner at McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Bergoff in Chicago. Lesavich, who also holds a Ph.D. in computer science, practices in the intellectual property law area.



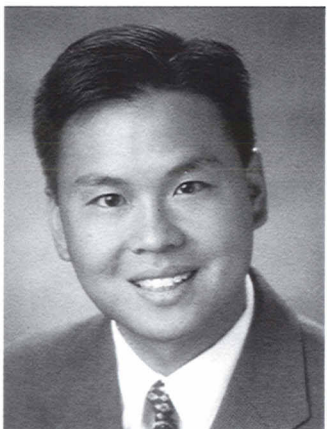
Sarah A. Davies ('95) has joined the Madison office of Balisle & Roberson. Davies practices family law, estate planning, probate and appellate law.

David S. Lu ('95) has joined Arter & Hadden in Cleveland, Ohio. Lu will do corporate and securities law.

Virginia R. Finn ('96) is the new Development Director for the College of Letters and Science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.



Melissa R. Peterson ('98)



and **Evan Y. Lin** ('98) are new associates at Metzler and Hager, Green Bay. Peterson will practice estate planning, probate and business law and Lin, a CPA, will do estate planning, corporate and business law.

Robert A. Kirschner ('98) is the CEO of IdeaOne Telecom Group in Fargo, North Dakota. Kirschner had 25 years of telephone industry experience prior to obtaining his law degree.

James A. Fricano ('99) has joined Charles River Associates in Boston, as a Senior Associate in corporate finance, securities and business litigation.

Joshua A. Blakely,
Elizabeth M. Drew,

James S. Swiderski and **Daryll J. Neuser** (all '99) have joined the Milwaukee firm of Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach. Blakely will work in the Bankruptcy Department in Milwaukee. Drew will be in the Labor and Employment Department in Milwaukee. Swiderski is in the Business Organizations Department, also in Milwaukee. Neuser is a member of the Labor and Employment Department in the Madison office.

Kenya J. H. Smith ('99) has passed the Louisiana bar exam and joined the New Orleans office of Adams and Reese.

Margaret M. VanDeHey ('99) has joined the Cleveland office of Baker & Hostetler.

Deborah J. Davidson (formerly Wilson) ('99) has joined the Alumni Relations office of the University of Wisconsin Law School as Assistant Director. ♦

IN MEMORIAM

ARTHUR L. MORSELL, Jr. '27
in Oconomowoc and
formerly of Milwaukee

ARTHUR H. BEERMANN '30
in Chicago

ROBERT D. JOHNS '35
in Palm Beach

MAURICE L. MARKEY '37
in Milwaukee

JOHN P. VON ROHR '41
in Belleair Beach, FL

ARTHUR KNEIBLER '42
in Lake Forest, IL

JAMES C. HERRICK '43
in Madison

LEO LEARY '45, in Milwaukee

THOMAS S. O'MALLEY, Jr. '48
in Milwaukee

ED J. HARRISON '48
in Galveston, TX

JOHN JENSWOLD '48
in Madison

ROBERT C. VOSS '48
in Madison

ROBERT W. DEAN '50
in Janesville and
formerly of Wausau

RALPH J. GEFFEN '51
in Los Angeles

R. ARTHUR LUDWIG '54
in Milwaukee

ROBERT E. TEHAN, Jr. '55
in Milwaukee

JOHN K. CALLAHAN '58
in Monroe

ROBERT T. ITO '58, in Hilo, Hawaii

MILTON R. BURMASTER '59
in Geneva, Switzerland
and formerly of Milwaukee

CHARLES BALDWIN '62
in Fort Worth, TX

VICTOR A. MUSSALLEM '68
in Madison

JACK F. OWEN '72
in Rhinelander

ANDREW S. ZIEVE '78
in Telluride, CO

JACQUELINE MACAULAY '83
in Madison

JEFFREY BOWERSOCK '89 in
Tanzania and of New York City

JOHN E. OFFERDAHL '90
in Mt. Horeb

from the EDITOR

Edward J. Reisner
Assistant Dean

It has been 21 years since I took over editing the *Gargoyle* from Ruth Doyle. During that time, we have changed its look six times, this one perhaps the most dramatically. We hope to entice you to look at our magazine, find information that you want to read, and reinforce positive feelings you may have for your Law School.

The new editorial board has been pondering what mix of information to include: should we put in substantive articles? Should we emphasize current events at the School? Should we wax nostalgic? Or, as we have decided, we should try to bal-



DID YOU KNOW?

Although not a graduate, Pauline LaFon Gore, mother of Vice-President Al Gore, took three courses at our Law School in the summer of 1935. She graduated from Vanderbilt in 1936.



You may recall the mystery picture from the last issue: it showed five people gathered on what you may remember as a set of stairs from our previous Law building.

All five were supervising attorneys in the LAIP program, now part of the Remington Center clinical program. They are: Bill Lundstrom, Jane Muller-Peterson, Margaret Maroney, Ben Kempinen and Ron Talsky. The photo was taken between 1979 and 1981. Ben Kempinen is still with the program, now supervising District Attorney placements.

For this issue I have chosen what I believe is bar admission—you may remember “signing the roll.” Who are these new lawyers and when did it take place?

ance all these elements in each issue, and assign each to a particular place in the magazine so that you, the reader, can easily locate whatever it is that interests you.

With all the major problems facing our society and legal education, why are we concerned about how our magazine looks and whether you read any of it? No public school, and certainly no public law school will succeed in providing the best education to its students in the future relying exclusively on tuition and public funding. Our alumni have been stepping up their support of our School, but must continue to do so or this School will surely lose its “first-class” standing. This magazine is one of the ways we have to try to engage you, our alumni, in the quest for continued pre-eminence, the battle to remain as good a law school as the one you graduated from!

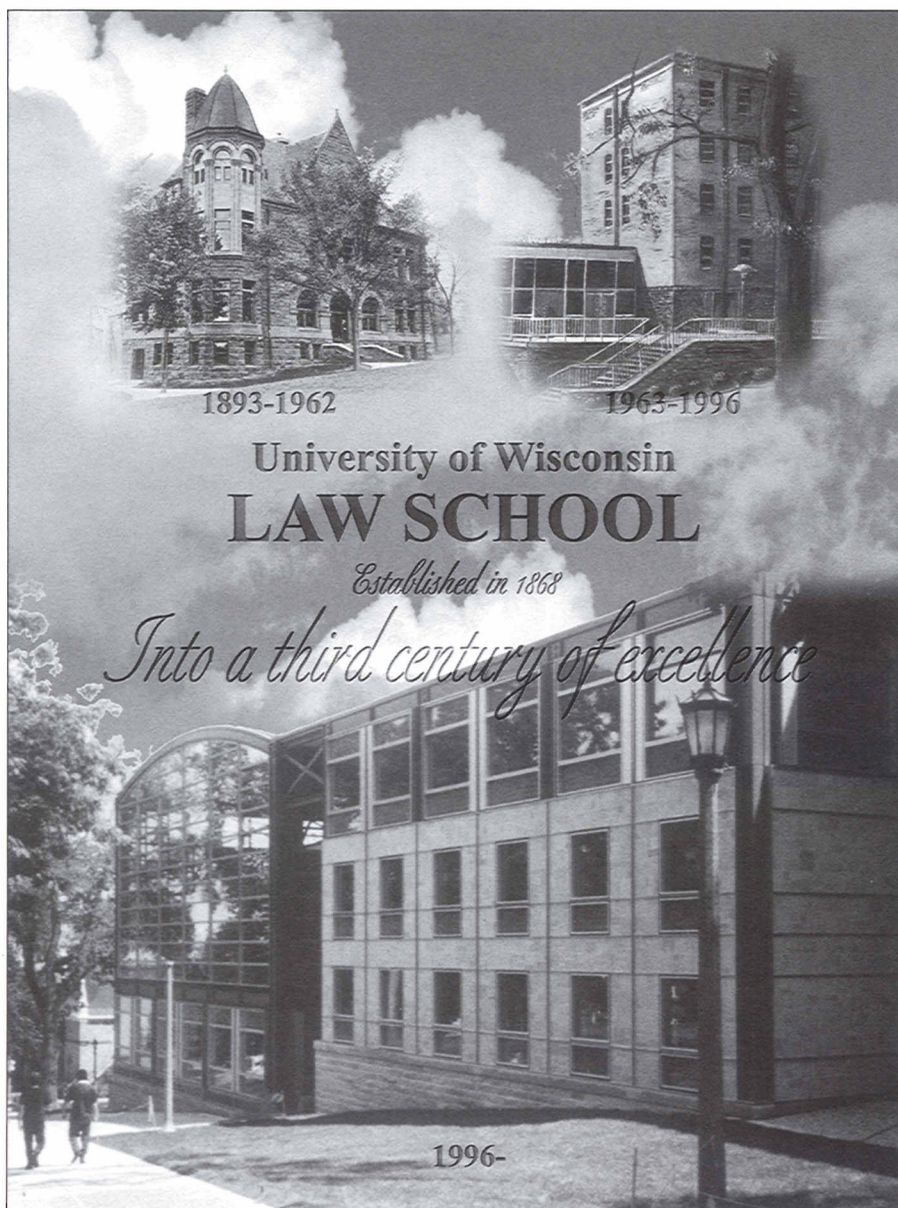
Recently, Kevin Kelly, the Assistant Director of Career Services, and I were discussing who belongs in the Law School “Hall of Fame.” For obvious reasons (both Kevin and I being alumni ourselves), we decided that living alumni are not eligible for our Hall. Kevin immediately placed Robert M. LaFollette Sr. on his list. Upon further review, however, Kevin discovered that although LaFollette met his future wife, Belle Case, in our Law School, he only attended for about four months before leaving to read the law in a Madison law office.

Undoubtedly each of the deceased recipients of our Distinguished Service Award would qualify for the Hall: from Theodore Brazeau, 1900, to Glenn Campbell, 1951; from Joseph Davies, 1901, who served in high level federal positions including ambassador to the Soviet Union, to Dorothy Walker, 1921, the “girl prosecutor” of Columbia County. By my count, there are 25 alumni who have received the Distinguished Service Award and are now deceased.

Kevin and I would be interested to learn who you might include in a UW Law School Hall of Fame. Drop me a line or e-mail: ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL

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OF EXCELLENCE IN LEGAL EDUCATION



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Send your check, payable to W.L.A.A., for \$15 (includes postage and tax) to
W.L.A.A., c/o UW Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison, WI 53706

alumni OPPORTUNITIES

THERE ARE SO MANY WAYS TO STAY CONNECTED WITH YOUR UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL

DEVELOP!

I would like to help strengthen our law school and law graduates by:

- ☐ Helping students who are interested in jobs in areas **outside** the upper Midwest. They need information about the legal market and suggestions about which employers to approach and when.
- ☐ Visiting campus to speak at career workshops and/or seminars.
- ☐ Conducting mock interviews for students interviewing in my city.

Thank you. If you prefer, you may contact Jane Heymann,
Assistant Dean for Career Services at 608-262-6413,
FAX 608-265-6289 or e-mail her at jheymann@facstaff.wisc.edu.

ANNOUNCE!

Your fellow alumni want to hear about you. Please use this space to announce job changes, awards or other professional achievements. News items appear in future issues of the *GARGOYLE*.

BOND!

I would like to strengthen my bond to the University of Wisconsin Law School by:

- ☐ Attending my class reunion (Classes ending in 0 and 5, register on-line at www.law.wisc.edu/alumni/reunions)
- ☐ Helping to organize an upcoming class reunion.
- ☐ Reporting on alumni activities.
- ☐ Fundraising for the school.
- ☐ Helping to organize an Alumni Event in my area.

Thank you. If you prefer, you may contact Ed Reisner,
Assistant Dean for External Relations at 608-262-8554,
FAX 608-262-5485 or e-mail him at ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu.

CONTRIBUTE!

I would like to help my University of Wisconsin Law School keep growing by:

- ☐ Donating \$ _____
- ☐ Pledging \$ _____ per year for _____ years
- ☐ Finding out how I can become a Benchers Society member.

Thank you. If you prefer, you may contact
Tricia Wheeler, Director of Development
at 608-263-2202, FAX 608-263-0781 or e-mail
her at tricia.wheeler@uwfoundation.wisc.edu.

INFORM!

- ☐ The HOME ADDRESS I've filled in is NEW
 - ☐ The OFFICE ADDRESS I've filled in is NEW
- I prefer to be contacted at:
- ☐ HOME ☐ OFFICE

PLEASE MAIL FORM TO:

Wisconsin Law Alumni Association
University of Wisconsin Law School
975 Bascom Mall, Madison, WI 53706

608-262-8554 or fax to 608-262-5485
e-mail: ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu
Website <http://www.law.wisc.edu/alumni/>

NAME _____

FORMER NAME _____

CLASS OF _____

HOME ADDRESS _____

OFFICE ADDRESS _____

HOME TELEPHONE _____

OFFICE TELEPHONE _____

E-MAIL _____