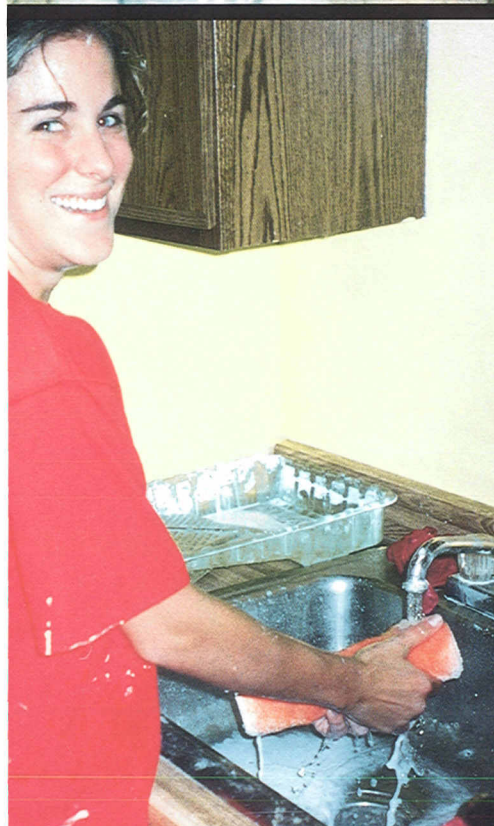
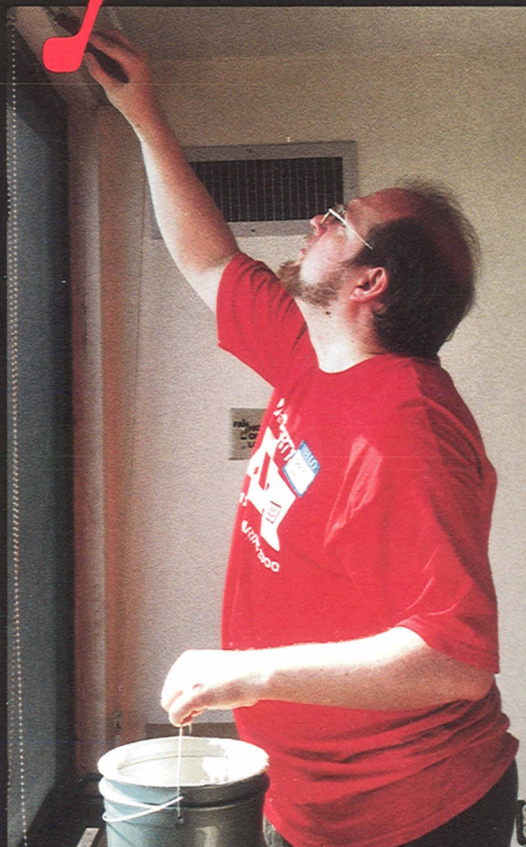


PERIODICALS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL

# Gargoyle

VOLUME 27 NO2 WINTER 2000-01



IVED  
EAR 01 2001  
UW LAW LIBRARY  
MADISON WI 53706



# Gargoyle

READ

the "after-the-fact" diary of Professor John Kidwell, who looks back at 30 years in the field of copyright law by reconstructing a journal of his thoughts on this new field as it unfolded.

DISCOVER

what student interns at the Frank J. Remington Center have learned about the legal profession—and themselves—by working for "real clients."

LEARN

about three faculty members who have arrived at UW Law School and "hit the ground running."

**AND DON'T MISS ...**

Cane Toss Photos and Tales • Your Fellow Alumni  
Student Life • The Fairchild Lecture

**...AND MUCH MORE**

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

Nonprofit Org.  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Madison, WI  
Permit No. 658



Alumni Magazine of the University of Wisconsin Law School  
Editor: Edward J. Reisner  
Editorial Board: Edward J. Reisner, Dianne Sattinger, Deborah J. Davidson, Patricia Wheeler  
Art Direction: Kathie Campbell

Law School Publications Office  
University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706-1399  
Postmaster's Note: Please send form 3579 to  
GARGOYLE, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, WI 53706-1399

SSN 0148-9623 USPS 768-300

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WISCONSIN LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

**Term: 2003**

Pamela E. Barker, Class of 1979  
Kenneth E. McNeil, Class of 1981, President 2000/01  
Gerald M. O'Brien, Class of 1959  
Lynn L. Sarko, Class of 1981

**Term: 2002**

David J. Hanson, Class of 1968  
Andre Saltoun, Class of 1960  
Lisa K. Stark, Class of 1982  
Susan R. Steingass, Class of 1976, Vice-president 2000/01

**Term: 2001**

James N. Roethe, Class of 1967  
Stanley B. Stallworth, Class of 1990  
C. Thomas Sylke, Class of 1985  
G. Lane Ware, Class of 1965, Past President 2000/01  
Christopher Bugg, Class of 1978, Investment Consultant  
Kenneth B. Davis, Jr. Ex Officio  
Edward J. Reisner, Class of 1972, Secretary-Treasurer

#### BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE WISCONSIN LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

**Term: 2001**

Justice Ann Walsh Bradley, Class of 1976  
Hannah C. Dugan, Class of 1987  
Joel Hirschhorn, Class of 1967  
Stephen P. Jarchow, Class of 1976  
Harold Jordan, Class of 1977  
George Kamperschroer, Class of 1975  
Charles F. Luce, Class of 1941  
Robert W. Lutz, Class of 1951  
Thomas G. MacDonald, Class of 1981  
Richard McKenzie, Class of 1953  
Deborah Z. McNally, Class of 1978  
Randall L. Nash, Class of 1979  
Kay Oberly, Class of 1973  
Stephen W. Porter, Class of 1966  
Benjamin G. Porter, Class of 1966  
Amelia Ramirez, Class of 1985  
Eugene R. Randolph, Class of 1991  
Daniel A. Rottier, Class of 1976  
Harry V. Ruffalo, Class of 1967  
Gerard Van Hoof, Class of 1938  
George K. Whyte Jr., Class of 1965  
Bryan D. Woods, Class of 1972

**Term: 2002**

Michael H. Auen, Class of 1975  
Angela B. Bartell, Class of 1971  
Michelle A. Behnke, Class of 1988  
Hon. Richard Brown, Class of 1971  
Judith Elkin, Class of 1981  
James Fetterly, Class of 1962  
Sheldon Fink, Class of 1954, Chair 2000/01  
Nathaniel Friends, Class of 1971  
John E. Gherty, Class of 1968  
James H. Hall, Jr.  
Scott Hansen, Class of 1976  
Timothy Hatch, Class of 1980  
JoAnn Jones, Class of 1987  
Percy L. Julian, Jr., Class of 1966  
Bruce Loring, Class of 1973  
Allan B. Muchin, Class of 1961  
Thomas L. Olson, Class of 1976  
Allen L. Samson, Class of 1966  
Mari Gursky Shaw, Class of 1972  
S. Kinnie Smith, Class of 1956  
Anthony Staskunas, Class of 1986  
Vincent A. Thomas, Class of 1986  
Donald Ugent, Class of 1960



RECEIVED

MAR 09 2001

UW LAW LIBRARY  
MADISON WI 53706

Please stay in touch:  
Ed Reisner

University of Wisconsin Law School  
975 Bascom Mall, Madison, WI 53706-1399  
608-262-8554

[ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu)  
<http://www.law.wisc.edu/alumni/>

Cover Photos: Members of the Class of 2003 began their law careers by reaching out to serve others on Community Service Day (see article on page 44).

# CONTENTS



Volume 27 Number 2  
Winter 2000-01

2 Message from the Dean

4 Student Life

Profiles of Three Students

4 Gabrielle Bina

5 Juan Ramirez

6 Kelly Cotter

7 My Washington Internship  
*by Daniel Lindstrom ('02)*

8 Admissions Update  
Meet the Class of 2003

11 Alumni Activities

11 Reunion 2000

12 Teaching Law in Latvia  
*by John Cooney ('96)*

15 Focus on the Faculty

15 Jane Schacter

17 Thomas Mitchell

18 Juliet Brodie

19 "My Copyright Diary"  
*by Professor John Kidwell*

26 Law at Wisconsin

The Remington Center:

Hands-On Clinical Experience  
*by Dianne Sattinger*

38 News of the School

48 Alumni Giving

50 Class Notes

53 In Memoriam

54 From the Editor

56 Alumni Opportunities



# MESSAGE *from the Dean*

DEAN KENNETH B. DAVIS, JR. INTRODUCES  
THIS GARGOYLE AND RECALLS HIGHLIGHTS OF YEAR 2000



Kenneth B. Davis, Jr.



GREETINGS to all our alumni and friends, as we complete the year 2000 and look forward to 2001. Once again, I am pleased to introduce a *Gargoyle* full of interesting features:

- Our "Student Life" section includes three more interviews of talented and focused UW Law students who are already making their mark and contributing to the world around them.
- We have created a new section, "Admissions Updates," to keep our readers informed on the numerous ways in which our Office of Admissions seeks out and recruits some of the nation's finest prospective law students. In this issue, we share fascinating facts and figures on the students who have just matriculated: the entering Class of 2003.
- The featured faculty writer in this issue is Professor John Kidwell, a specialist in Intellectual Property. Professor Kidwell's after-the-fact diary shares his inside view of the way the Intellectual Property field has developed in the last 30 years.
- Law School Distinguished Alumnus Charles F. Luce ('41) delivered the Convocation Address to our entering class this fall, and we are pleased to share the text of his speech with *Gargoyle* readers.
- Our thriving clinical offerings take center stage in the "Law at Wisconsin" section, with a special focus on the Frank J. Remington Center. We interviewed 10 students who participated in the clinic, and we think you will be interested in this "students' eye" view of the clinical experience.

Turning to other Law School spheres, I am happy to report a splendid turnout for Reunion 2000, held in early September here at the Law School. Law grads from the classes of 1950, '55, '60, '65, '70, '75, '80, '85, '90 and '95 enthusiastically renewed old acquaintances and cheered the Badgers on to victory against Oregon. It was a great pleasure to see so many alumni—some familiar faces, and some new to me. Many thanks to those of you who joined us for this special event; thanks, too, to those of you who generously participated in your reunion gift, a welcome addition to our Annual Fund. If your class year ends in "1" or "6," mark your calendar today for your class reunion this year: September 7 and 8, 2001.

On page 43, you will see a discussion of "Assessment 2000," our extensive survey of employers and recent graduates. I want to express my deep thanks to the Benchers Society for funding this important study, and to everyone who contributed time and thoughtful comments. A very special thank you, too, to the coordinator and prime mover of the survey, Carolyn Lazar Butler ('79), for her tireless and well-organized efforts to bring this project to fruition. We now have a wealth of data to consult as we work to keep our curriculum responsive to the needs of our current graduates and their employers.

As I write these words in the closing days of 2000, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many alumni who support our Law School. In these challenging years when the percentage of the Law School budget that comes from state dollars continues to decrease, it is through the generosity of alumni that the Law School can continue to thrive. Private giving plays a crucial role in recruiting and retaining the best faculty and the best students, and providing those learning experiences that make the UW Law School unique. If you have not yet made a gift to the Law School, I hope you will consider doing so.

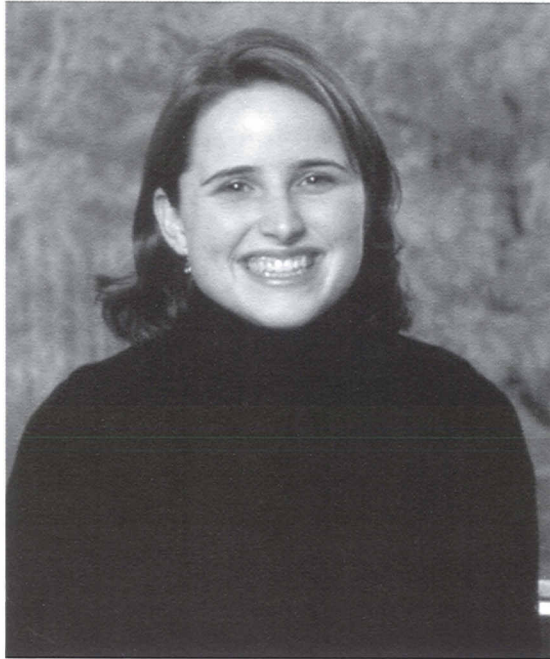
It has truly been a good year for your Law School. We have worked together, planned together, and shared meaningful discussions and good times with our friends and alumni. I want to wish every member of our extended community an excellent 2001. ♦



# STUDENT*life*

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

by Deborah J. Davidson



It turned out that studying  
the classics was, surprisingly enough,  
a *practical* preparation for law school.

## GABRIELLE BINA ('02)

START TO INQUIRE about second-year law student Gabrielle Bina's academic achievements and you get more achievements, all described in a modest, matter-of-fact manner. A recipient of two of UW Law's most prestigious merit-based scholarships, the George Young and the Rath, Gabrielle has already made her mark in the Law School after just one year.

Accomplishment began early in the Bina household. A lifelong Madisonian, Gabrielle credits her mother, a high school counselor, and father, a social studies teacher, with encouraging all four Bina children to excel. After exhausting the academic possibilities at Madison East High in three years, Gabrielle decided to follow in the footsteps of two older siblings and attend Beloit College. A Presidential Scholar and National Merit finalist, she majored in

Classical Philology—Greek and Latin language and literature. An obvious question was, "Why?" The answer was typical for this motivated twenty-one-year-old: "I wanted to prove to myself that I could do it. And my parents told me, 'Study what you're passionate about; there'll be time to be practical later.'" There was no doubt Gabrielle could do it; she was valedictorian of her college class. She grew to be passionate about the classics, which on a scale of one to ten for "practical" majors, was probably—at most—a two.

Which led, of course, to graduate school and its potential practical applications. Discussions with professors convinced Gabrielle that while a life among the classics would be intellectually rich, it would take ten years to get her Ph.D., with no guarantee of a job. Enter Law School. According to Gabrielle, it turned out that studying the classics was, surprisingly enough, *practical* preparation for law school: "I have found that studying law is very similar to what I did in college. For example, analyzing a contract and deciding which terms are controlling is very similar to how I looked at technical words and phrases in Greek. Except I'm doing it in English, of course."

Although Madison has always been her home, and UW Law was a natural choice, Gabrielle applied—and was accepted—at what some euphemistically call a "Top Five" law school. But she turned down a full scholarship to that institution by a Great Lake, and chose Wisconsin instead. When asked what kind of law beckons, Gabrielle was quick to express an interest in litigation, sparked by her summer clerkship at Foley & Lardner, a rare opportunity for a student with just one year of law school under her belt. Having already drafted a complaint to file in federal court on behalf of a prisoner, this fast-track young woman will undoubtedly be a force to reckon with in court.



## JUAN RAMIREZ ('02)

FOUR-YEAR-OLD ISABELLA Ramirez may not know it yet, but she has a legacy of achievement in her family that goes back four generations. If her dad, second-year law student Juan Ramirez, has anything to say about it, Isabella will learn to appreciate the education and determination it takes to succeed in life.

Juan was born on the west coast of Africa in Liberia, Africa's oldest independent republic. He spent his early years there—half his life at this writing—then moved to Milwaukee, where he attended James Madison High School and was elected class president. When it was time to decide on an undergraduate college, Juan said, "A friend of mine talked me into attending a university in a strange place called Stevens Point." Not exactly a hotbed of diversity, Stevens Point afforded Juan the opportunity to become a minority peer counselor and recruiter.

When Juan was asked whether he was the first lawyer in his family, in view of his exotic background, his answer reminded us that we did not exactly invent the legal system here: "I always had visions of being a lawyer. We have several in my family, although to my knowledge none who are practicing in the United States. The highest-ranking lawyer in my family was my great-grandfather Anthony Barclay, who served on the Liberian Supreme Court." Several other relatives have practiced in Africa, and a cousin practices International Law in Sweden. "So you could say there were family influences," he said.

The choice to attend law school was not surprising for Juan, nor, according to him, was his choice to attend the University of Wisconsin Law School. Already a Wisconsin resident, Juan was pleased that UW was both a great school and a relative economic bargain, given the exigencies of raising a four-year-old daughter. Although Juan is finding his second year challenging, he loves being in law school. Pressed to name a favorite teacher, he joked, "The ones who gave me the best grades." But he quickly named Professors Carin Clauss and Cheryl Weston as particularly inspiring teachers.

Doubtless when Isabella is older, her dad will teach her that becoming involved in the institution is an important part of one's education, and he'll reminisce about his days as an active member of LEO (the Legal Education Opportunities organiza-



**"Higher education has been a constant theme in my family, and hopefully I'll pass those values on to my daughter."**

tion), Moot Court, BLSA (Black Law Students Association), the Law School diversity committee, and the Wisconsin International Law Journal. Academically, Juan is currently focused on Immigration Law, "a topic I am particularly interested in, given my background."

Although Isabella will never know those long-ago relatives back in Africa, it is easy to see that their memory will remain alive through Juan's expressions of gratitude: "I will never live up to what some of my relatives have accomplished professionally. But I am eternally grateful for my family's insistence that I continue to strive. Higher education has been a constant theme in my family, and hopefully I'll pass those values on to my daughter." Indeed, a more enduring legacy would be hard to come by.





BOB RASHID

### KELLY COTTER ('02)

IT IS OFTEN SAID THAT LAW SCHOOL changes a person. But what if a person has already had a life-altering experience when she attends law school? Second-year law student Kelly Cotter could offer some insight into this weighty question. Ever since she was diagnosed with leukemia at age 11, Kelly has led a life far different from what she or her parents might ever have imagined.

It was April 1988, and a fatigued and pale Kelly was admitted to the hospital. The diagnosis was acute lymphocytic leukemia, and although it was scary, children in her position have a 70% chance of survival—odds the family believed to be very favorable. Chemotherapy went well for a few months, with hair loss the most difficult side effect, but in August 1988, Kelly suffered a relapse. Now the chances were 20%, and more drastic means were called for: a bone marrow transplant, and the search for a compatible donor. Siblings make the best donors, but Kelly only had one—her brother Adam, then age eight. Eight was the magic number for Kelly, too: there are eight markers that must correspond between donor and recipient, and Adam and Kelly were a perfect match, eight for eight.

The transplant not only succeeded, but it

brought Kelly and Adam closer together. When asked on the eve of this extensive surgery whether he was scared, Adam had answered simply, "This is the best day of my life."

Two lives irrevocably changed, not to mention those of the Cotter parents, Maury and John. And how does this experience affect Kelly today? Not surprisingly, this lifelong Madison resident is intimately familiar with the culture of cancer and its treatment, and has spent many summers as a counselor at a camp for young cancer patients, as well as helping to develop a line of greeting cards targeted to survivors, and organizing a special survivor event attended by actress/ model Cindy Crawford, whose brother was a UW cancer patient. And no medium is too intimidating for Kelly: along with her mother, Maury Cotter, Kelly developed a book of stories by and about kids with cancer, entitled "Kids with Courage."

Kelly was also instrumental in creating a Web site for childhood cancer survivors, "Outlook," at [www.outlook-life.org](http://www.outlook-life.org), which was recently awarded the 2000 Excellence in Cancer Patient Education Award by the National Cancer Institute—Cancer Patient Education Network. The focus of Outlook is to address the needs of survivors of cancer and their families, giving them the tools they need to become their own advocates.

Surviving cancer is also the link to Kelly's law school career. The fact that so many people now survive cancer has created a whole new set of patient advocacy issues. According to Kelly, cancer survivors may have difficulty getting health and life insurance, and some are turned away from the military. Kelly sees a new role evolving in the legal field as an advocate for survivors, and is currently involved in Professor Meg Gaines's new project, the University of Wisconsin Patient Advocacy Center, located in the Law School Remington Center.

Kelly's future may be in Washington, D.C. In April, through the auspices of the Close-up Foundation, she is taking a group of high school-aged cancer survivors there to meet government officials, and the National Cancer Institute is interested in her many survivor projects. And she still has another year to go of law school. But whatever challenges may lie ahead, one thing is certain: while cancer certainly changed this young woman's life, she has already changed the lives of many others, and appears well-poised to continue to do so. ♦



# UW LAW STUDENT'S D.C. ANTITRUST INTERNSHIP INCLUDES CHANCE MEETING WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

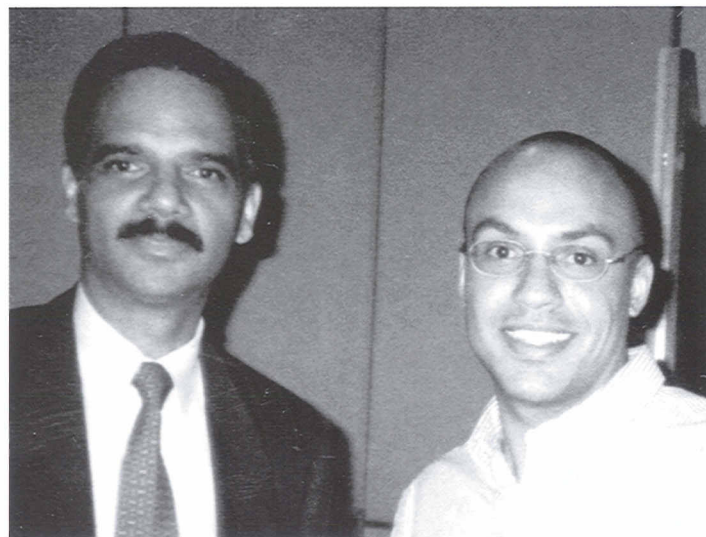
by Daniel Lindstrom ('02)

*Editor's Note: While working as a legal intern in Washington, D.C., at the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, student Dan Lindstrom had the opportunity to meet Attorney General Janet Reno informally, by a chance encounter, before meeting both her and Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder in more formal circumstances. Both are shown with him in the photos below.*

*When asked to recount both his "touch with greatness" and the substantive work he accomplished on his internship, Lindstrom replied with an informative e-mail, which we reprint here:*

I ACTUALLY MET JANET RENO three times this summer. The first time, I was at the Navy Memorial listening to a Navy Band concert when I noticed agents all around me. I began talking to one and he informed me that Janet Reno was there listening as well. We continued to talk and I found out this agent was the head of the security detail and also from Wisconsin. I informed him I was a DOJ intern and after the concert he introduced me to Attorney General Reno. We had a short conversation regarding how I liked Washington, the internship, and Law School at the University of Wisconsin. She recommended I not miss the Norman Rockwell exhibit that was in town. The other times I met her and Deputy Attorney General Holder were at organized DOJ intern events

I was working in the Civil Task Force and the Litigation 2 Sections within the Antitrust Division. The Civil Task Force handles civil non-merger investigations and cases. The Litigation 2 Section specializes in handling the growing activity of merger enforcement throughout the nation relating to unregulated industries. I worked in the Civil Task Force the first six weeks and the Litigation 2 Section the rest of the summer. It just so happened I had the opportunity to work in two different sections because the Litigation 2 section was taking a case to trial here in Madison. Since I would not add to their costs because I had my apartment and would be driving back to Wisconsin, they allowed me to accompany and work with the trial team in both D.C. and Madison. We successfully stopped the merger of Franklin Electric Co. and United Dominion Industries Limited. These companies were attempting a merger to monopolize the market of submersible turbine pumps. ♦



**UW Law student Dan Lindstrom ('02) with Attorney General Janet Reno and Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder.**



# ADMISSIONS *update*

## DREAM TEAM 2003 MEET THE LAW SCHOOL'S FIRST-YEAR CLASS

by Deborah J. Davidson

**I**F YOU EVER WORRY THAT the “younger generation” lacks motivation, focus or a commitment to higher values, perhaps the following profile of the latest entering class of UW law students will set your worries to rest. A quick tour through this remarkable group of young—and not so young—people yields a portrait of a world-class compendium of talents, interests and backgrounds. Tune in to the Class of 2003 and relax, secure in the knowledge that when this bunch tosses their graduation caps in May 2003, the breeze will undoubtedly be felt in law firms, legislatures, colleges and corporations throughout the land.

For starters, let us delve into some statistics: the first-year class is comprised of 270 individuals; there is no convenient way of categorizing them. An example of extremes: at least 47 of them—almost 20 percent—are first-generation college grads, but at least 33 of them—about 12 percent—have a parent who is a lawyer. They hail from 30 states—60 percent from Wisconsin—and Russia, Scotland, South Korea, Trinidad, Peru, and Viet Nam. They received their undergraduate education at 97 different institutions, including the University of the Philippines; 107 of them at UW system schools. Fifty-one percent are women.

But the numbers don't tell the whole story, or even the first chapter. What makes this class unique is the extraordinary diversity of experiences that each brings to the study of law. Following is a partial list of accomplishments—academic and personal—fibers that, woven together, make up the richly textured tapestry that is just one class of our University of Wisconsin law students. Where you see a number following an item, you will know that more than one student has lent his or her time to the activity.

### **VOLUNTEERS**

#### **Human Services**

Habitat for Humanity 7  
AIDS patient assistance 3  
AIDS educator  
Jesuit Volunteer Corps—legal assistant to HIV patients  
Aid to Hurricane Andrew victims  
Peace Corps volunteer  
Took care of a grandmother with Alzheimer's;  
an aunt with cancer; an ill father  
Community health worker at Youth Services Project,  
Chicago  
Hope House—aid to homeless persons  
DREAM kids mentoring program  
Teach for America  
President of Board of Directors of Madison  
Community Cooperative  
Big Brother or Sister 3  
ASPIRE volunteer—helping minority kids get  
to college  
Marketing communications assistant for American  
Cancer Society  
Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) 2  
Wisconsin Harvest—deliver surplus food from  
restaurants to homeless shelters and food pantries  
Crisis nursery worker  
Governor's Committee for People with Disabilities  
and Wisconsin Rehabilitation Council  
Humane Society  
Planned Parenthood  
MIT Crisis Hotline  
Wisconsin DNR Purple Loosestrife Program  
Dane County Advisory Group on Statutory Rape  
America Reads  
Founded Key Vision—providing art, music and  
drama for kids after school  
Americorps—built houses for low income families  
Domestic Abuse Intervention Services  
Counselor for abused adolescent girls  
Raised money for bone marrow transplant for  
family friend



## Political

State of California  
Democratic Central  
Committee  
Congressional Intern 10;  
includes interns for Herb  
Kohl, Russ Feingold (2),  
John Sharpless, Jerry  
Klecza, and State Senate  
Minority leader  
White House intern with  
Al Gore  
ACLU intern 2  
Wisconsin Assembly Page 2  
Volunteer coordinator for  
mayoral campaign

## Eclectic

Scientific research  
expedition to  
Yellowstone National  
Park  
Intern at Jefferson County  
DA office 2  
Intern with Dane County  
sheriff's office  
Tennis coach for ages 6-14

## PROFESSIONS

### Arts & Communications

Professional actors 3; 2  
started theater companies  
Broadcast journalist  
Sports columnist  
Newspaper reporter—  
first place Wisconsin  
Newspaper Association  
award  
Business manager  
for radio station  
Account executive for  
ad agency  
Translator for large  
corporation

## Education

High school English teacher  
Ph.D. in History; taught at  
Williams, Columbia,  
Notre Dame and  
University of Chicago  
Substitute teacher 2  
Professor of Nursing—  
UW-Madison  
5<sup>th</sup> grade Hebrew teacher  
Chicago Public Schools  
teacher

Teacher of paralegals and  
LSAT prep course  
Teacher in Milwaukee  
Public Schools  
High school Latin teacher

## Science and Technology

EKG technician  
Physical therapist  
Technical marketing  
specialist at DuPont  
Medical secretary  
Hardware design engineer  
Design engineer for  
technology group—  
designed medical and  
automotive equipment  
Computer programmer  
for Hughes Aircraft

## Business

Tanning salon manager  
Claims analyst for  
insurance company  
Holder of 2 securities  
licenses  
Customer service  
representative for  
insurance company  
Co-founded an Alaskan  
real estate development  
corporation  
Co-owner of a seal-coating  
company  
Mutual funds specialist  
Co-owner of a  
Montana ranch  
Owner of consulting and  
accounting business  
Mutual fund representative  
Project manager at IBM  
Investment manager for  
trust company  
Human resources  
specialist

## Government

Assistant to Nicaraguan  
embassy at the Vatican  
Wausau and Madison  
police officer  
Worked at Brookings  
Institution  
State legislator  
Legislative editor for  
Wisconsin Legislative  
Reference Bureau

Mediator in District  
Attorney's office  
City councilman  
Probation/parole officer  
Wisconsin Works (W-2)  
Project Coordinator  
City of Madison alderman  
Consumer specialist at  
Department of Justice

## Eclectic

Greenskeeper at a golf club  
Worked at golf pro shop  
Bowling lanes attendant  
Missionary  
Navy diver  
Full-time taxi driver while  
obtaining UW degree  
Milwaukee County  
Zoo employee

## Athletics

Men's rowing team—  
captain and MVP  
Captain of UW varsity  
cheerleading squad  
Hockey coach  
Lacrosse team  
Tennis, cross country  
and track  
UW dance team 2; 1 captain  
Varsity soccer captain  
Varsity swim team 2;  
1 captain  
Track and field 2  
Varsity soccer 3  
Varsity football and HS  
Football coach  
Football and track & field  
UW soccer team  
Varsity softball,  
starting pitcher  
Ballroom dance team  
Rugby team  
Varsity crew and  
representative to NCAA  
Student Athletic  
Advisory Board  
Woman on men's  
tennis team  
Yale women's crew  
Soccer and rugby  
Soccer and softball  
Harvard varsity football  
St. Norbert varsity  
rowing crew  
Hockey team 2

Northwestern University  
cheerleader  
University of Minnesota  
baseball and played for  
Anaheim Angels '96-'98  
University of Chicago  
basketball and track  
& field  
Beloit cross country  
and track  
Cross country, Milwaukee  
School of Engineering

## COLLEGE SERVICE

### Writing

Executive editor of  
"Yale's Insider's Guide  
to the Colleges"  
*Badger Herald* 3  
*Daily Cardinal*  
Managing editor of  
*Daily Princetonian*  
Writer for *Daily  
Californian*  
(UC Berkeley)  
Weekly column in Grinnell  
College paper,  
*Scarlet and Black*  
Assistant Editor of  
*Canadian Review of  
Comparative Literature*  
Writing Fellow for UW  
Madison—helping  
others write  
Wesleyan Writing Workshop

### Student Government

Lawrence University Senior  
Class President  
Student faculty judiciary  
board  
UW student government-  
negotiator for student  
wages  
President of Asian  
Undergraduate Student  
Association  
(UW-Madison)  
Chair of UW-Madison  
Homecoming Committee  
Vice-president of student  
government  
Speaker of the Senate in  
student government  
Associated Students of  
Madison (ASM) Diversity  
Committee co-chair



Lobbying intern for ASM  
(UW Madison)  
Peer mentor  
Sexual Assault/Relationship  
Violence Committee  
President of Beloit College  
Senior Class  
Speaker of Student Senate  
and President of UW  
Madison Student  
Government  
2 Co-presidents of Wunk  
Sheek—Native American  
student organization  
Campus Activity Director—  
Increased attendance at  
campus activities over  
50% from previous year

## Honors

Golden Key honor society  
15; 1 president  
Phi Beta Kappa 9  
Academic All-American 3

## Legal

Intern to Chief Justice of  
Michigan Supreme Court  
Mock trial “outstanding  
attorney” award 2  
Captain of mock trial team  
President of Pre-law Society  
Intern for London  
solicitors’ firm  
Public Defender intern 2

## Eclectic

UW-Madison marching band  
Citadel grad—instructed  
cadets on sexual  
harassment  
College year in Nepal  
Directed university  
theater company  
Badger Buddy—assisted  
UW-Madison freshmen  
On genetics team  
that discovered  
anti-fungal compounds  
President of Students for  
Social Responsibility  
Organizer of Toni Morrison  
Nobel celebration  
Advisor to the Class of 2001  
of Williams College  
InterVarsity Christian  
Fellowship

President of Model  
United Nations  
Research project on “Effects  
of Volcanic Explosion on  
Global CO<sub>2</sub> Observation”

## HOBBIES

Vibraphonist  
Built human-powered  
helicopter  
Swing band—performer  
and manager  
Plays the accordion  
Tennis instructor  
Irish dancer—danced  
in Ireland  
Captain of debate team  
Worked on an  
archaeological dig  
String trio “The Sushi  
Group”  
“Shades,” an *a cappella*  
singing group  
Cleans ancient calcified  
bones at UW Dinosaur  
lab  
Bass guitarist for rock band  
Organist and singer for  
“Organic Soup Funk”  
“Kusika”—African dance  
and drum group  
Renovated two 200-year-old  
houses and received  
award  
Guitarist for “Spacemaker”  
Ski instructor at Taos

## ACADEMIC

B.S.N. at Johns Hopkins  
M.S. in Biochemistry  
M.B.A. 2  
M.A. in Accounting  
M.S. in Applied Economics  
M.S. in Merchandising  
M.A. in Education  
M.S. in Educational Policy  
Studies and Ph.D.  
in Educational  
Administration  
M.A. in Latin American  
Studies  
M.A. in Classics  
M.S.W. 2  
M.A. in Biology  
M.A. in History  
M.A. in Political Science and  
Masters of Public

Administration  
M.A. in English  
M.A. in International  
Relations  
Master of Studies, Oxford,  
England  
M.A. in Comparative  
Literature  
M.A. at College of William  
and Mary  
M.D. at Medical College  
of Wisconsin  
Ph.D. in Political Science  
at Michigan State  
Ph.D. in History ♦



# ALUMNI *activities*

## REUNION 2000

*More than two hundred* UW Law alumni turned out for Reunion 2000, on September 8 and 9 at the Law School. Reunions were held for ten classes whose graduation years are multiples of five, starting with 1995 and ending with the fiftieth-year reunion for the Class of 1950.

The weather cooperated (warm and sunny) and so did the Badgers, by beating Oregon, 27-23, in a dramatic victory that was sealed with less than 30 seconds on the clock. Law School alums who attended expressed particular delight that their seats afforded a spectacular view of most key plays.

A reception for all reunion classes on Friday night and a pre-game barbecue on Saturday were augmented by individual class parties, arranged by reunion chairpersons. Many thanks to the following chairpeople and their committees for their hard work in making Reunion 2000 a resounding success: Class of 1950: Joe Melli and Gerry Kahn; Class of 1955: Larry Hammond, Tony Brewster, Bernie Kubale and Gordon Rice; Class of 1960: Arlen Christenson and Bronson LaFollette; Class of 1970: Kevin Lyons; Class of 1975: John Walsh and Marie Stanton; Class of 1980: Peter Hans; Class of 1985: Tom Johnson; Class of 1990: Heidi Gorovitz Robertson, Tricia Riley, and Stanley Stallworth; and Class of 1995: Sue Provenzano and Tianne Bataille.

The following classes will hold reunions this fall, on September 7 and 8, 2001, when the Badgers play Fresno State: UW Law Classes of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, and 1996. If you would like to help in planning your class's reunion, please contact Reunion Coordinator Deborah Davidson at 608-263-8823, or e-mail [dj davidson@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:dj davidson@facstaff.wisc.edu).



# UW ALUM'S TEACHING ADVENTURE IN LATVIA INCLUDES MOOT COURT TRIUMPH

*Helping a Former Communist Country's  
Transition to Democracy*

by John Cooney ('96)

*Editor's Note: When word reached the Law School of alumnus John Cooney's trail-blazing work helping a Latvian law school and its talented students in their transition from Communism to democracy, he was invited to share his experiences with readers of the Gargoyle. Following is his first-person account of his years spent teaching in Riga, Latvia, and the drama of his "underdog" moot court team's victory in an all-European competition.*

*Cooney has now returned to the U.S., where he lives in Arlington, Virginia, and works for the State Department as a Foreign Service Officer. In March 2001, he will begin a two-year assignment in Sofia, Bulgaria.*

SOON AFTER GRADUATING from law school in 1996, I received a most unusual job offer. The Civic Education Project, an organization that sends lawyers, economists, and political scientists to teach at universities in Central and Eastern Europe asked me to take a lecturing position in Riga, Latvia. Intrigued by the opportunity to live abroad, I eagerly accepted.

Latvia, set between its fellow Baltic States, Estonia and Lithuania, is roughly the size of West Virginia and has 2.7 million inhabitants. Few nations have suffered more in the 20th century. Latvia declared its independence in 1918, but its freedom was short-lived. In 1939, it was placed under the "sphere of influence" of its neighbor to the east, the Soviet Union, as part of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. Soon thereafter, the Latvian government was replaced by a Soviet puppet government that called for its annexation by the USSR. In 1941, the Soviet terror was replaced by Nazi atrocities, as Germany reneged on the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact and invaded the Soviet Union, plunging through the Baltic States on its drive towards Moscow. The circle of oppression was complete when the Soviets "liberated" Latvia from the Nazis in 1945. In the early years after the war, 200,000 Latvians were deported

or killed and Latvia ceased to exist as a free nation for nearly 50 years.

I arrived in Latvia in 1996, only five years after the country had regained its independence. Externally, the country had quickly shed the trappings of its Soviet past. The statues of the Soviet heroes were long gone, streets formerly named for Lenin had been renamed, and one was as likely to see a BMW as a Lada. The superficial changes, however, could not hide the difficulties that the new nation faced in making the sudden transition to democracy and capitalism after 50 years of Communist rule. Everything was new; the future was no longer certain.

The revolutionary changes shook the country at all levels, and were nowhere more evident than at the University of Latvia. There, almost every class offered by the law faculty in 1996 had, before the fall of Communism, either not existed (for example International Human Rights Law) or been radically different (most obviously, Property Law). As a result, the faculty, whose average age was 60, meaning that most had been trained in the Soviet era, struggled to keep pace with the evolving curriculum. While they were certainly capable scholars, they were facing an awesome challenge.

I was asked to serve on a faculty committee to



help formulate a plan for the future of reform, a task that often seemed overwhelming. Designing a curriculum that encompasses the elements of a western legal system was not something that I covered in studying for my bar exam. Fortunately for me, throughout my time in Latvia I was able to seek the guidance of University of Wisconsin Professor Zig Zile. Professor Zile was born in Latvia and he remains a very important voice in the Latvian legal community.

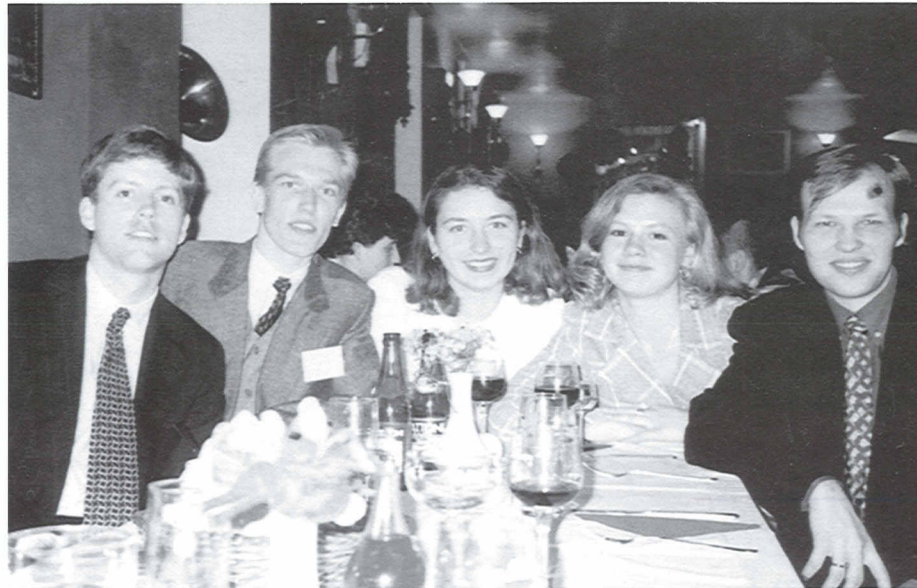
In addition to the committee work, in my first year I taught Comparative Constitutional Law to 25 students whose ages ranged from 18 to 21, as law degrees are earned at the University level in Latvia. They were bright, enthusiastic, and remarkably diligent. The students carried a crippling course load, averaging 8-10 classes a semester. Beyond that, most worked outside of school, often in the positions of tremendous responsibility available to the young and well-educated in transition societies. I excused one student from an exam, for example, because he had to brief Latvia's Prime Minister on a particular legal issue. They were the best minds at Latvia's leading university and would be the future leaders of the country. I was well aware of the responsibility I had in educating them.

After my first year, I realized that I was in no hurry to leave the country. I loved my job. Moreover, I was living in a classic European city, my apartment was five blocks from the cobblestone streets and the well-preserved 17th century architecture of Riga's Old Town, I was witness to the historic changes occurring in post-communist societies throughout Central and Eastern Europe, and I even had the opportunity to assist in the transformation of the University of Latvia. By extending my stay, and by remaining on the faculty committee, I would be able to help with two programs intended to modernize the curriculum: the creation of a legal writing course, and the further development of the University's fledgling moot court team.

In my opinion, Legal Writing and Advanced Legal Writing are two of the most valuable classes offered at the University of Wisconsin. I was disappointed that the University of Latvia did not offer comparable classes. Therefore, after I decided to stay in Latvia for a second year, I approached the faculty with the idea for a legal writing class. They agreed to schedule it and, when I offered it for the first time in the fall of 1997, students responded enthusiastically. In

subsequent semesters, I would be forced to hold a lottery to reduce the class to a reasonable size.

Teaching the course, however, was only half the task. My stay in Latvia would not be indefinite, and I wanted to ensure that the class would continue after my departure. Initially, the faculty questioned the long term viability of the class. Fortunately, time was on my side. Latvia was becoming less a temporary residence and more a home. What was initially one extra year stretched into two and finally three.



**UW Law alumnus John Cooney, '96, left, with four of his Latvian law students.**

Gradually the faculty warmed to the idea of legal writing, in large part because of the help I received from several outside sources. The EuroFaculty, an educational organization founded by the Council of Baltic Sea States, provided me with the funding to hire a Latvian lawyer to help develop a class well suited to the particular needs of Latvian students. The Northwestern School of Law of Lewis and Clark College sent the director of its legal writing program to Latvia as part of a working relationship with the University, and, ultimately, he agreed to write a legal writing textbook for Latvian students. One of the Justices of the Latvian Constitutional Court even took an interest in the project and actively supported the class. As a result, when I finally left the University in the spring of 2000, the faculty had tentatively agreed to continue the class with a long-term goal of making Legal Writing a permanent part of the students' schedule.

In 1998, I also had the good fortune of coaching my first moot court team. At the time, the University



only participated in one moot court competition. Because of this inactivity, moot courts were little known to faculty or students. Thus, I decided to take the team to a high-profile competition that the University had never entered, the Central and East European Moot Court Competition in Prague. The competition is associated with Cambridge University and usually draws 20-25 teams from universities throughout Central and Eastern Europe. Our team finished seventh overall, but their written submission received the highest scores in the competition.

The next year, I took the team to the same competition, this time in Krakow. From the beginning, the team's talent was evident. I was fairly demanding, and their performance led me, at times, to forget that they were but 19 or 20 years old and speaking



Riga, Latvia: A view of the Old Town.

a language (English) that was not their own. Thankfully, they were no less exceptional as people than they were as students, and any possibility of mutiny was averted. Not surprisingly, or, at least, not surprisingly to me, they cruised through the early rounds, qualifying for the semi-finals and then the finals.

The finals were to be held in front of a panel of judges comprising leading European lawyers and academics. The chief judge was Lord Slynn of Hedley, a British Law Lord and the former Solicitor General to the European Court of Justice. Latvia's opponent in the finals was a team from Russia. Coaches and students from universities across Europe filled the courtroom. Hidden in back, behind EU lawyers, behind the Cambridge professors, the Czech coaches and the Kazak students, I sat anxiously waiting for the proceedings to begin.

I had known the young men and women on the Latvian team since their first days at the University. All had been my students in multiple courses. I had watched them develop as lawyers, and I knew the sacrifices they had made to participate in this competition. They had spent countless hours preparing despite the fact that the University gave them no credit for their efforts. The subject of this competition was European Union Law; no one on my team had yet studied the subject. So it was with a mixture of pride and amazement that I watched each student walk to the podium and deliver a thoughtful and persuasive response to extremely challenging questions of law. Even Lord Slynn, whose perspicacity had been most recently displayed in his decision in the Pinochet case in the UK, was unable to rattle them.

When both sides had made their arguments, the judges left to determine the winner. The winning team was to receive a one-week trip to Cambridge. When, at last, the judges returned, I focused my camera on the team, catching them just as the smiles broke out on their faces and capturing, in a photograph, one of my most cherished memories of my time in Latvia: our team had won first place.

After that victory, I coached one final moot court team in 2000. Once again, the team's performance was outstanding, and we finished third in the Central and East Europe Moot Court Competition. More importantly, moot courts had become an integral part of the University of Latvia law curriculum. In the fall of 1999, the university built a moot court room and hosted the first-ever competition for Latvian universities. The faculty also announced this spring that it has allocated \$18,000 for the moot court program for the next school year.

In May of 2000, I left Riga after four years. During those years, I had the privilege of working with talented students, teaching them and learning from them. I watched with pride as they won a prestigious moot court competition, excelled in international student conferences, and received scholarships to foreign universities. I was also given the opportunity to help in the transformation of the University as it emerges from its years of Communist slumber. In years to come, I will read about the leaders of a new and thriving Latvia and remember them as the extraordinary young people whom I once was honored to teach. ♦



# FOCUS *on the faculty*

PROFESSOR JANE SCHACTER RETURNS TO WISCONSIN

## JANE SCHACTER

JANE SCHACTER IS NO STRANGER to members of the UW Law School Community: she has taught at Wisconsin since 1991. For the last two years, however, she has been in Ann Arbor, teaching at the University of Michigan Law School. When she made the decision to return to Wisconsin, cheers went up from multiple constituencies in Madison, where her teaching, scholarship and service to the Law School and legal education in general have won widespread respect.

Professor Schacter is a 1984 graduate of Harvard Law School, where she was Articles Editor of the *Harvard Women's Law Journal*. After earning her law degree, she clerked for Judge Raymond J. Pettine at the United States District Court in Providence, Rhode Island; was a litigation associate at Hill & Barlow in Boston; and served as assistant attorney general in Massachusetts.

Professor Schacter teaches in the areas of Constitutional Law, Legislation, Sexual Orientation and the Law, and Civil Procedure. In 1998, she was awarded the University of Wisconsin-Madison Chancellor's Award for Distinguished Teaching, and in 1996, she received the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association's Teacher of the Year Award.

Professor Schacter's research explores problems of legal interpretation, as well as debates about sexuality and law, with an emphasis in both areas on questions of democratic theory. She was recently named the Law School's first Charles F. Luce Research Fellow.

### Coming Home to Madison

"I'm thrilled to be back," she smiles. "When I left, it was a very difficult decision—I had always been really happy here, but I decided to pursue a new opportunity. Before long, though, I felt a strong pull back. There is so much that is wonderfully distinctive about this place: a STRONG intellectual rigor



Professor Jane Schacter



**‘This is a unique place.  
It has wonderful people—  
faculty, staff and students.  
It’s a source of great happiness  
to me that I can be part of it.’**

with a deeply interdisciplinary character, but at the same time a real interest in how law operates on the ground. It’s an unusual combination.”

Professor Schacter stresses the importance of the UW Law School’s faculty. “For me, there are so many terrific colleagues—I have a great respect for all of them. I just decided that this was really home for me, in both the professional and the personal sense. This is a unique place. It has wonderful people—faculty, staff and students. It’s a source of great happiness to me that I can be part of it.”

Another benefit of this school, she says, is its location in the state’s capital city: “For me, because I teach legislative process, I appreciate the proximity to the state legislature—it enhances my classes, as well as my research.

“Also, I missed Madison. I missed the lakes, the community, and the capital: this city is both a college town and something broader—it has more than just the university. Madison itself has a wonderful tradition—such a strong sense of community.”

### **Current Projects**

In addition to her teaching, Professor Schacter is working on two major research projects, and she responds readily when invited to discuss them.

“I am collaborating with [UW Law Professor] Victoria Nourse on a project in which we are interviewing congressional staff to get a sense of their perceptions of statutory interpretation—of what happens to laws they write when they get to the courts. There is a real gap in the literature on this point. We teamed up to try to address it.”

A second project stems from her interest in dem-

ocratic theory. “I will be working on a critique of the idea of political accountability, which is at the heart of so much of American public law. Here, I mean the notion that the legislature should be preferred to the courts for certain functions because of their political accountability. I’m trying to shed some critical light on the question of how much political accountability actually exists and how much we should be basing our thinking about public institutions on that assumption.”

### **Engaged Students**

After returning from this Fall’s maternity leave, Professor Schacter will teach two courses in Spring semester: Constitutional Law II and her seminar on Sexual Orientation and the Law. In time, she will also teach both Civil Procedure and Legislation.

“I’ve always loved the students here, so I’m really looking forward to getting back into the classroom. The students here are excellent and are an important part of the culture of this place. In my experience, they have been engaged, hard working and open to a broad perspective on the law.”

Looking back on the conclusions she has drawn from her recent absence from Madison, Professor Schacter sums up the experience in a simple sentence: “You don’t know what home is until you’ve left it.” ♦



## THOMAS MITCHELL, JULIET BRODIE JOIN LAW FACULTY

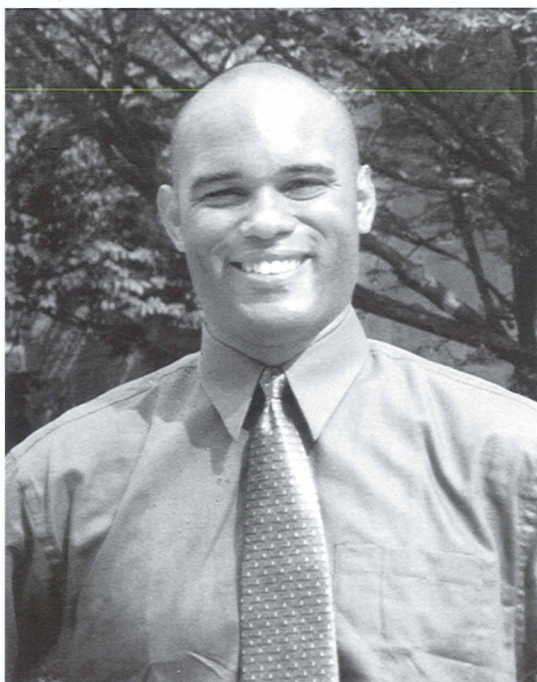
### THOMAS MITCHELL

THOMAS MITCHELL JOINED THE UW Law School faculty this Fall as an assistant professor, specializing in real estate law, remedies, and rural land tenure issues. Professor Mitchell earned his B.A. in English at Amherst College and his J.D. at Howard University School of Law. He worked as an attorney for the law firm of Covington & Burling in Washington, D.C., and served as judicial clerk for the Hon. Emmet G. Sullivan, who sits on the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Thomas Mitchell first joined the Law School community in 1996, as a William H. Hastie Fellow, completing his LL.M. degree in December 1999, with a thesis titled *From Reconstruction to Deconstruction: Undermining Black Landownership, Political Independence and Community Through Partition Sales of Tenancies in Common*. This study, published in article form in this Winter's issue of the *Northwestern University Law Review* (Vol. 95, No. 2), underscores Professor Mitchell's research interests in land tenure issues in rural communities.

Professor Mitchell has gained hands-on experience in the land tenure field through his work as director of the four-year-old Summer Law Extern Program, a joint program of the Law School and the UW Land Tenure Center, which he has helped to build over the past three years. Through this program, law students spend summers working throughout rural America in communities whose lack of access to legal services has placed their land ownership at risk. The project has now expanded to six sites around the country, including a site in eastern Kentucky (in Appalachia); a site in North Carolina with a public interest law firm that primarily serves black farmers and landowners; a site in New Mexico where the student extern works with the Navajo Indian Nation; and two sites along the Texas-Mexico border with organizations that serve Mexican-American clients living in informal settlements. (See the article that appeared in *Wisconsin Week* on March 1, 2000 at <http://lwcweb.ltc.wisc.edu/nap/napnews.html>), reprinted in this issue on page 35.

A related project of Professor Mitchell's made headlines when a grant proposal that he co-wrote



**Assistant Professor Thomas Mitchell**

with four other professors and a graduate student in other departments at UW and Tuskegee University received a \$3.5 million allocation from the USDA in January 2000 for funding a "Center for Minority Land and Community Security," to be co-directed by the Land Tenure Center and Tuskegee University. Professor Mitchell wrote the section of the grant creating legal education programs for minority communities that have lost substantial amounts of land. "Often," he says, "these communities become victims of legal processes they do not comprehend." The program will train nearly 40 community-based paralegals within under-served rural, African-American, Hispanic-American and Native-American communities.

Professor Mitchell's land tenure interests have also taken him beyond U.S. borders. In 1997, he traveled to South Africa to conduct research on the restitution of land rights in post-apartheid South Africa. Further, he spent several weeks in Zimbabwe and South Africa in the Spring of 2000 as part of a team assembled by the Land Tenure Center and the University of Zimbabwe that is studying alternative models of land reform in southern Africa. ♦





Clinical Assistant Professor Juliet Brodie

## JULIET BRODIE

JULIET BRODIE IS THE NEWEST member of the Law School's clinical faculty. She began her work here this Fall, as a clinical assistant professor with the Frank J. Remington Center.

Professor Brodie is a 1991 graduate of Harvard Law School, where she earned her degree *magna cum laude*. Following law school, she was a litigation associate at Hill & Barlow, a Boston law firm. She moved to Madison in 1992, working in the areas of disability rights and child abuse prevention and prosecution. She returned to litigation in 1995 as a Wisconsin assistant attorney general, prosecuting health care (Medicaid) fraud.

In 1998, Professor Brodie joined the clinical faculty of the University of Michigan Law School, where she established a community-based poverty-law clinic. She returned to Madison this summer, and has been named co-director (with Deb Reilly) of the

Remington Center's Neighborhood Law Project (NLP), a two-semester community lawyering clinical program with offices in three low-income Madison neighborhoods. The Project provides legal information and representation in a range of areas to neighborhood residents, examining ways that law and lawyers can improve public safety and the quality of life in challenged communities.

Professor Brodie's interest in community lawyering was a major factor in her decision to accept a position at the Remington Center. She explains, "With its tradition of exploring the law in action, the UW law school is the perfect environment for practicing so-called 'community lawyering,' a kind of law practice that emphasizes client context — the social, economic, and personal environments in which law affects clients' lives. With its emphasis on serving under-represented and challenged communities, the NLP is also an expression of the UW's long history in public service."

Expanding on the concept of community lawyering, Professor Brodie adds: "Community lawyering is analogous to community policing, which the UW's Herman Goldstein pioneered. Community policing calls upon the police to look at factors broader than a single incident, where they just go in after the fact, when they get a call of social breakdown. Similarly, community lawyering explores the broader context: not just a single incident of, say, a threat of eviction for nonpayment of rent. What's going on for the family who's facing an eviction? Can people knowledgeable about the law assist? We look at the client's overall financial situation, exploring ways we might assist them in meeting their legal obligations. We can facilitate conversations with the landlord to establish payment plans, or brainstorm other creative solutions."

She adds, "As one of the few law schools in the country that is exploring community lawyering, the UW is on the cutting edge."

When asked how she started along this career path, Professor Brodie replies without hesitation: "From the moment I entered law school, my intent has been to practice public interest law, poverty law, and to work for social justice—and to be creative about the role law and lawyers can play in what I see as America's most persistent social challenge: economic injustice and its dramatic correlation with racial injustice." ♦



# IF I HAD KEPT A DIARY ABOUT COPYRIGHT LAW ...

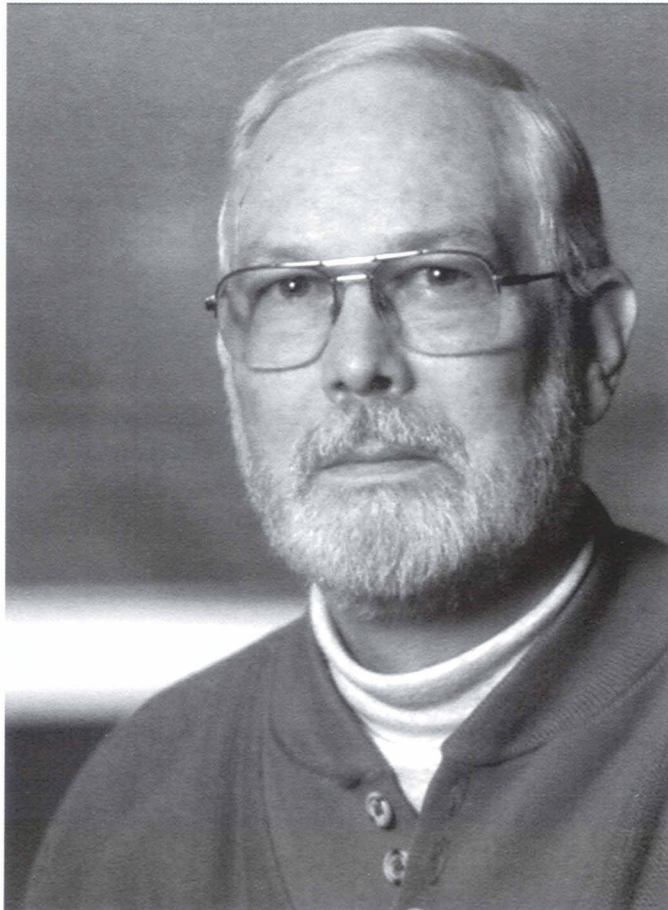
by John Kidwell

Editor's Note: John Kidwell is the Law School's Kathleen M. & George I. Haight Professor of Law. He has been a member of the faculty since 1972, and has received awards for excellence in teaching.

Professor Kidwell regularly teaches courses in the growing field of Intellectual Property Law. In view of the current prevalent interest in this subject, the *Gargoyle* asked him if he would write an article about his field. Applying his customary creativity and humor, he chose to fulfill this request by writing a "copyright law diary"—*ex post facto*.

**I** SHOULD SAY RIGHT AWAY that I didn't keep a diary of my thoughts about copyright law over the last thirty years. I wish I had (as I wish I had kept up with my piano lessons). But IF I HAD kept a diary, it might have included the following entries. Forecasts, by the way, are much easier to make in hindsight. As Samuel Goldwyn is reputed to have said, "The problem with predictions is that they are about the future." I have restrained my impulse to present myself as prescient, even though that would have been one of the principal advantages of writing a diary years after the fact. Instead, my contemporary annotations are in italics.

**March 1972**—I recently returned to Denver, and Dawson, Nagel, Sherman & Howard, from an interview for a faculty position at the University of Wisconsin Law School in Madison (-21 F on the day of my visit). My contact at UW had forgotten to tell me I was to make a substantive presentation to the faculty. I grabbed my file of notes for the computer software license I have been working on, and talked about legal protection for computer software. The consensus I detect among those who have speculated on this question in the law reviews is that software is probably not patentable, given the "mental steps" doctrine combined with the practical problems involved in writing claims and doing searches. *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63 (1972) denied a patent in a software case in a fashion that suggests



Professor John Kidwell

BOB RASHID



that software could be patentable only if Congress expressly so directs. *[Turned out the consensus was wrong on this one. See Diamond v. Diehr, 450 U.S. 175 (1981) and its progeny.]* Most suggest that copyright probably won't work either, at least for now. The programs themselves are illegible in the form in which they are stored and utilized, and may be too much like functional machine parts to come within copyrightable subject matter. *[As we'll see, wrong again.]* To protect the capital invested in software the smart money suggests utilization of (1) the law of trade secrets (2) combined with the ability to control physical access to the storage media. If commercially valuable software were ever to become readily transportable, of course, everything would be different. But for now, and for quite a few years into the future, computer software and data will reside on punched cards and great reels of magnetic tape. Computers will occupy air-conditioned rooms presided over by technicians in white coats. Physical security combined with trade-secret-related covenants signed by licensees and employees seems the way to go to protect the capital invested in programs and data. *[Steve Jobs developed the Apple II which went on the market in 1977. Commodore and Radio Shack sold home computers that same year. IBM marketed its first PC in 1981. Enough*

**February 1973**—This semester I am teaching the Law School's survey course on intellectual property law. Stedman has taught this in the past. He is a wonderful fellow—extremely knowledgeable and comparably modest, but nearing retirement. He has recently modernized the name of the course—from "Patent and Copyright Law" to "Protection of Intellectual Property." I think if you had said "intellectual property law" to someone just a few years ago, they would not have known what you were talking about. Many schools don't have any courses in patents, copyrights, and trademarks (which collectively comprise intellectual property law) and those that do, like the UW, offer just one survey course. A very few offer a graduate program in the area. The patent bar is relatively small, and most learn the subject on the job. Very few people could ever expect to make copyright law a substantial part of their practice. Trademark law is a bit more commercially significant, but I have the sense that professionally it is seen as an adjunct to a patent law practice. John Stedman has suggested that one of the nice things about teaching patents and copyrights is that there will always be a steady, but reliably small, number of students interested in the course. Patents and copyrights seem to be to the law school curriculum what archery is to the world

SOMEONE ASKED ME YESTERDAY TO NAME THE  
FIVE MOST UNFORTUNATE DECISIONS IN THE HISTORY  
OF COPYRIGHT LAW ... [T]ODAY, IN THE PRIVACY OF THIS DIARY,  
I AM GOING TO START SUCH A LIST.

*said. A search on the entry "personal computer" on my Britannica 2000 CD yielded 6298 hits.]*

I think the presentation went pretty well. The only person in the room who seemed to know very much about the subject of my talk was a kindly, soft-spoken, and I think very smart, older member of the faculty. I think his name was John Stedman; he didn't say very much, but I think he could have. *[It turns out I got the job—on the basis of a presentation grounded in predictions most of which were incorrect; I was right about John Stedman, though.]*

of sports. *[Wrong again! The Law School presently offers: 1) Patent Law; 2) Copyright Law; 3) Trademarks; 4) Unfair Trade Practices; 5) Advanced Topics in Intellectual Property Law; 6) Law, Science and Biotechnology; 7) Internet/Cyber Law; and 8) Patent Prosecution (new in 2000-2001). A course in International Intellectual Property Law is in development. There is an active student organization comprised of those interested in IP. Two of our students, Scott Baum and Wendy Seffrood, won the national IP moot court competition held*



*in Washington, D.C. in the spring of 2000.]*

**November 1976**—Finally! The Omnibus Copyright Revision Bill, studies for which were begun in 1955, has finally been passed. The 1909 Act had become a leaky and unreliable vessel. I admit that I have some of the feelings which have been ascribed to my colleague Bob Skilton (one of the nation's experts on the Uniform Sales Act) when the Uniform Commercial Code was finally adopted: he allegedly said, "Yes, it is true. The Uniform Sales Act was a jungle. But it was MY jungle!"

Surely we will now have some years of respite from the need to revise the statute. There are some unanswered questions, especially about how the statute will deal with software, but most believe that the new statute will be quite adequate for the foreseeable future. *[Need I say it? Wrong again. The statute has been amended at least thirty times since the major 1976 revision!!]*

**October 1977**—Someone asked me yesterday to name the five most unfortunate decisions in the history of copyright law. Such lists are fun, but dangerous; a person can make a public fool of himself in the blink of an eye. I'm not sure I would be willing to venture this enumeration in public, but, for today, in the privacy of this diary, I am going to start such a list, along with my reasons for including the particular case; I will make additions to the list as time goes on. I might also say that by *unfortunate* I do not, *in every case*, mean that the case reflects an ignorance of the principles which should have controlled the decision; some cases are included because they are pernicious in effect, though not entirely unreasonable as a matter of analysis. So in order to be eligible a case needs to be significant, in terms of the respect paid it by subsequent courts, as well as being at least misguided, if not wrongheaded. There are lots of merely stupid copyright decisions which aren't eligible for this list simply because they sank like stones after publication, and did not become, like the cases on my list, floating obstacles to future navigation.

1. *White-Smith Music Publishing v. Apollo Co.*, 209 U.S. 1 (S. Ct. 1908). This case would probably make anyone's list. The Supreme Court held that a piano roll was not a copy of the song it embodied, since to be a "copy" meant that the information

must be encoded in "intelligible notation." The result was that for 50 years sound recordings were not copyrightable, there were grave doubts about the copyrightability of computer programs, and the law invented a number of "kludges" as solutions to the problems this created in the market. The failure was not so much a failure of analysis as a failure of imagination. It is a humbling decision, in a way. A twelve-year-old today would appreciate why the Court's conception of "copy" was neither required nor desirable. It should stand as a cautionary tale as we consider cases in which we impose our own preconceptions on technologies and problems that require important reconceptualizations.

2. *Sid & Marty Krofft Television Productions, Inc. v. McDonald's Corp.*, 562 F.2d 1157 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1977). In this unfortunate decision the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit made an error, and then compounded it. McDonald's had created the McDonaldland ad campaign after it failed to negotiate a license to use the imagined world of the T.V. show H.R. Pufnstuf. In ruling against McDonald's the court first suggested that the "substantial similarity" requirement necessary to find infringement is present when a defendant has borrowed "the total concept and feel" of the plaintiff's work. Copyright law clearly allows anyone to borrow the "idea" which another has authored, so long as they do not trespass on that idea's "expression." To instruct the jury that you can borrow the idea, but not the total concept and feel, in my view, is a prescription for confusion. *[Krofft's way of explaining the test for infringement has been frequently criticized, but has been influential nevertheless.]*

To make matters worse the court created a two-part test for infringement. The first part, the so-called extrinsic test, asks whether the defendant copied the idea of the plaintiff's work; expert testimony can be used in applying this test. If the answer to this question is "yes" then one proceeds to apply the "intrinsic" test, to determine the materiality of the copying; expert testimony cannot be used in applying this second test. The court may have been paying garbled homage to ideas in Learned Hand's famous opinion in *Arnstein v. Porter*, 154 F.2d 464 (2d Cir. 1946). *[When students ask me to explain the "Krofft two-step" to them I do my best, but preface my discussion with the warning, borrowed from Professor Sax, that "explanations of nonsense are necessarily somewhat speculative."]*



*Although the two-step analysis endures, it seems that more and more courts are finding alternative formulations.]*

**January 1983**—Another bum decision. Third place on the list of unfortunate decisions goes to *Gracen v. Bradford Exchange*, 698 F.2d 300 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). Judge Posner is likely to become one of the most influential judges of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, but he is equally certain to be among the most controversial. Even when I disagree with his conclusions I usually admire both his clarity and his grasp of the problem. On occasion, however, I think he overreaches; *Gracen* is an example. In this opinion he goes out of his way to invent a requirement that copyrightable works which are derivative works must meet a higher requirement of originality than other works, purportedly because such a requirement would reduce the number of difficult-to-decide disputes between creators. He simply ignores well-established cases which impose no such requirement, all in service of a problem which I believe is of his own invention. A judge who is as influential as Posner needs to be more prudent when engaged in judicial invention. Time prevents a more

elaborate explanation of my quarrel with this case. [Posner may have backed away a bit from his view in *Gracen*. See *Saturday Evening Post Co. v. Rumbleseat Press, Inc.* 816 F.2d 1191 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987).]

**March 1984**—I ran across a copyright anecdote. It seems that as a young man Hans Christian Andersen read one of his plays to the wife of another Danish writer. She soon stopped him: "But you have copied paragraphs word for word from Oehlen-schlager and Ingemann!" Andersen was unabashed: "Yes, I know—but aren't they splendid!"

**August 1986**—A new #4 for the unfortunate decision list: *Whelan Assoc., Inc. v. Jaslow Dental Lab., Inc.* 797 F.2d 1222 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1986). This decision is one of the first software infringement cases. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit has articulated a standard for infringement of computer software which is much too generous to the plaintiff; it has characterized the plaintiff's idea (which is unprotected) as "the efficient organization of a dental laboratory" and suggested that all descriptions of the plaintiff's work less general than this fall in the protected status of "expression." The result is to create an operational definition of copyright infringement in software cases which gives more protection to programs than to other kinds of copyrightable works. The court also relied upon, and gave credence to, the "total concept and feel" approach to determining infringement. [Fortunately others shared my doubts about *Whelan*. The decision in *Computer Associates International, Inc. v. Altai, Inc.*, 982 F.2d 693 (1992) has displaced *Whelan* as a principal authority on the question. Though *Altai* itself is vulnerable to criticism, it is a much nearer approximation of a standard which correctly embodies copyright jurisprudence than *Whelan*.]

**March 1989**—The U.S. has joined the Berne convention. In order to do so, some changes to the statute were required, the most notable being the elimination of the copyright notice on published works as a condition of the viability of the copyright. [More boring commentary on the amendments omitted.]

**November 1990**—Congressman Bob Kastenmeier was defeated by Scott Klug in the Congress-



We paid for permission to use this cartoon.  
Could we have successfully claimed it was a fair use, and saved our money?

©THE NEW YORKER COLLECTION 1992 Charles Barsotti from cartoonbank.com. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.



sional election in this district. Kastenmeier had presided over the House committee charged with patent and copyright issues for many years, and most capably. I worry that, with other hands at the helm of the committee, we are much more likely to be burdened with amendments to the statute that serve primarily private, rather than public, interests. [See *Copyright and Legislation: The Kastenmeier Years*, 55 Law and Contemporary Problems (1992), for a series of articles, many of which address Kastenmeier's legacy. Previous entries cast doubt on my skills as a seer; as to the prediction in this entry, however, I think subsequent events have borne me out.]

zinski, in a rhetorically impressive dissent from the rejection of a request for a rehearing en banc, hit the nail right on the head when he observed that "Overprotecting intellectual property is as harmful as underprotecting it." He argues forcefully that one of the great problems with the right of publicity is that it lacks the built-in balancing mechanisms of copyright, trademark and patent law which serve to make sure that the public interest in a robust public domain is given appropriate weight. [My prediction, or perhaps hope, is that Kozinski's dissent will ultimately prove more enduring than the majority opinion. I am reminded of another dissenter in *Oliver v. City of Raleigh*, 193 S.E. 853, 857

APRIL 1991—

CHANGE IS IN THE AIR. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IS HOT.  
EVEN COPYRIGHT LAW. I KNOW THIS FOR SURE BECAUSE  
I HAVE BEGUN TO SEE CARTOONS ABOUT COPYRIGHT LAW.

**April 1991**—Change is in the air. Intellectual property is hot. Even copyright law. I know this for sure because I have begun to see cartoons about copyright law. Today I saw one showing a man in the greeting card section of a shop asking the salesperson, "Would you have a card consoling a victim of copyright infringement?"

**September 1992**—It has been awhile since there has been an addition to the list of unfortunate decisions. The new #5 is *White v. Samsung Electronics America, Inc.*, 971 F.2d 1395 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992). Even though this isn't primarily a copyright case, I think it deserves a place on the list as the embodiment of a problem which in fact is at the root of many unfortunate decisions. Vanna White, of "Wheel of Fortune" fame, sued Samsung for their use of an ad which featured a robot in blond wig, gown, and pearls standing next to the well-known letter-board. She claimed violation of her right of publicity. The 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit agreed, finding that since Samsung had "evoked" White's identity, to fail to give protection would "eviscerate" the right of publicity. Judge Ko-

(1937) who wrote:

*I know that this, like every other case, will become the parent stock from which a motley progeny will spring. In those after years when this case, elevated to high authority by the cold finality of the printed page, is quoted with the customary, "It has been said" perchance another court will say, "Mayhaps the potter's hand trembled at the wheel." Possibly when that moment comes these words may give the court a chance to say, "Yea, and a workman standing hard by saw the vase as it cracked."*

*I find this an exceptionally subtle way in which to suggest that a colleague's opinions should be filed under "crackpot."*

**June 1996**—I am going to reluctantly substitute *ProCD v. Zeidenberg*, 86 F.3d 1447 (1996) for *Gracen v. Bradford Exchange* on the Bad Decisions Hit Parade. *ProCD* is unfortunate both as a matter of contract law AND intellectual property law. Judge Easterbrook first ennobled the shrink-wrap license



in an opinion that could be read as holding that a practice which is merely commercially convenient justifies the conclusion that it creates a contract. In the second portion of the opinion he rejects without very serious consideration the preemption arguments advanced by the defendant—to wit, that a publisher is not entitled to use non-negotiated contracts to create a substitute for copyright law when the contract is constrained by none of copyright law's public-interest values. *[Unfortunately this case is well on its way to becoming a leading case. It is a great shame that the preemption argument was dismissed without more serious attention.]*

**May 1997**—More fun with lists. What are the seven most significant decisions in the history of copyright law? I propose those listed below. If one read these decisions, plus a few of the sections of the current statute, one would be in touch with the intellectual spine of the law of copyright. Many of the other notorious decisions are merely elaborations on ideas contained in these. Some cases are on the list because they were the cases which pushed the law in one direction, rather than another. Like “best President” and “best-dressed” lists, some readers would actually put a couple of these decisions

the meaning of the Constitution was capable of accommodating diverse works like photographs, but played an important role in establishing the meaning of the requirement of originality.

3. *International News Service v. Associated Press*, 248 U.S. 215, S. Ct. 1918), is the fountainhead of the law of misappropriation. It involved INS taking uncopyrighted news reports from early morning East coast papers, and selling the news to West coast newspapers in competition with AP. It is one of the cases which some would urge belongs on the list of unfortunate cases. The opinion contains the statement of principle that “one should not reap where one has not sown” which identifies the principle of the avoidance of unjust enrichment as an alternative rationale for protecting intellectual property.

4. *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Stiffel Co.*, 376 U.S. 225 (S.Ct. 1964), and its companion case *Compco Corp. v. Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.* 376 U.S. 234 (S.Ct. 1964), began the struggle, which still continues, to define the boundary between state and federal authority in this field. Some would argue that the overstatement by the Court of the central principle of the case would justify putting this case on the “unfortunate decisions” list.

5. *Apple Computer, Inc. v. Franklin Computer*

## MAY 1997—MORE FUN WITH LISTS. WHAT ARE THE SEVEN MOST SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS IN THE HISTORY OF COPYRIGHT LAW?

on the “most unfortunate decision” list:

1. *Baker v. Selden*, 101 U.S. 99 (S. Ct. 1880), a dispute about the extent of ownership of a bookkeeping system, established that copyright would not extend to protection of a system or art, but only to a particular explication of that system or art. This turns out to be a subtle and difficult principle to apply consistently, but it has been enormously important in fashioning the boundary between what may be protected, and what is committed to the public domain.

2. *Burrow-Giles Lithographic v. Sarony*, 111 U.S. 53 (S.Ct. 1884), a case concerning photos of Oscar Wilde, not only established that “writings” within

*Corp.*, 714 F.2d 1240 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1984), held that the computer software which controlled the operation of the computer itself was copyrightable—even when it was embodied in machine readable form. The pragmatic appeal of this conclusion conceals the fact that, at the time, the matter was much in doubt and a principled argument could easily have been made for the opposite result.

6. *Sony Corporation of America v. Universal City Studios*, 464 U.S. 417 (S.Ct. 1984) was a case in which Universal alleged that Sony, by marketing the Betamax VCR, was guilty of contributory copyright infringement; Sony prevailed on the fair use issue.



The Supreme Court opinion not only re-stated the principle that the copyright law is premised on public benefits (and not to acknowledge some kind of natural rights of authors), but also built the foundation for the emerging jurisprudence of fair use.

7. *Feist Publications, Inc. v. Rural Telephone Service Company, Inc.*, 499 U.S. 340 (S.Ct. 1991), involved a struggle over the copyright of telephone white pages. The Court's decision striking down the copyright swept aside a long line of cases granting copyright protection on what was, either overtly or (more often) covertly, reliance on a "sweat of the brow" rationale for extending copyright protection. *[Time will tell whether the lower courts will embrace the breadth of the opinion. I wonder whether the Supreme Court appreciated the significance of*

*inadequate) effort to deal with some of the challenges. [My present hunch is that most of the challenges of the Internet are going to prove to be practical, rather than theoretical. Proprietors will increasingly rely on encryption and subscription agreements to protect their capital. In fact, one might even argue that the predictions I made in 1972 (which looked to be completely wrong as early as 1980) may turn out to be correct. Copyright may not work, and the modern equivalent of trade secret agreements and physical security (read encryption) will be the mechanisms on which copyright owners will rely.]*

**July 2000**—The editors of the *Gargoyle* asked me for a short essay on an intellectual property

## IT IS CERTAINLY TRUE THAT THE LAST 30 YEARS REPRESENT A WILD RIDE FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.

*its decision for the protection of databases?]*

**November 1998**—Life is too short to write about the Digital Millennium Copyright Act in a diary. This is a 62-page bill amending a 168-page statute; by way of comparison, the entirety of the 1909 Act was 21 pages. Suffice it to say that the copyright statute is beginning to resemble the Internal Revenue Code. It looks less and less like a statutory codification of principles designed to advance the public interest, and more and more like a record of cease-fire agreements between contending private interests, or perhaps like the laws allowing the leasing of public lands to private interests at less than market rates. The Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act (known to some of its critics as the Mickey Mouse Protection Act, since it will defer the entry of Mickey Mouse into the public domain) tacks another 20 years on to an already too-long term of copyright for reasons that strike me as highly dubious.

It looks like the Internet is not going to go away. The practical implications for the value of copyrighted works are substantial. Some predict a kind of Copyright Armageddon. The DMCA is a (probably

topic. I am not sure I can meet the deadline. It is certainly true that the last 30 years represent a wild ride for those interested in intellectual property. Most of that is the byproduct of the amazing speed with which computer technology developed, and began to converge with communications technology. There has always been a struggle between two visions of copyright law. The first vision, and the one officially legitimated by the Supreme Court as guiding decisions, is the public benefit rationale; we need copyright law in order to provoke the optimal investment in creativity and dissemination of copyrightable works—but the reward should not be excessive. The other vision, often characterized as illegitimate, but which is both enduring and powerful, is that copyright law (and related bodies of law) should be used to maximize the reward to creators either because of the "natural rights" of creators, or to avoid allowing borrowers to be unjustly enriched—to reap where they haven't sown. There is no doubt that this struggle will continue. I am an enthusiast for the public benefit theory of protection but, I fear, most of the signs suggest that the rights of intellectual property owners are being broadened, at the expense of the public domain. ♦



# "CARRYING O

## THE LEGACY OF FRANK REMINGTON: A THRIVING CLINICAL PROGRAM

**B**EN KEMPINEN CONSIDERS HIMSELF the "senior citizen" of the Remington Center. A 1976 UW law graduate, he has been working steadily with the Remington Center and its predecessors for 24 years, first as a student and then as a professor. For the last eleven years, he has been director of the Center's Prosecution Project. When asked to share some of his institutional memory, he begins with a tribute to Frank Remington.

"The power of his vision—his kindness: he always had time for the lowliest first-year law student, at the same time that he'd be taking a call from Warren Burger. Any discussion of the Remington Center has to start with the sense of debt—to carry on for Frank."

Before Kempinen became a colleague of Remington's at LAIP, Remington was his professor. Kempinen recalls the way Remington would correct his students' papers: "Frank was so gentle, he'd write 'This is a good start' and what it would really mean was that the paper was terrible." Kempinen tells an interviewer that he still has Remington's handwritten comments on his course papers, and he returns to them periodically for guidance. Then, looking up toward the ceiling, he adds, "Frank, if you're listening, I'm still trying."

The Prosecution Project places students with district attorneys' offices throughout Wisconsin. Kempinen travels each summer to every corner of the state, observing his 20 to 25 student interns and also keeping in touch with the practitioners who

employ them. He visits each county at least once when an intern is working there.

The Prosecution Project is a popular one, with a competitive application process: every year, about 50 to 60 students apply, more than two for each spot. Students spend ten weeks in a community, working for the D.A. and trying cases in court. They have an opportunity to conduct a complete jury trial, with supervision.

"This can be an incredible experience for students," Kempinen says, "going to a community where they don't know anyone. They learn that not only can they do this, but they can do it effectively. It creates clarity of who they are as lawyers, and ties together various strands of the law school experience." Students get to know the lawyers in a community, and may even end up taking a job there, Kempinen says.

"Some people think of the Remington Center as a clinic basically for people who are going into criminal law. I think if they knew about some of our outstanding alumni who have gone on in other fields, it would tell them a lot about the Center." The fundamental lesson of the experience is "how much you can learn in ten weeks of hard work—however you envision your future," he says. "You'll not only learn about the system—you'll learn about yourself."

### THE PUBLIC DEFENDER PROJECT

The partner program to the Prosecution Project is the Public Defender Project, which places approximately 15 second-year students each year in public defenders' offices in Wisconsin. The project



# N FOR FRANK"

by Dianne Sattinger

is directed by Michele LaVigne, who earned her J.D. in 1978 at the George Washington University Law School and practiced for ten years as a state public defender in Madison before joining the clinical faculty here in 1988. (Both LaVigne and Kempinen are Clinical Associate Professors.)

Interns in the Public Defender Project, like their counterparts in the Prosecution Project, acquire the experience of attending arraignments, bail hearings, preliminary hearings, and trials. They research and prepare trial briefs, and negotiate plea agreements.

"When I get them in January," comments Professor LaVigne, "they're like a deer in headlights. They start with a very amorphous idea of what a public defender does. They're afraid of taking positions—they're more used to arguing both sides." In contrast, by the time they have completed the experience, Professor LaVigne observes, "They've seen it, and they have ideas on how to make the system better. Usually, people start out not sure that this is what they want to do, and come out dying to be a public defender. They find it's fun to be a lawyer—they're happy to get up every morning and get a chance to go out there and do it."

In both the Prosecution and the Public Defender projects, says Professor Kempinen, "We hope to light a spark that will always burn in them. How can we improve, and use the gifts we have to contribute to the community as a whole? I think that what you see in many alumni from our programs is not being satisfied being a partner in a firm; there is a sense of humility and obligation to the community—imparted by Frank." ♦



Ben Kempinen and Michele La Vigne

BOB RASHID

THE POWER OF HIS VISION—  
HIS KINDNESS: HE ALWAYS  
HAD TIME FOR THE LOWLIEST  
FIRST-YEAR LAW STUDENT,  
AT THE SAME TIME THAT  
HE'D BE TAKING A CALL  
FROM WARREN BURGER.



# STUDENT V THE REMING

*CLINICAL EDUCATION IS FLOURISHING at the UW Law School.*

*This issue of the Gargoyle features the Law School's oldest and largest clinic, the Frank J. Remington Center, which has grown to house nine projects: LAIP (Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons Project), Public Defender Project, Prosecution Project, Restorative Justice Project, Criminal Appeals Project, Wisconsin Innocence Project, Patient Advocacy Center, Family Law Project, and Neighborhood Law Project.*

*The center was founded in 1963, under the guiding hand of the legendary Professor Frank Remington, and it was re-named to honor him in 1996, two years after his death. Now, under the direction of faculty director Walter J. Dickey and clinical faculty director Meredith Ross, the Center handles approximately 1,700 cases a year. It gives hands-on experience to 100 law student interns each summer, and 100 more during the academic year. Its staff consists of 15 supervising attorneys.*

**R**OISIN BELL ('00) LEARNED about the Remington Center in her Criminal Law class, when students already participating in the Center's programs came to encourage others to apply. "Something about it really appealed to me," Ms. Bell recalls. "It sounded like a safe place to get some initial practice with people. They were more than willing to give us an opportunity, and I was glad to take it."

Deborah Davidson ('99) reminisces about a similar introduction to the Remington Center. "I remember very clearly the day that [Professor] Walter Dickey came into our Criminal Law class—he gave an impassioned speech on the value of doing this—that it's so different from law school classes. He said that no matter what you want to do in law, it gets you working with clients early. I remember just being inspired—ran right out and signed up."

The opportunity that most students mention immediately is the chance to work with "real life" clients. "I'd recommend it for anyone—you start right off working with clients after one year in law school," says Ben Doherty ('99), who came to the Remington Center after his graduate work in African-American Studies led him to law school with an interest in civil rights, which in turn led him to the issue of prisoners' rights.

The Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons (LAIP) Project is the Remington Center's largest clinical project. Under supervision, law students travel to Wisconsin prisons to work with inmates on any legal issues that they may have. Students are prepared for the experience first, with a variety of sessions conducted by the Remington Center's supervising attorneys. When the training period is over, students find



# DICES FROM TON CENTER

by Dianne Sattinger

themselves driving to one of Wisconsin's prisons, to meet the inmates who will be their clients.

"I was nervous as all get-out," recalls Deron Cook ('00). "I had one year of law school—which isn't legal experience. By the third time I went, though, I was pretty much over it. As I look back on my notes of the first interview, I see how much I progressed over the summer."

## INTENSIVE LEARNING

Ask a Remington Center "alum" what skills he or she learned through working at the Center, and the answers are immediate and specific: phone skills, legal writing, interview skills, time management, the client-centered approach, "writing real documents submitted to real courts." After the lists of concrete skills, however, there are some thoughtful, quite personal reflections:

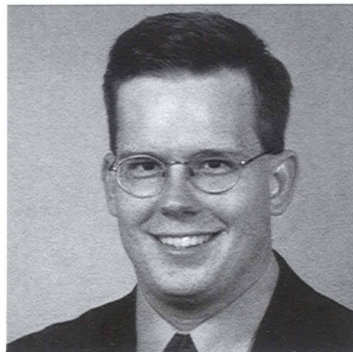
"I learned how to explain things to a wide variety of people," says Lora Cerone ('99). "I had to work to find ways of dealing with people who were hostile with me at first, of dealing with some inappropriate behavior. I learned a lot about people different from me who had different values."

Cerone also learned that she liked working in family law as well as criminal law. "It was serendipitous to find that out," she comments, adding, "Not only did I learn how much I love criminal law, but I realized I want *clients*."

Deron Cook realized that he learned about "speaking to people—to walk into a room where there are six or seven or eight people you've never met before, and you have no idea of what their issue is—it's invaluable in terms of walking in, introduc-

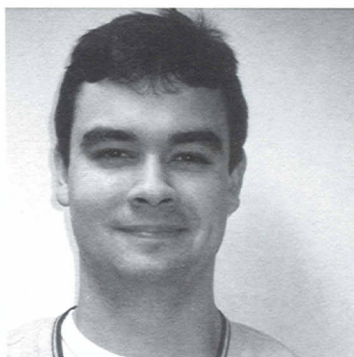


Roisin Bell



Deron Cook





Chris Hanewicz

It's important not to open  
your mouth and say anything  
that turns out not to be true  
—or gives false hopes—  
or not enough hope.



Jina Jones

ing yourself, having a certain measure of confidence that you can deal with their issue."

Pausing a moment, Cook adds: "Another thing I learned is getting lied to: you walk in and a guy looks you straight in the face and lies to you. You learn that it can be dangerous to just rely on what the client has told you."

Ben Doherty adds, "It helped at first to know you don't have to have all the answers right away. It's important not to open your mouth and say anything that turns out not to be true—or gives false hopes—or not enough hope."

Chris Hanewicz ('99) learned important lessons about a lawyer's time: "You think of being a lawyer as controlling your own time, but it's amazing how much of being a lawyer is waiting—for a call-back or a letter or someone to be available. It could drive you crazy or drive you out of the business."

Hanewicz adds, "I have learned: don't waste time complaining—just do it. If you can't find a way to do it, move on."

Patricia O'Neil ('99) recalls learning "Tackling uncertainty: being able to take on a task without knowing how to do it."

For Munish Sharda ('99), his Remington Center experience meant "learning how to actually prepare for a case for the court of appeals; I realized how to do something methodically and clearly—reading through. Sometimes what you need is in a footnote; if you gloss over it, you're not going to find that glimmer of hope [for the client]."

He stresses the importance of "reading cases clearly, in the context of applying it to a specific person. If this were in class, you'd get the extra point. Here, a guy's life is involved."

### **"NOT JUST CRIMINAL LAW"**

Students and faculty who work with the Remington Center often mention the misconception that legal work at the Center involves only criminal law. They point out that, in helping their clients, students find themselves working with family law, bankruptcy, trusts and estates, property law, custody and visitation issues, and others areas of law.

Holly Jensen ('99), for example, found she was dealing with "warrants and traffic tickets people



needed cleared up to get through the system. The cost of a telephone call is so prohibitively expensive that they can't do it. For us, we just pick up a pen or phone and we take care of it. Sometimes it seems there are problems that are easily fixable."

Jensen adds, "It takes you a while to learn that you *can* just pick up a phone."

Jina Jonen, whose undergraduate degree is in social work, was "really interested in family law, and I asked for those cases—divorce, paternity—as well as sentencing and appellate issues. That's something I really like about the program: I could say 'I haven't done a paternity case, and I'd really like to do one' and they'd give me one. I found it a great way to use my social work degree."

Deron Cook reminisces on the range of his Remington Center cases: "Everything from a couple of individuals who claimed innocence, a lot of family law, child support modification, one individual wanted his name put on his child's birth certificate, one wanted his kids to be able to visit him, various sentence modifications, including one that was basically a paperwork error that had doubled his sentence." (Cook was able to work through this last case and get the client released.)

"So many people look at it right away as criminal law," comments Holly Jensen. "It's unfortunate that most people don't see it as more than that. The attorneys are really good about getting the issue you want to work on."

## THE SUPERVISING ATTORNEYS

The Remington Center's supervising attorneys hold a special place in the esteem and affection of their student trainees.

"One thing I think it's important for people to understand is how good the attorneys are who work at LAIP," says Chris Hanewicz. "They are all great attorneys—intelligent and very capable." Hanewicz adds, speaking of the two attorneys who were his supervisors, Meredith Ross and Michele LaVigne, "One of the things I really like about Merry and Michele: they give you the reins. I never felt they were glaring over my shoulder. They were there if I needed them—and I did need them, often."

Hanewicz continues, "Both supervisors stay up; nothing gets them down. Both are really intelligent

and just—skilled. And they have a really good grasp of what it is to be an attorney.

"One of the best things I learned from them," he says, "is that you have to accept the limitations of the law and the program—you have to learn to work in an imperfect environment."

Ben Doherty adds, "Another good thing about the Remington Center: there are enough different supervising attorneys so you learn contrasting styles of dealing with problems. Some appeal to me and some don't, but you get exposed to the whole range."

## THE CLIENTS

"Dealing with a client is the best skill you can learn from the Remington Center," says Roisin Bell.

"We really focused a lot on client interaction," explains Holly Jensen. "The supervising attorneys are very client-focused. We were continually writing to them, issue-spotting. You can talk to a client for three hours about everything under the sun, and after, sift through and find they have one issue."

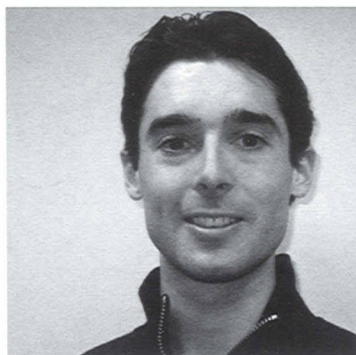
Students come away from their Remington



Lora Cerone



Not only did I learn how much I love criminal law, but I realized I want *clients*.



Ben Doherty

Sometimes a student who is 22 has more wisdom than a 35-year-old who made mistakes and is sitting in a jail cell.

I learned a lot about people different from me who had different values.

Center experience with a knowledge of how important their help can be to their clients, and especially to these first, incarcerated clients. “They’re out on a limb, and you are their only connection to the system—a system they think is unfair,” says Chris Hanewicz. “You can give them a way back—some faith in the system.”

“You’re working for them and they know that,” says Jina Jonen. “On some level, they’re very smart people and they know you’re the only person listening to them.”

Munish Sharda sums up the views expressed by several fellow students who look back with pride on how much they learned over the course of their Remington Center experience: “You don’t realize the learning curve of how to get comfortable with a client until you see someone new to the program who isn’t comfortable yet.”

### MEMORABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

Students who work at the Remington Center take away from this experience the memory of some very specific achievements.

Holly Jensen, for example, remembers, “When you draft a document, and it comes back [from being reviewed] and you file it pretty much as you drafted it—that does something for you.”

For Chris Hanewicz: “I remember a case where a guy had three issues, and we did all three. We helped him with his legal issue, his family issue, and one other question.”

Deron Cook realized: “Sometimes a student who is 22 has more wisdom than a 35-year-old who made mistakes and is sitting in a jail cell. Sometimes just talking helps. I walked into one prison, and the client wanted a divorce. If I had just been a lawyer, I could have started asking questions like, ‘How many children do you have?’ but my first question was, ‘Why do you want to get a divorce?’ He said he felt his wife was better off without him. I was able to talk with him, and make him realize that divorce was maybe not the best option. He has four kids. That was my best experience... I certainly could have done the paperwork for this guy’s divorce.”

For Cook, this experience illustrates a significant point: “There’s always an aspect that a legal solution



is not necessarily the best solution—the law doesn't always give the right answer."

### "THE BEST PART OF LAW SCHOOL"

When asked what message they would send to other students about the value of the Remington Center, these students came straight to the point:

"The Remington Center is the best place on campus!" smiles Patricia O'Neil. "You're really missing out on something" if you don't get involved. "A lot of us feel that the Remington Center has been the best part of law school for us—that's just how we learn."

"The best thing I did in law school," affirms Jina Jonen. She would advise other students: "Take advantage of at least one clinical before you graduate. I can't stress enough how much it put law school in perspective for me."

For Lora Cerone, the Remington Center meant, "A lot of emotion, a lot of learning, a lot of good people there who let you design your own program. It just connected the dots—everything made so much more sense; I started making connections in my head and it really clicked."

"You get such a close working relationship with the attorneys you work with," says Holly Jensen. "It's an opportunity to have close bonds with 50 people—to get to know a small group closely. It becomes a huge support network through the rest of law school; the people you talk to about everything. It puts you in an environment that fosters those kinds of relationships. It's a very welcoming place to be."

"Regardless of whether you are interested in criminal law," states Deron Cook, "I'd say absolutely participate. You're going to be trusted to go in and talk with real people. To have the responsibility of people relying on you is tremendous."

Cook adds, "I have to admit it would be a bit much to require clinics for graduation, but any clinic you get involved in is really worth it. It's detrimental not to." ♦

*For an excellent overview of the Remington Center, see the article published in October 2000 in the UW-Madison publication **Updating the Wisconsin Idea**, on the Web at <http://www.cals.wisc.edu/wfsp/no-10/no-10.html>.*

### FOUR OTHER UW LAW CLINICS COMPLEMENT REMINGTON CENTER

**UW LAW BOASTS** four other in-house clinical programs in addition to the Frank J. Remington Center: the Legal Defense Program, the Center for Public Representation, the Consumer Law Litigation Clinic, and the Family Law Clinic.

The Legal Defense Program (LDP) teaches students the principles and skills necessary to become effective criminal defense attorneys by representing low-income individuals charged with misdemeanor criminal and traffic offenses. Under close supervision of seasoned trial lawyers, LDP students are directly responsible for all phases of representation, from the client's first court appearance to the final disposition.

Founded in 1974, the Center for Public Representation (CPR) is a public interest law firm providing advocacy, research and training on issues relation to health care, telecommunications, and access to justice. Students work on legislative drafting and lobbying, administrative agency advocacy, coalition organizing, and community legal education. A seminar, "Lawyering in the Public Interest," provides substantive law knowledge.

Students in the Consumer Law Litigation Clinic develop their lawyering skills by working on lawsuits on behalf of consumers who cannot afford private attorneys. Individual and class action cases cover such issues as misrepresentation and fraud, bad-faith denial of insurance claims, anti-trust violations, credit scams, and unfair debt collection practices. Students participate in every aspect of the civil litigation process, as well as working on legislative and administrative advocacy projects.

The Family Law Clinic provides legal counseling and representation to families in need of services in a variety of areas, such as charges of child neglect or abuse; preparation for juvenile court hearings where children are alleged to be in need of protective services; and questions ranging from establishing paternity to child support and legal guardianship of children. Working closely with guardians ad litem, students become familiar with family court proceedings.

To learn more about these and other clinical experiences at UW Law, visit [www.law.wisc.edu/clinics](http://www.law.wisc.edu/clinics).



## WISCONSIN INNOCENCE PROJECT: FIGHTING WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS

ONE OF THE NEWEST PROJECTS at the Remington Center is the Wisconsin Innocence Project, founded in September 1998 by Keith Findley and John Pray, both Clinical Associate Professors. Students working on the Innocence Project investigate and help to litigate cases for prison inmates whose direct appeals are over, yet who have arguable cases that they are not guilty. "You learn something about representing an inmate at the stage of the process when you are their last, best hope," says Professor Findley. "There's a lot of pressure to handle the case properly."

"Students work in pairs, reinvestigating the case from the beginning as if it were a brand new case," Findley says. They interview witnesses, gain access to physical evidence, and get experts to analyze it. They learn how to develop leads, brainstorm cases, and study forensic science—visiting the state crime lab, learning about polygraphs and DNA. Says Findley, "They learn the importance of not taking anything for granted—approaching every case as if everything is in doubt, and they find that a lot of things that were assumed as given are not a given."



Keith Findley (left) and John Pray

The Innocence Project sponsored the Spring 2000 visit to the Law School of well known New York attorneys Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld, who originated a similar Innocence Project at Cardozo Law School and have written a book on their experiences using DNA testing to exonerate wrongfully convicted individuals. (To read about this visit on the Law School Web site, go to <http://www.law.wisc.edu/news/index.asp?type=main>.)

Co-directors Pray and Findley both brought hands-on experience to their work as supervising attorneys: Pray took his law degree after earning a Master of Social Work, and Findley came to teach at the LAIP program after clinics had been the focus of

his legal education at Yale Law School.

Findley spent seven years away from the Law School to work at the Wisconsin Public Defender's Office, gaining experience at full-time litigation, before returning to education in 1997, when the Remington Center hired him back. The combination of "real world" experience and a love of coaching students is commented on repeatedly by Remington Center alumni who praise the Center's highly skilled supervising attorneys.

The Innocence Project has been featured in news articles across the country recently because of the work of Pray, Findley and three of their students in securing the release of a Texas inmate, Chris Ochoa, who spent 12 years in prison after being wrongfully convicted of a murder that is now known to have been committed by another man. DNA testing of evidence that had been preserved from the crime scene exonerated Ochoa and implicated a man who came forward to confess, eight years after the crime. (Ochoa had confessed to the crime in order to spare himself the death penalty, and was subsequently sentenced to life in prison.)

"The Ochoa case is an example of, and it serves to highlight, the phenomenon of false confessions caused by fear of the death penalty," says Findley.

Keith Findley probably speaks for all his fellow supervising attorneys when he describes the effect of the Center on the students who participate: "My sense is that just about everyone is changed by the experience," he says. "Most students walk away with greater empathy and understanding. Some become very committed to working in the criminal justice field. The Remington Center becomes the focus of their law school experience—their home at the law school. A lot of students tell us that this is where they learn the most; their classroom experience is important, but this brings it all together." ♦



# LAND TENURE CENTER “EXTERNSHIPS” PROVIDE REAL-WORLD EXPOSURE

by Bill Lueders

*Editor's Note: This article, reprinted with permission from the March 1, 2000 edition of Wisconsin Week, explores the significant work being done by UW Law students in bringing legal aid to rural Southern communities threatened with losing their land.*

W

HEN MELISSA KINIYALOCTS RETURNED to the Law School last fall, some of her fellow students asked a typical question: “What did you do last summer?” Her answer was anything but typical.

Kiniyalocts and another first-year Wisconsin law student, Jennifer Binkley, had spent 10 weeks working as legal “externs” at a North Carolina-based non-profit group called the Land Loss Prevention Project. The assignment came through the Summer Law Extern Program, a nationally unique project begun in 1997 by the Land Tenure Center. It pairs law students with programs in communities that have “extreme unmet legal needs” regarding issues of land ownership. In exchange, the students gain invaluable real-world experience.

Among other assignments, Kiniyalocts and Binkley did legal research in support of a lawsuit challenging Wake County’s decision to site a second landfill in a predominantly black mobile home community in Holly Springs, outside Raleigh. The suit was a success: In September 1999, an administrative law judge ruled that the county had broken the rules in obtaining its permit, handing the community a key victory in its ongoing struggle to stop the landfill.

“I was surprised [by the decision],” says Kiniyalocts, noting that Wake County was represented by lawyers from the state Justice Department, whose resources vastly exceeded those of the Land Loss Prevention Project. She was also delighted: “Some of the language I used in my memos had ended up in the administrative law judge’s opinion. Not many first-year law students have an opportunity like that.”

Not all of the students who have taken part in the Summer Law Extern Program during its first three years have met with such dramatic success. Some have handled heartbreaking cases of people separated from land that had been in their families for generations and for whom there is nothing they can do—except to confirm that nothing can be done. But even these students have come away enlightened and energized, with a keener understanding of how property law—literally the law of the land—affects people’s lives.

“All of my student externs have really gained something,” says professor Thomas Mitchell, who oversees the program for the UW Law School. “They have all come back and said, ‘My summer proved to be a very meaningful experience.’”

The origins of the Summer Law Extern Program trace to a meeting in the mid-1990s between Gene Summers, head of the UW Land Tenure Center’s North American Program, and John Zippert, head of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives.

Recalls Summers, “I asked him: ‘If there was one thing we could do that you would find most helpful, what would it be?’”

Recalls Zippert, “I said we really need lawyers and law students to help us with the large number of individual cases from people who come to our offices with legal problems.”

Summers, with the help of grant funding from three major foundations—Ford, W.K. Kellogg and Otto Bremer—established a program using Law School students. In its first year, the program dispatched a single extern, Brenda Haskins, to the Federation’s headquarters in Epes, Ala. The following summer, in 1998, two externs were sent. Last summer, the program was expanded to five students, and to the two new sites in Texas and North Carolina. It was also expanded to include a law student from the Howard University School of Law.

Philosophically, the extern program is an ideal



The number of black-owned farms in the United States plummeted from 925,000 (14 percent of the total) in 1920 to just 18,000 (1 percent) in 1992.

match for the larger mission of the Land Tenure Center. Funded in 1962 to serve the U.S. government's need for research and analysis on land-reform issues in Latin America, the center branched out over the years to include other countries and, ultimately, North America. One key area of concern is the southern U.S. where, says Summers, "the decline in ownership of land among African-Americans is just astronomical."

Indeed. The number of black-owned farms in the United States plummeted from 925,000 (14 percent of the total) in 1920 to just 18,000 (1 percent) in 1992. And the amount of land belonging to black farmers has dropped from 15 million acres to less than three million acres. White farmers have also seen substantial losses, but the rate of land loss among blacks is much greater.

Several factors account for this trend. One is systematic discrimination against black farmers—by banks, white farmers, even the federal government. Last year, the federal government decided to settle a class-action lawsuit alleging that the U.S. Department of Agriculture systematically discriminated against black farmers through loan-approval decisions made by predominantly white local commit-

What often happens is that an opportunistic lawyer or land speculator will acquire a partial interest from a distant and unwitting relative, then use this to force a sale and acquire the entire property. Mitchell, the extern program coordinator, wrote his 1999 law thesis on this very issue.

tees. Qualifying farmers are entitled to payments of \$50,000 plus forgiveness of existing debt. One of the major tasks assigned to student externs, at the Federation and Land Loss Prevention Program, has been helping farmers see whether they qualify and, if so, completing the voluminous paperwork required to file a claim.

Perhaps the biggest culprit in black land loss is the failure of many poor rural farmers to leave wills. Absent a will, the property is divided among the deceased person's heirs—and later among the heirs of these heirs—in accordance with state intestacy laws.

The result is that a given piece of property can have dozens of partial owners, under what is known as a tenancy in common. This is an inherently unstable form of ownership since any one tenant can file a petition to terminate the co-tenancy, which can lead to an order that the property be sold.

What often happens is that an opportunistic lawyer or land speculator will acquire a partial interest from a distant and unwitting relative, then use this to force a sale and acquire the entire property. Mitchell, the extern program coordinator, wrote his 1999 law thesis on this very issue.

"If the losses are not reversed or at least halted," he warns, "African-Americans will enter the 21st century effectively shut out of the agricultural sector as producers and rural black people will own less land than rural black people owned in the years immediately following the Civil War."

Mitchell, citing the "well-established links between land ownership, community and democratic participation," calls for new laws governing heir property that would leave landowners less vulnerable to being bought out. Society, he writes, "has a clear moral obligation to reverse the processes that have stripped black landowners of their land."

Underpinning these situations is a lack of access to lawyers and legal advice, especially among poor rural blacks. Mitchell, in his thesis, calls on Congress to expand assistance to poor land owners by hiring attorneys with experience or training on such issues as estate planning, real estate, property and tax law. "In order to begin building a cadre of lawyers interested in work with poor, rural landowners," he writes, "these legal services offices should establish internship programs that allow law students to acquire specific expertise in land-related cases."

This is essentially what the Summer Law Extern Program is already doing. "[W]e aim to cultivate a



national population of law students with experience in and commitment to a rural public interest practice,” states a program prospectus prepared by the Land Tenure Center. “Th[is] program is more than just a great summer job; we hope it will change the way students think about the law and, ultimately, about their own career paths and identities.”

Mitchell, who is now processing applications for the coming summer, weighs several criteria for selecting students. One is the student’s level of interest in public interest law. Another factor is whether the student has particular skills relevant to certain assignments. Lastly, Mitchell considers the potential value of the experience to the student’s personal and professional growth. “One of the purposes of law school—of education in general—is to expose people to things they would not normally be exposed to,” he says.

If funding can be secured, the Summer Law Extern Program hopes to expand significantly over the next three years. The goal is to have 16 students serving four populations: African-Americans, Latinos near the U.S.-Mexico border, Native Americans and Appalachians. And it also wants to involve students from schools other than UW-Madison. Already, there is plenty of interest.

“In the last year or so, we’ve heard from four or five other schools,” says Mitchell. “They’ve asked if their students can participate.”

For students here, the externship includes a fall seminar taught by Mitchell for law school credit. The students do projects related to their experience. And Mitchell plans to beef up the program’s training component, perhaps by bringing in staffers from the Farmers Legal Action Group in St. Paul, which has a lot of experience training people.

Finally, the program plans to do much more in the way of legal education—what Mitchell calls “preventive medicine.” Rather than only dealing with farmers who have lost their land, students could be helping teach them to protect their interests, from making investments to drafting wills. “Let’s not get to the point where the wolf is at your door, knocking.”

Previous steps in this direction include a “land loss prevention” seminar for farmers and landowners that externs helped organize last summer.

The projected cost of the extern program over the next three years is \$730,000, or about \$20,000 per extern. This includes administration, training,

travel and a \$4,000 per-student stipend for living expenses. The program is seeking grant funding from foundations as well as contributions from law firms eager to meet their pro bono obligations. Recently, the Land Tenure Center and Tuskegee University snared a four-year, \$3.5 million federal grant to preserve minority ownership of rural land, including a legal aid component.

Mitchell, sizing up the program’s first three years, is enthusiastic: “It’s been well received by the communities we serve and organizations we work for.”

Marcus Jimison, executive director of the Land Loss Prevention Project, where Kiniyalocts and Binkley were stationed last summer, agrees wholeheartedly. “Melissa and Jennifer were just a god-send,” he says. “They helped out so much. It’s hard to overstate how valuable they were.” He especially credits the students’ work on the landfill litigation: “No one gave us a prayer of winning this case and yet we did. There was no way we could have done it without them.”

Jimison is hoping the Summer Law Extern Program will again send students to help this year: “We’ll take as many as we can get.” ♦

Underpinning these situations is a lack of access to lawyers and legal advice, especially among poor rural blacks. Mitchell, in his thesis, calls on Congress to expand assistance to poor landowners by hiring attorneys with experience or training on such issues as estate planning, real estate, property and tax law.



# NEWS *of the school*

## TWO NEW DEANS

### INITIATE "CASE MANAGEMENT" CONCEPT

#### **RUTH ROBERTS—Assistant Dean for Student and Academic Affairs**

RUTH ROBERTS HAS BEEN selected to be the Law School's new Assistant Dean for Student and Academic Affairs, succeeding Martha E. (Meg) Gaines, who stepped down in order to return full-time to her clinical work as Director of the Patient Advocacy Center in the Frank J. Remington Center.

Dean Roberts has extensive experience in both law and education. She earned her J.D. degree at the UW Law School in 1985, and also holds an M.A. in political science from the University of Illinois-Chicago (1973), and an M.S. in educational administration from the UW-Madison (1981). In addition, she is a 1995 graduate of the Harvard University Trade Union Program.



**Kevin Kelly and  
Ruth Roberts.**

Most recently, Roberts was Director of Student Services for the UW's Industrial Relations Research Institute and served as the senior research specialist on a federally-funded study of the use of video technology with child witnesses in child sexual abuse cases in Wisconsin, a project under the direction of Professor Howard Erlanger through the Institute for Legal Studies. Prior to beginning these projects, she taught Legal Writing and Research here at the Law School from 1997 to 1999.

Roberts is well known in the Madison community through her work in public education. She has served on the Board of Education for the Madison Metropolitan School District since 1997, and is the current vice-president of the Board. Before attending Law School, she was a teacher at Malcolm Shabazz City High School, and then principal and administrative coordinator for the school district's alternative high school programs. While at Malcolm Shabazz, she joined with the Law School in developing and offering "Street Law," a course in basic civil law for high school students.

After earning her law degree, Roberts served as judicial clerk to Justice William A. Bablitch of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. She has practiced law in the areas of employment and labor, and for many years has served as the executive director of a statewide labor union representing health-care workers.

#### **KEVIN KELLY—Assistant Dean for Curricular Affairs**

Kevin M. Kelly has been selected to be our new Assistant Dean for Curricular Affairs. Kelly, who, like Ruth Roberts, is a graduate of the UW Law School, has worked as a practicing attorney and most recently has served as our Assistant Director of Career Services.

Dean Kelly earned a Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service from Georgetown University and his J.D. from Wisconsin in 1991. He was Editor-in-Chief of the *Wisconsin Law Review*. Following his law school graduation, he served as a criminal defense attorney and staff judge advocate in the U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps, and was stationed in San Francisco and Scotland. He then was in private practice in northern Wisconsin, before joining the Career Services office in 1998.

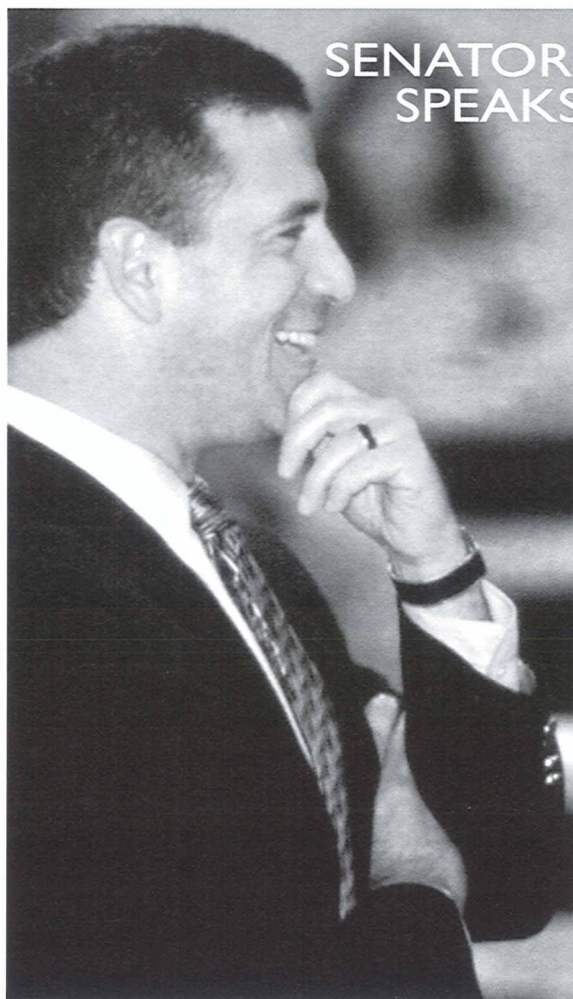
In this newly structured position, Kelly will devote approximately 30% of his time to course management, overseeing the processes of course scheduling, registration, preferencing, monitoring class



size, exam scheduling and other duties that have been handled historically by the Assistant Dean for Students. This new distribution of duties will free the Assistant Dean for Students, Ruth Robarts, from many scheduling matters in order to dedicate more time to student counseling and related issues.

Kelly will continue to use his expertise in the field of career services, as approximately 70% of his time will be spent in curricular/career counseling, helping students to select courses with an eye to their future professional paths. The Law School is thus inaugurating the concept of a "case management" method for working with students, dovetailing the curricular and career counseling that have previously been done separately. Kevin will continue to help prepare students for interviews and give in-depth career counseling, in partnership with the Director of Career Services, Jane Heymann.

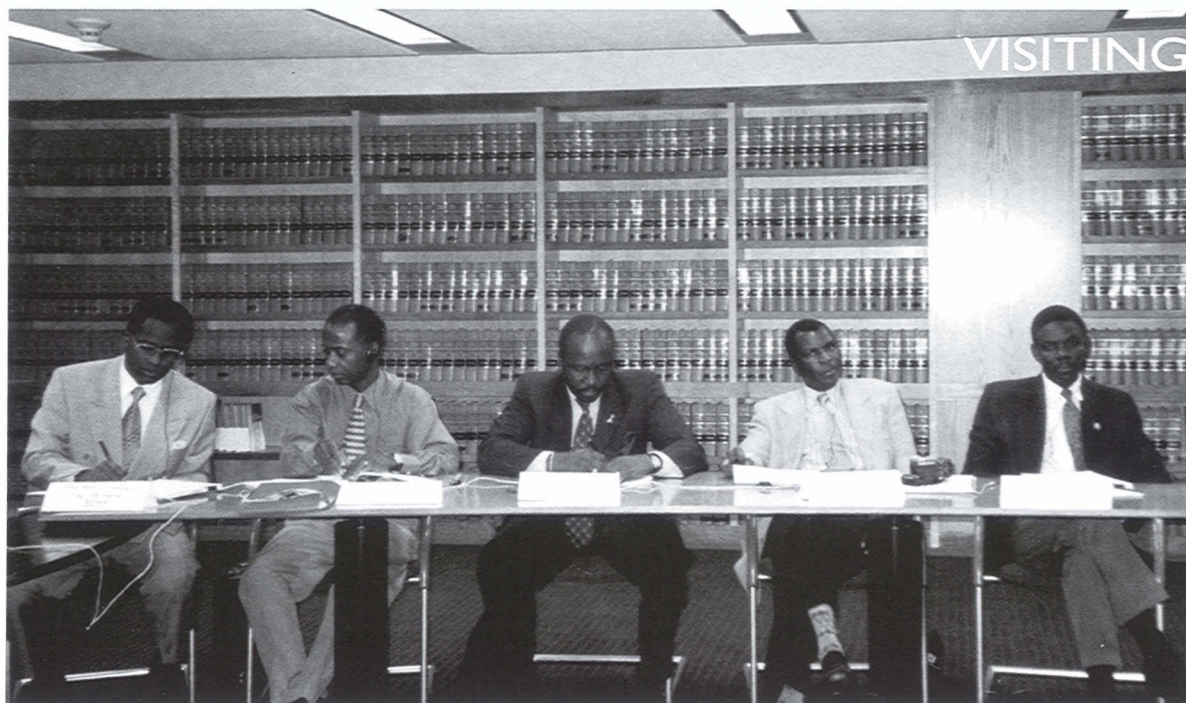
On behalf of the Law School, Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr. extended hearty congratulations to both Ruth and Kevin on their new positions and the new student support paradigm that they are creating. "I know that all of us will profit both from these newly structured positions," Dean Davis said, "and from our good fortune at finding two individuals as well-suited as Kevin and Ruth to create this new model of student service." ♦



BOB RASHID

## SENATOR FEINGOLD SPEAKS TO CLASS

Senator Russell Feingold, D-Wis., spoke in October to students in the UW Law School's seminar on election and campaign-finance law. The weekly seminar, co-taught by Madison attorneys Brady Williamson and Michael Wittenwyler, is one of the nation's few courses on this timely topic. Feingold began his lecture with a brief history of events related to campaign finance, and spoke about the genesis of the McCain-Feingold campaign-finance bill.



## VISITING JURISTS

A group of approximately 15 jurists from Africa and Haiti visited the Law School in August to attend a program on U.S. law and legal education. Here, jurists listen to a presentation in Lubar Commons. The program, organized by Professor Heinz Klug and sponsored by the Center for Law and Africa, included presentations by approximately 10 faculty members.



# REMARKS OF CHARLES F. LUCE TO THE ENTERING CLASS OF THE UW LAW SCHOOL

AUGUST 30, 2000

*Editor's Note: Convocation speaker for the entering Class of 2003 was UW alumnus Charles F. Luce ('41), retired C.E.O. of Consolidated Edison in New York. At right is Mr. Luce's speech.*

*Born in Platteville on August 29, 1917, Mr. Luce attended undergraduate school there, before matriculating at the UW Law School. Following graduation, he served as a Sterling Fellow at Yale University, and then became a clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black. From 1946 to 1961, he was engaged in general law practice in Walla Walla, Washington, and then joined the Bonneville Power Administration, where he served for five years before becoming Undersecretary of the Department of the Interior. In 1967, he became C.E.O. of Consolidated Edison, a post he held until 1982, when he returned to private practice in Portland, Oregon.*

*Mr. Luce currently lives in Bronxville, New York, where he is active in numerous professional and charitable activities. He also keeps involved with our Law School, as a member of the Board of Visitors. Last year, Mr. Luce was the winner of the University of Wisconsin Law School's Distinguished Service Award.*

*At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Luce was presented with a Gargoyle, the longtime mascot of the UW Law School. He also was surprised with a birthday cake, in honor of his birthday the day before the talk, and Dean Davis led the entire incoming Class of 2003 in singing "Happy Birthday".*

CONGRATULATIONS TO EACH of you. You are embarking on an intellectual adventure: learning to think in new ways, and preparing to be keepers of the rule of law on which our republic depends.

Congratulations, too, on having "made the cut" as they say on the PGA tour. Of 1900 law school applicants who would like to have been here today, you are the fortunate 275 who were selected.

The selection process was different in my day. Getting into law school was easy; staying in, more difficult. One hundred eighty of us (only 4 women and no minorities) showed up in September 1938 to begin the study of law. We had not taken an entrance examination, and many of us did not have a college degree. The 1938 law school's "orientation" process was simply an admonition from professors on the first day of class to study hard because one third of the class would flunk out in the first year. It was a crude selection process—sort of a *post hoc* entrance examination—but it did concentrate our minds.

When Dean Davis asked me to meet with you he offered no suggestions on what I should say. Should my talk be instructional or exhortative? If instructional, should it seek to instruct on how to succeed in law school or how to succeed after graduation? Ed Reisner did make one suggestion: don't talk more than 20 or 30 minutes.

I am not sure how relevant experience in law school sixty years ago may be today, but for what they are worth I'll pass along some lessons I think I learned.

Do your homework. This may seem obvious, but Professor Herbie Page often found it necessary to remind unprepared students that, "The law is neither infectious nor contagious; you won't catch it just by hanging around a law school."

Each day come to class having read and taken notes on the cases or other reading the professor has assigned. Don't be discouraged if the professor's lecture makes it clear you missed the point of some of the assigned material. If during the first year my reading of cases was correct half the time I considered it a good day. Take careful and complete class notes. My system of preparing for the drop-dead law



exams (one's grade in any course was determined by a single examination) consisted of memorizing my class notes and the table of contents of the case book—and trying to get a good night's sleep before the exam. The purpose of memorizing the table of contents was to have a checklist for ferreting out hidden legal issues the professor had woven into each exam question. And during exam week avoid like the plague postmortem discussions with other students. They can only be upsetting, and make preparation for the next exam more difficult.

My system for learning law worked for me. It might not work for everyone. You may figure out a better system for yourself. But it is important, I think, to develop some sort of system, one that is right for you, and follow it.

For general reading to broaden my perspective of the law I found two books especially useful: Benjamin Cardozo's beautifully written and profound, *The Nature of the Judicial Process*, and Oliver Wendell Holmes's pragmatic, *The Common Law*. To sharpen writing skills—and such skills are enormously important—I found most useful Strunk and White, *The Elements of Style*.

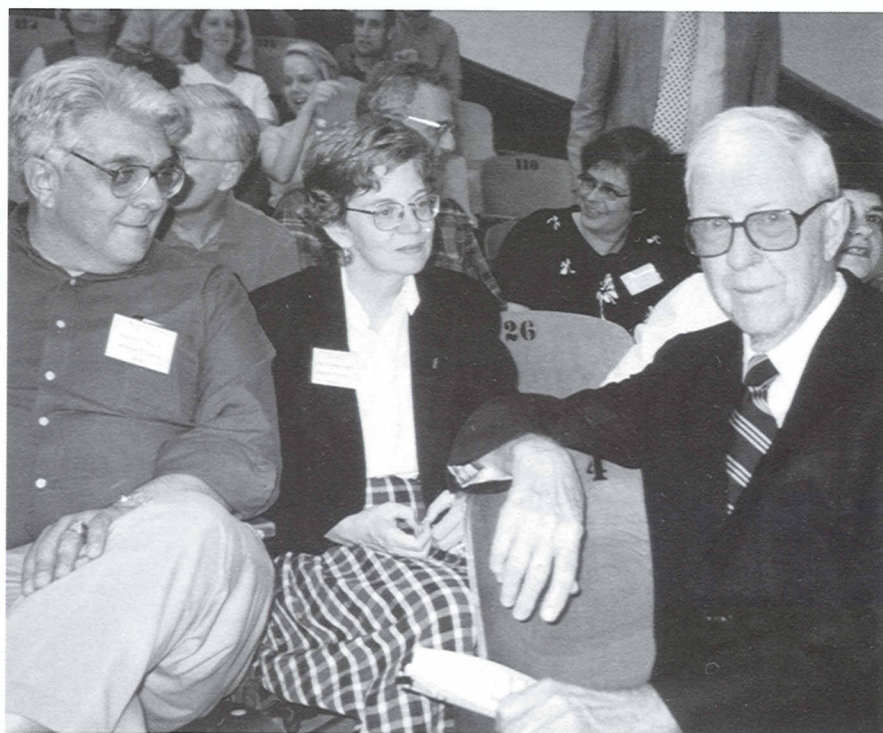
To improve speaking skills I found participation in a Toastmasters Club an excellent way, although I did not join a club until after I finished law school. For another post-law school suggestion I pass along Professor Charles Bunn's advice to our class: upon graduation, he said, pick the place you want to live, then find a way to make a living in that place. Dean Garrison advised us that law partners' families should not become socially close because, he said, the leading cause of law firm breakups is jealousy among the partners' spouses. I've never seen a survey to confirm Dean Garrison's advice, but my partner and I followed it, and we got along famously.

Justice Hugo L. Black's advice when I hung out my shingle in Walla Walla, Washington, was to join clubs and organizations—civic, fraternal, religious and political—to widen my acquaintance and become part of the community. Not only will it help to attract clients but, he said, you'll get to know jurors before whom you'll be trying cases. I followed that advice, too, and it worked. Especially rewarding in so many ways were my labors in the Walla Walla County Democratic Central Committee through which I became a close friend of Congressman, then U.S. Senator, Henry M. Jackson.

Of course winning cases you take to trial also

helps attract clients. You may find, as I did, that victory depends more on thorough investigation of the facts, and forceful proof of those facts, than upon elaborate briefing of the law. In most cases the applicable law is pretty clear once the facts are proved. It also helps to attract clients if you handle their business promptly. Procrastination is the curse of our profession.

Although your ultimate goal may be to enter private practice of law you may find it interesting, and in the long run profitable, first to seek a judicial clerkship, or service in a prosecutor's office or a regulatory agency. It can give you insights into how the law works, and expertise and personal friendships that will enhance your subsequent practice.



Not everyone who enters private practice will stay in private practice. My class of 1941 offers examples: George Young after practice in Madison became Professor then Dean of Wisconsin Law School. Joe Block after practice in Chicago became General Counsel of a Fortune 500 Corporation. Bob Fleming after government service and teaching became Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, President of the University of Michigan, and President of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Ed Weinberg after practice in Milwaukee became Solicitor of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Other classmates became judges, legislators, government lawyers, realtors, trust officers, etc. Of course many became

**Charles F. Luce, right, pauses in his conversation with Professors Ralph Cagle and Gretchen Viney of the General Practice Skills Program.**



## PROFESSOR LOUISE TRUBEK RECEIVES MELLI AWARD

successful private practitioners. A beauty of our profession is that mastering it can lead to so many different careers, sometimes even multiple careers.

Now, briefly, for the exhortation. Always remember that law is the foundation of a free society. Lawyers are the profession privileged by society to administer that law. We are a profession, not a trade or a business. To retain the trust society places in us we must act professionally: be honest, fair, and civil in all our dealings—with clients, other lawyers, and judges.

Lawyers must seek to heal, not exacerbate, wounds that humans inflict on one another through greed, lust, anger, carelessness, or other human weaknesses. The settlement of controversy is almost always better than litigation, and usually more profitable.

I cringe when I hear lawyers be rude to witnesses, each other, or judges. Such conduct is demeaning. It costs our profession public respect, and worse. This is what Justice Harold G. Clark of the Georgia Supreme Court had to say:

*The stakes in the question of whether lawyers act professionally extend far beyond the impact on the lawyers themselves or their clients or the courts. The absence of professional conduct leads to the loss of the right of self-regulation.*

*The loss of lawyer independence puts at risk individual rights and the institutional protection of the republic. We cannot carry so heavy a burden as an amalgam of self-seeking individuals. We can do it only as members of a profession.*

Lest all this sound a bit heavy and preachy, I will confess in closing how I envy each of you the adventures that lie ahead, the fun you are going to have, the camaraderie you will share, the victories and even the defeats you will experience, and the satisfaction you will get from practicing a wonderful profession—and along the way using it to help fellow human beings.

Good luck and God bless you. ♦

PROFESSOR LOUISE Trubek has been named the recipient of this year's Marygold Shire Melli Achievement Award from Dane County's Legal Association for Women (L.A.W.) Presentation of the award took place November 1 at the University Club, at a reception for faculty, staff and students. Professor Trubek was recognized for her longtime commitment to public interest law, including her 25 years leading the Law School's Center for Public Representation.

Professor Trubek graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1957 with highest honors and earned her LL.B. from Yale University School of Law in 1960. After a term of employment in a Connecticut law firm, she returned to Madison in 1973 with the vision of starting a public interest law firm that would not only represent clients who could not afford lawyers to represent them in matters of public interest, but would also help teach law students about representing clients at governmental hearings of various types.

Over the last 25 years, the Center investigated the practice of red-lining in mortgage loans and insurance (the practice of marking off certain neighborhoods in which it will be difficult or more expensive to obtain mortgages or insurance). It has promoted the rights of women and the poor in health care and welfare, and has taken a leadership role in the creation of the Citizens Utility Board, the writing of a patient's bill of rights, the provision of assistance to pro se litigants in family court and helping provide non-profit groups access to technology.

The Marygold Shire Melli Achievement Award was established by the Legal Association for Women to honor Professor Melli upon her retirement from the UW Law School. ♦



## “ASSESSMENT 2000” HELPS LAW SCHOOL EVALUATE CURRICULUM

EARLIER THIS YEAR, Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr., initiated an evaluation of the University of Wisconsin Law School curriculum, as part of the Law School's larger strategic planning effort. This project, titled "Assessment 2000," was made possible by funds from the Benchers Society. The goal of Assessment 2000 is to identify a curriculum that will continue to enable University of Wisconsin Law School graduates to competently and ethically handle the realities of their first few years of practice and build a strong foundation for their long-term careers and their responsibilities as members of the legal profession.

The first step in the process was to identify the skills and areas of knowledge that law school graduates need in the early years of their legal careers and to determine how successful the University of Wisconsin Law School's curriculum is in meeting those needs. A second step was to identify areas of the curriculum that graduates and employers believe need more emphasis and to determine the future trends that the Law School needs to consider in revising the curriculum. Assessment 2000 Director, Carolyn Lazar Butler (J.D., UW '79) developed two questionnaires, one for employers and one for recent graduates, based on informal interviews with faculty, recent law graduates, and employers from a variety of practice settings.

The employer questionnaire was sent to a sample of 204 employers, including private law firms, government entities, businesses, and public interest groups, based on hiring statistics from the Career Services Office. Law firms included a national geographic mix and represented all sizes of firms that hire Wisconsin graduates. The graduate questionnaire was sent to graduates (for whom the Law School could find current addresses) from the classes of 1994, 1996, and 1998, as well as to May 1999 graduates. These groups were selected to provide a broad range of experience levels while still focusing on lawyers in the early years of their careers. The response rates were excellent—74% for the employer questionnaire and 58% for the graduate questionnaire.

Assessment 2000 collected and analyzed a large

database of detailed information about many aspects of the curriculum, including core courses, future trends, clinical education and legal writing. Broadly stated, the survey found that the skills viewed as most important for a new lawyer's success are legal reasoning and written and oral communication, that employers and graduates expect law students to bring these skills from law school, and that employers and graduates believe that the Law School can teach these skills. Another finding was that, while both employers and graduates support the importance of theoretical learning, they would like to see more integration of the theoretical and the practical.

Significantly, Assessment 2000 also found that both Wisconsin law graduates and employers believe that the University of Wisconsin Law School compares well with other law schools. Wisconsin graduates rate their law school preparation favorably and say that it compares well with that of their contemporaries from other law schools: When University of Wisconsin Law School graduates compared their preparation to that of their contemporaries who went to other law schools, 87% indicated that they were as well or better prepared. And, when employers were asked to compare University of Wisconsin Law School graduates with graduates of other law schools in terms of skills and knowledge, 96% rated University of Wisconsin Law School graduates the same as or better than graduates of other law schools.

In October, Ms. Lazar Butler summarized the principal findings of Assessment 2000 in a lunchtime talk to the Law School's faculty and staff who were interested in pursuing the implications of several of the survey's conclusions.

Assessment 2000 was also the focus of the annual Board of Visitors meeting later that month. At this meeting, Dean Davis observed that the School has an ongoing obligation to monitor its curriculum and assure that it continues to meet the needs of current graduates. He stressed that the results of Assessment 2000 provide the roadmap for vital curricular initiatives that the Law School will undertake over the next few years. ♦



## PATIENT ADVOCACY CENTER RECEIVES TWO MAJOR GRANTS

### SECOND ANNUAL COMMUNITY SERVICE DAY

**F**IRST-YEAR LAW STUDENTS spent their second day of Orientation—the hottest day of 2000, by the way—participating in the Second Annual Community Service Day. Last year's event met with such universal approval, both from students and from the agencies they served, that Assistant Dean Ruth Robarts has now dubbed it an "Annual" affair. Conceived by Dean Robarts's predecessor Meg Gaines, the day is intended to teach newly enrolled law students to view service as a focal point of their nascent legal career. It's also a unique bonding experience.

Clad in bright red "Day of Caring" T-shirts, more than 250 law students assembled at the Law School, then rapidly dispersed to 12 sites: Four groups participated in shoreline cleanup of Lake Mendota, a result of torrential spring rains; others cheerfully painted the interiors of the Tenant Resource Center and Urban League of Greater Madison. Other outdoor sites included St. Benedict's Center and the Ice Age Trail Junction Area, where students collected prairie seeds. Finally, no matter what needed cleaning and organizing at human service agencies such as the Salvation Army, the YMCA, and an Independent Living facility for the elderly, the students tackled it with enthusiasm.

The day ended with a convivial barbecue at the Law School. An informal polling of students earned a resounding "thumbs up" for the day—for the service provided, and the new friendships forged in shared accomplishment. ♦



One of many groups of first-year students participating in Community Service Day.

**T**HE FRANK J. Remington Center's newest project, the Patient Advocacy Center, under Director Meg Gaines, has received two major gifts in the last few months.

UW Law alumna Linda B. Stern ('61) has presented the center with a generous gift of \$125,000. Ms. Stern will serve on the Board of Advisors of the center and be instrumental in outreach activities. A \$75,000 grant from the Wallis Foundation has also been instrumental in helping this project to get under way.

The center is working to become a multi-disciplinary effort of the schools of Law, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy and Social Work. Students from these departments will take courses in patient advocacy as well as participate in teams which will provide advocacy to cancer patients and their families. Further, the center will provide a database of patient-centered resources accessible to patients and scholars wishing to do research in this area. The center also hopes to convene regular symposia where providers, payors and patients can meet to discuss obstacles to and successful strategies in delivering patient-centered health care. ♦

### PROFESSOR OSSORIO APPOINTED BY NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

**U**W LAW SCHOOL Professor Pilar Ossorio has been appointed by the National Academy of Sciences to be part of a large new project titled "Intellectual Property in the Knowledge-based Economy." Professor Ossorio is a specialist in both biotechnology law and patent law.

As part of this project, to be run by the Academy's board on Science, Technology and Economic Policy (STEP), Professor Ossorio will join a committee, "composed of leading economists and legal scholars, technical experts and practitioners, corporate managers and investors, and policy makers." The committee has been charged with three major tasks (1) Determine what steps should be taken to ensure the quality of patent examination; (2) Understand how patent rights are being licensed; and (3) Reduce the uncertainty and costs of patent-associated conflicts. The committee will focus on software-enabled business method patents and biotech patents, the two areas which generate the most problems. ♦



## 12<sup>TH</sup> FAIRCHILD LECTURE BRINGS STEPHEN BRIGHT TO LAW SCHOOL

**S**TEPHEN B. BRIGHT, director of the Southern Center for Human Rights, delivered the 12<sup>th</sup> annual Thomas E. Fairchild Lecture to a large audience on October 27, in the Law School's Godfrey & Kahn Hall. Mr. Bright spoke on the topic, "Will the Death Penalty Remain Alive in the Twenty-First Century?: International Norms, Discrimination, Arbitrariness, and the Risk of Executing the Innocent."

Mr. Bright teaches courses on the death penalty and criminal law at the Yale, Harvard, and Emory law schools, in addition to directing the Southern Center for Human Rights, a public interest legal project based in Atlanta. The Center provides representation to persons facing the death penalty and to prisoners challenging unconstitutional conditions in prisons and jails throughout the South. He has been director of the center since 1982, and has represented persons facing the death penalty at trial, on appeals, and in postconviction proceedings since 1979. He argued *Amadeo v. Zant* before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1988, in which the death sentence was set aside because of racial discrimination.

His articles in the areas of criminal justice, corrections and judicial independence include "Counsel for the Poor: The Death Sentence Not for the Worst Crime, but for the Worst Lawyer," which appeared in the *Yale Law Journal*; "Discrimination, Death and Denial: The Tolerance of Racial Discrimination in the Infliction of the Death Penalty," published in the *Santa Clara Law Review*; "Judges and the Politics of Death: Deciding Between the Bill of Rights and the Next Election in Capital Cases," published in the *Boston University Law Review*; and "Political Attacks on the Judiciary: Can Justice Be Done Amid Efforts to Intimidate and Remove Judges



Stephen Bright shares a light moment with his cousin Frances Hurst, who is a longtime friend of the Law School.

from Office for Unpopular Decisions?" published in the *New York University Law Review*.

Mr. Bright has testified before committees of both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives and committees of the legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia, and Texas. He has received the American Bar Association's Thurgood Marshall Award, presented at the ABA Annual Meeting in 1998; the Roger Baldwin Medal of Liberty, presented in 1991 by the American Civil Liberties Union; and the Kutak-Dodds Prize, presented in 1992 by the National Legal Aid & Defender Association.

The Fairchild Lectureship was established at the Law School as a tribute to Judge Fairchild, a 1937 law graduate, former Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, later Chief Judge and now Senior Circuit Judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Initiated by Judge Fairchild's past and present law clerks, the lectureship brings to the University a distinguished member of the legal profession—from the bench, bar, or academia—to speak on a topic of importance to the profession. ♦

## MOST-CITED LEGAL SCHOLARS

Most of us know that UW Law School ranks highly on just about every academic measure one can name; now there is conclusive proof. Fred R. Shapiro, an associate librarian for public services and lecturer in legal research at Yale Law School, has analyzed law review articles for 15 years to determine the most-cited law review articles. Then, in a study published by the University of Chicago in the *Journal of Legal Studies* (vol. XXIX, January 2000), Shapiro analyzed his data to identify the most-cited legal scholars of all time. Four of these scholars are current or former University of Wisconsin faculty members: current full-time professors Marc Galanter and Stewart Macaulay and former faculty members Lawrence Friedman and Mark Tushnet. This record places UW in elite company: only six law schools can claim more faculty members on the list than the University of Wisconsin.



# ALUMNI*giving*

## LUCE LAW FELLOWS ADVANCE RESEARCH

**T**HE LAW SCHOOL HAS been enormously important in my life," said Charles Luce ('41) upon acceptance of the UW Law School's 1999 Distinguished Service Award. The Bronxville, New York, resident and retired chief executive officer of Consolidated Edison of New York was recognized for his "outstanding contribution to the legal profession."

Mr. Luce's generous support of the Law School over the years has provided funding for the J. Willard Hurst Professorship in Legal History, and his most recent gift establishes the Charles F. Luce Faculty Research Fellowship Fund at the Law School. The fund—the first of its kind at the Law School—will support research for a member of the Law School faculty who will be known as a Luce Fellow. Professor Jane Schacter has been selected to be the first recipient of the fellowship.

Mr. Luce noted that "the continuing challenge for the Law School, with strong support from alumni, will be to broaden social perspectives of the law through study and research, and to do the best possible job of teaching young men and women to serve in that profession."

The Platteville, Wisconsin, native served as administrator of the U.S. Bonneville Power Administration from 1961 to 1966, and as Undersecretary of the Department of the Interior from 1966 to 1967,





## WISCONSIN LAW LEGACYsociety

before joining ConEd in New York.

Legal education has become a highly competitive arena. The UW Law School's relative lack of discretionary dollars puts it at a disadvantage in this competition. The Law School not only lags behind its peers in terms of faculty salaries, but UW professors are paid on a nine-month basis, leaving the summer months unpaid. A way to reward and encourage the Law School's leading scholars—augmenting salaries while encouraging more scholarship—is to offer summer fellowships to faculty who will produce or who have produced meaningful research. Awarding fellowships on a competitive basis rewards the most productive faculty, and also encourages scholarly work that can have a positive impact on maintaining the School's historically strong academic reputation, a key factor in law school rankings.



Many more opportunities are available in this important area of Law School growth and enhancement. If you are interested in finding out how you can help retain key faculty members and foster faculty research through an endowed research fellowship, please contact Law School Development Director Tricia Wheeler at 608-263-2202. ♦

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](mailto:tricia.wheeler@uwfoundation.wisc.edu).



# CLASSnotes

## TO THE CLASSES of 1992 through 2000:

You may remember a wall of graduates' photos maintained here in the Law School. We are about to bring our collection up to date, and offer you a final chance to send us your photo to include. It may not seem important to you now, but 25 years from now you may want to show your photo to your grandchildren!

A print about 2" X 3" with your name and Class Year printed on the reverse should be sent by MARCH 31, 2001 to Asst. Dean Ed Reisner at the Law School.

Thank you!

### the 30s

**Clark Byse '38** has received the Harvard Law School Association Award in honor of his 60-year teaching career. Byse is considered by many to have been the inspiration for the Prof. Kingsfield character in the movie *The Paper Chase*.

### the 50s

**Albert C. Hanna '55** is undoubtedly the UW Law graduate who has risen to the highest level on earth! Hanna, the founder and CEO of Mid-North Financial Services, one of Chicago's largest mortgage banking firms, made it to just 320 feet below the summit of Mt. Everest on his third attempt last May.

### the 60s



**Richard G. Baumann '64**, a member of the Los Angeles firm of Sulmeyer, Kupetz, Baumann & Rothman, has been re-certified in creditors' rights law by the American Board of Certification.

**John Klotsche '67**, former chairman of Baker & McKenzie, has joined the eLawForum legal services exchange as managing director of international operations. Klotsche

retired after a 32-year career with Baker, specializing in international taxation and multinational corporate law.

**Harry V. Ruffalo '67**, recently retired from Arthur Andersen, is the author of *The Business of Practicing Law*. The book is based on the many lectures he has given at our Law School over the years.

**John F. Gherty '68**, president of Land O' Lakes, has been elected to a two-year term as chairman of CF Industries. CF Industries is one of the nation's largest producers of fertilizer products. Gherty is a former member of the Law School's Board of Visitors.

### the 70s

**Daniel R. Moeser '71** has been re-appointed as Chief Judge of Wisconsin's Fifth Judicial District. Moeser has been a Dane County Circuit Judge for 21 years and has been Chief Judge since 1994.

**James L. Brown '72** has been appointed to the Board of Overseers of the Institute for Civil Justice of the Rand Corporation. He is the Director of the Center for Consumer Affairs at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and is a fellow of the American College of Consumer Financial Services Lawyers.

**Alan H. Frank '72**, a professor of law at the University of Nebraska College of Law, has received the Award of Appreciation from the Nebraska State Bar Association for outstanding



public service. For 27 years, Frank has served as the advisor to the Community Legal Education Project, which has helped create a better public understanding of the legal profession and the administration of justice.

**William J. French** '72 is a founding partner in the Dallas firm of Conant French & Chaney. The firm does complex class action, antitrust, securities and other corporate litigation.



**Douglas W. Lyons, Jr.** '72, a partner in the Houston firm of Lyons & Marek, has been elected president of the Klein School Board where he has served as a member for a number of years. His practice focuses on civil litigation.

**George E. Meyer** '72, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, has been elected the eighth president of the Environmental Council of States. The Council is a national, non-profit and non-partisan association representing state and territorial environmental commissioners.

**James Evenson** '73, a Circuit Court Judge in Baraboo, Wisconsin, has been re-appointed as

Chief Judge for Wisconsin's Sixth Judicial District. Evenson has been a judge for 14 years.

**Ron Suppa** '73, who has spent the past 13 years as a Senior Instructor for Screenwriting in the Writers Program at UCLA Extension, is serving as a Visiting Professor and Artist in Residence at the University of Miami School of Communications this year. His book, *This Business of Screenwriting*, was recently published.

**Charles B. Schudson** '74, a Judge on the Wisconsin Court of Appeals, has received the Year 2000 Award from the Foundation for Improvement of Justice. The award recognizes Judge Schudson's contributions to the improvement of the justice system's sensitivity to children. Judge Schudson is also a lecturer at our Law School.

**Mary A. Brauer** '75, a shareholder in the Milwaukee firm of Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach, has been inducted as a Charter Fellow in the American College of Employee Benefits counsel.



**Marie A. Stanton** '75 has

joined Hurley, Burish & Milliken in Madison after 25 years of practice in the Fox River Valley. A civil litigator and mediator, Stanton was the first Wisconsin woman admitted to the American College of Trial Lawyers in 1999.

**James B. Mohr** '76, Vilas County Circuit Court Judge for 17 years, has been re-appointed to a second term as Chief Judge for the Ninth Judicial District.

**Steven A. Morely** '76, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Bagia & Morley where he practices immigration law, recently won his first case before the U.S. Supreme Court. The case involved the scope of the Fifth Amendment in criminal sentencing matters.

**Nancy K. Splain** '77 has returned from two years in Ukraine as a liaison with ABA/CEELI working with Ukrainian judges, lawyers and bar associations. She taught business law to law students, conducted continuing legal education for lawyers, and helped foster contacts between the Ukrainian and Polish legal professions.

**Sandra L. Perkins** '79 has opened a solo practice in Seattle. She will continue to do estate planning and probate law, including prenuptial and postnuptial agreements, charitable transfers and family law.

**Janice K. Wexler** '79 has opened a Madison law firm with her business partner, Mark T. Scheffer. Wexler,

who teaches legal writing at our Law School and serves on the Board of Directors of the Dane County Bar Association, limits her practice to family law.

## the 80s

**Joseph M. Troy** '80 has been appointed Chief Judge of the Eighth Judicial District in Wisconsin. Troy has been a member of the Outagamie County Circuit Court in Appleton, Wisconsin, since 1987.

**William L. Lahey** '82, partner and chair of the litigation department at the Boston firm of Palmer & Dodge, is advising the Kingdom of Bhutan on environmental policy matters during a sabbatical from his firm.



**Kimberly A. Shaul** '82 has been appointed Assistant General Counsel in the Corporate Legal Division of American Family Insurance, Madison, Wisconsin.

**Thomas W. Paterson** '84, a partner in the Houston firm of Susman Godfrey, recently served as lead counsel in a successful arbitration case in Texas that is expected to cause the restructuring of the natural gas business in East Texas.



**Ruth Robarts '84** has been named Assistant Dean for Students at our Law School. Robarts came to the Law School after a career in education, including service as principal at Malcolm Shabazz High School in Madison. After graduating she served as a clerk to Justice William Bablitch on the Wisconsin Supreme Court and practiced employment and labor law.

**Phillip D. Sasso '84** has joined the San Francisco firm of Coblenz, Patch, Duffy & Bass. Sasso joins with 16 years experience in transactional real estate and development law.

**Steven Thompson '84** has joined the Litigation Practice Group of the Chicago office of Jenkins & Gilchrist, a Dallas based national firm. Thompson focuses on complex commercial and antitrust litigation.

**Noah Paley '87** has recently released his first music CD, *Sticks & Stones*, and is working on a second. Paley practiced law in Vermont, developed real estate on Hatteras Island, and has been performing with Molasses Creek, an Americana band recently heard on *A Prairie Home Companion* on National Public Radio.

**David J. Ceci '88** is serving as Vice President of Northfield Savings Bank, Staten Island, New York. After briefly working in politics, Ceci practiced with two small firms on Staten Island and worked as an Assistant District Attorney

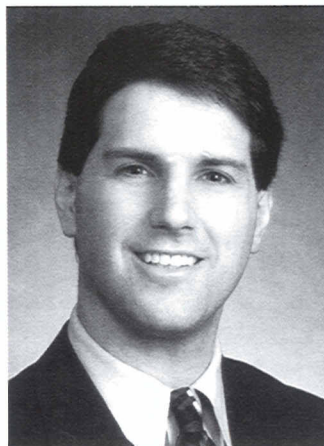
in Brooklyn, then entered the economic development field before joining the Bank.

### the 90s

**Lynne Boehringer '91** has joined the management consulting firm of Egon Zehnder International in their Chicago office. Boehringer previously practiced with Winston & Strawn and Abbott Laboratories. She will focus on senior level executive search primarily for medical and biotech corporations.

**F. John Podvin, Jr. '91** has been named partner at Bracewell & Patterson in Dallas. Podvin joined the firm's Washington, D.C., office before moving to Dallas in 1995 as an associate in the Financial Services Group.

**Daniel J. Schlichting '91** has been named a shareholder in the Madison firm of Hurley, Burish & Milliken. Schlichting practices estate planning, business and family law.



**Michael Lappin '93**, an associate at Quarles & Brady in Milwaukee, has been honored with the 2000 Young Men's Leadership Award

from the Milwaukee Jewish Federation. The award recognizes those who demonstrate outstanding qualities of leadership and community involvement. Lappin's practice focuses on corporate and business law.

**Carl W. Gilmore '94** has been elected president of the McHenry County (Illinois) Bar Association. Gilmore practices family law with Mohr, Mangiamale, Bruce & Gilmore in McHenry. He is a member of the editorial board of the ABA's *Family Advocate* magazine, and a member of the Illinois State Bar Association Committee on Law-Related Education for the Public.

**Michael P. Russart '94** has been elected to partnership in the Milwaukee office of Hinshaw & Culbertson. Russart's practice emphasizes defending professionals, including health care providers and nursing homes, in liability actions.

**Jodie Leigh Grabarski '95** has joined Krass Monroe in Minneapolis. Grabarski will focus on corporate and commercial finance and secured lending.

**Elaine Lee '95** has joined the patent department of the San Francisco firm of Schachter, Kristoff, Orenstein & Berkowitz. She previously practiced patent law in Chicago.

**James Bartylla '96** has been ordained as a deacon in the Roman Catholic Church and expects to be ordained as a priest next year.



**Stephen Lesavich** '96 has been elected partner at McDonnell Boehen Hulbert and Berghoff, in Chicago. Lesavich, who holds a Ph.D. in computer science, focuses his practice on intellectual property matters.

**Liz Larson** '96, formerly Reference Librarian at The John Marshall Law School in Chicago, has become Reference Librarian and Lecturer in Law at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana.

**Joe Bollettieri** '96 is the president, chief operating officer and co-founder of QuoteCounsel, Inc., an online procurement center for attorneys and prospective clients founded this April.

**Dale T. Golden** '96 has joined the Tampa office of Marshall, Dennehey, Warner, Coleman & Goggin, a regional defense litigation firm.

**Lynn Marie (Schug) Van Buren** '97 has joined the International Law, Commerce and Litigation Group at the Washington, D.C., office of Verner, Liipfert, Benhard, McPherson & Hand, where she will practice international trade policy law.

**Gregory M. Wesley** '97 has been appointed to the Board of Directors of World Festival, Inc. in Milwaukee. Wesley is a member of Gonzalez, Saggio, Birdsall & Harlan. World Festival operates Summerfest and other festivals.

**Wendy D. Calvert** '99 has

been selected as Co-chair for the State Bar of Wisconsin's Diversity Outreach Committee.

**John T. Knight** '99 has joined the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen in Minneapolis. Knight focuses on the tax aspects of employee benefits.

**Heather Mellem** '99 has joined the Boston office of Goodwin, Procter & Hoar in their Corporate Department.

• • •

*In Business* magazine recently honored 19 of our graduates among others in its 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Executive Register, listing the "top civic-minded executives in Dane County." They are:

**Sue Bauman** '81, mayor of Madison

**Joe Boucher** '77, vice-president of Neider & Boucher

**David Crass** '91, partner at Michael, Best & Friedrich

**Kathleen Falk** '76, Dane County Executive

**Rick Fetherston** '93, vice-president of American Family Insurance

**Gary Gorman** '80, president of Gorman & Co.

**James Haney** '72, president of Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce

**George Kamperschroer** '75, vice-president of CUNA Mutual Group

**John Larson** '65, president and CEO of National Guardian Life

**Tod Linstroth** '73, managing partner of Michael, Best & Friedrich

**Ted Long** '61, partner at Lathrop & Clark

**Regina Millner** '85, president of R. Millner Company

**Tom Ragatz** '61, partner at Foley & Lardner

**Linda Roberson** '74, president of Balisle & Roberson

**Tom Rostad** '74, president of Dane County Title Co.

**Lynn Stathus** '88, shareholder at Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach

**J. LeRoy Thilly** '74, president & CEO of Wisconsin Public Power Inc.

**Cynthia Van Bogaert** '82, partner at Boardman, Suhr, Curry & Field

**Cheryl Weston** '71, chair of Douglas Stewart Co.

## IN MEMORIAM

**GERALD J. RICE** '31  
in Milwaukee

**M. P. FRANK** '32  
in Laguna Hills, CA

**JOHN FRAMPTON** '37  
in Chippewa Falls

**LOREN K. OLSON** '40  
in Washington, D.C.

**ADELE LOUISE WEYMOUTH** '44  
in Austin, TX

**DANIEL J. DYKSTRA** '47  
in Davis, CA

**COLLINS H. FERRIS** '48  
in Rancho Mirage, CA;  
formerly of Madison

**HARRY HENRIKSEN** '50  
in Milwaukee

**WILLIAM A. LUBBERS** '50  
in Washington, D.C.

**BERNARD E. RESSNER** '53  
in Lakewood, NJ

**GRAHAM LEBARRON** '60  
in Eau Claire

**HOWARD C. JOHNSON** '75  
in McFarland

**CHRISTINE EBERT** '96  
in Boston





**Stephen Lesavich** '96 has been elected partner at McDonnell Boehen Hulbert and Berghoff, in Chicago. Lesavich, who holds a Ph.D. in computer science, focuses his practice on intellectual property matters.

**Liz Larson** '96, formerly Reference Librarian at The John Marshall Law School in Chicago, has become Reference Librarian and Lecturer in Law at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana.

**Joe Bollettieri** '96 is the president, chief operating officer and co-founder of QuoteCounsel, Inc., an online procurement center for attorneys and prospective clients founded this April.

**Dale T. Golden** '96 has joined the Tampa office of Marshall, Dennehey, Warner, Coleman & Goggin, a regional defense litigation firm.

**Lynn Marie (Schug) Van Buren** '97 has joined the International Law, Commerce and Litigation Group at the Washington, D.C., office of Verner, Liipfert, Benhard, McPherson & Hand, where she will practice international trade policy law.

**Gregory M. Wesley** '97 has been appointed to the Board of Directors of World Festival, Inc. in Milwaukee. Wesley is a member of Gonzalez, Saggio, Birdsall & Harlan. World Festival operates Summerfest and other festivals.

**Wendy D. Calvert** '99 has

been selected as Co-chair for the State Bar of Wisconsin's Diversity Outreach Committee.

**John T. Knight** '99 has joined the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen in Minneapolis. Knight focuses on the tax aspects of employee benefits.

**Heather Mellem** '99 has joined the Boston office of Goodwin, Procter & Hoar in their Corporate Department.

• • •

*In Business* magazine recently honored 19 of our graduates among others in its 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Executive Register, listing the "top civic-minded executives in Dane County." They are:

**Sue Bauman** '81, mayor of Madison

**Joe Boucher** '77, vice-president of Neider & Boucher

**David Crass** '91, partner at Michael, Best & Friedrich

**Kathleen Falk** '76, Dane County Executive

**Rick Fetherston** '93, vice-president of American Family Insurance

**Gary Gorman** '80, president of Gorman & Co.

**James Haney** '72, president of Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce

**George Kamperschroer** '75, vice-president of CUNA Mutual Group

**John Larson** '65, president and CEO of National Guardian Life

**Tod Linstroth** '73, managing partner of Michael, Best & Friedrich

**Ted Long** '61, partner at Lathrop & Clark

**Regina Millner** '85, president of R. Millner Company

**Tom Ragatz** '61, partner at Foley & Lardner

**Linda Roberson** '74, president of Balisle & Roberson

**Tom Rostad** '74, president of Dane County Title Co.

**Lynn Stathus** '88, shareholder at Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach

**J. LeRoy Thilly** '74, president & CEO of Wisconsin Public Power Inc.

**Cynthia Van Bogaert** '82, partner at Boardman, Suhr, Curry & Field

**Cheryl Weston** '71, chair of Douglas Stewart Co.

## IN MEMORIAM

**GERALD J. RICE** '31  
in Milwaukee

**M. P. FRANK** '32  
in Laguna Hills, CA

**JOHN FRAMPTON** '37  
in Chippewa Falls

**LOREN K. OLSON** '40  
in Washington, D.C.

**ADELE LOUISE WEYMOUTH** '44  
in Austin, TX

**DANIEL J. DYKSTRA** '47  
in Davis, CA

**COLLINS H. FERRIS** '48  
in Rancho Mirage, CA;  
formerly of Madison

**HARRY HENRIKSEN** '50  
in Milwaukee

**WILLIAM A. LUBBERS** '50  
in Washington, D.C.

**BERNARD E. RESSNER** '53  
in Lakewood, NJ

**GRAHAM LEBARRON** '60  
in Eau Claire

**HOWARD C. JOHNSON** '75  
in McFarland

**CHRISTINE EBERT** '96  
in Boston





# *from the* EDITOR

Edward J. Reisner  
Assistant Dean



Last issue's Mystery Picture: shortly after selecting the last mystery picture, I was waiting to play softball in the Madison Rec League at Warner Park in Madison. On the field were Mike Kepler '75 and his son. Mike's wife, Mary Beth Keppel '75, was watching from the stands. At that time, I did not know that they were featured in the photo, along with classmates Ellen Henningsen and perhaps Tom Galloway. Mary Beth is shown signing the Attorney's Roll while Mike watches over her shoulder. Ellen stands behind Mary Beth and Tom's face is seen at center rear of the frame.



For this issue's Mystery Picture, we flash forward more than twenty years, and to the University Club. These five law students have just won awards. Who are they and what are the awards for?



I WANT TO THANK those of you who took the time to call, write or e-mail us about the re-design of the *Gargoyle*. It is gratifying to know that so many of you approve, and even more gratifying to know that so many of you read and pay attention to your alumni magazine.

One of the features of the Fall was Reunion Weekend in September. Ten classes from 1950 to 1995 returned for a Friday evening cocktail party in the Law School, a pre-game tailgate, and the UW-Oregon football game. About 250 of our graduates, their families and their guests attended some or all of their reunions. These events have been growing over recent years and several of the classes also organized individual dinners where classmates could become reacquainted and tell their own stories.

In October I had the honor of co-leading my second class of third-year students in their charge across the field at Camp Randall. You don't know fear until you try to outrun more than 200 law students, most thirty years younger than you, each of whom has a cane raised menacingly as they run toward the south end zone goal posts. Fortunately, once again, the adrenaline kicked in and I survived to run another day.

I expect that I was more capable of running with the students when I started here at the Law School in 1976. I know that I played softball with a co-ed team that first spring—I even have memories of hitting a home run to centerfield in one of my first at-bats. Perhaps that is why I still play the game, still trying to duplicate that home run, which has not happened in 25 years! In the past quarter-century, more than 6800 students have graduated, comprising almost 60% of all of our living graduates and more than 40% of all the graduates during this School's 131 years of existence. Obviously we are an old School with a young group of alumni.

During the good travel weather in Wisconsin, which unfortunately conflicts with the good road construction season, the Dean has been getting out and around the state as often as possible. We have made two swings to do a series of events honoring those practitioners who have taken time to teach in our General Practice Skills Course. In the spring we went to Hudson, Eau Claire, Rhinelander and Wausau. This fall we visited Platteville and La Crosse. Ralph Cagle, the director of the course, which is descended from the old Summer Problems course, says the trips are equally valuable as a way of saying thanks and as a way of recruiting new teachers. (Please give Ralph a call if you're interested.) And then there are the wonderful unplanned side benefits: sometime I'll share with you the photo of the Dean and his traveling party in front of a giant Hodag at Rhinelander. What's a Hodag? Look it up on the Web.

We have also made several visits to law firms in Wisconsin and nearby states. If you have a number of UW Law grads, a conference room and perhaps a pot of coffee, give the Dean a call and he'll probably agree to drop by and chat. We enjoy hearing your stories, we look forward to telling you ours, and I think we all go away from these meetings with a greater understanding of our strengths and weaknesses. And there are always other Hodags to conquer.

One of the fastest and easiest ways we can share information is over the ubiquitous Web. Beginning with the last issue, we have taken to printing our Web address ([www.law.wisc.edu/alumni](http://www.law.wisc.edu/alumni)) on each page of this magazine. I have it on WLAA stationery and my business card as well. Now, an ad hoc committee of the Alumni Association is looking at how our site can be improved. One thing is obviously missing: a secure credit card site for ordering alumni items, paying for your class reunion events, or making contributions. We are working to find a cost-effective method of providing this service, perhaps by a link to another site. Please take a look at our site and e-mail me your opinions. We can improve only if we know what you want and need from your alumni organization.

As always, keep in touch. We really enjoy hearing from you and learning about your activities. Call, e-mail, or send in the form on the back page. You are always an important part of your Law School! ♦



# alumni OPPORTUNITIES

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

## LEND A HAND!

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.
- ☐ Gaining a colleague. If you are interested in hiring current students or recent graduates of UW Law School for a summer or permanent position, please fax us your job description at 608-265-6289 and we will post it for free on our Internet-based job databank.

**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 [jheyman@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:jheyman@facstaff.wisc.edu).

## BOND!

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

- ☐ Attending my Class Reunion Sept. 7-8, 2001 (Classes ending in 1 and 6, register on-line at [www.law.wisc.edu/alumni/reunions](http://www.law.wisc.edu/alumni/reunions))
- ☐ Helping to organize my upcoming class reunion.
- ☐ Reporting on alumni activities.
- ☐ Fundraising for the Law 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](mailto:ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu).

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

NAME AT GRADUATION (IF DIFFERENT) \_\_\_\_\_

UW LAW CLASS OF \_\_\_\_\_

HOME ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

HOME TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_

## 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*.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## GIVE!

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.

Finding out about

- ☐ Benchers Society ☐ Friends of LEO
- ☐ Law Legacy Society ☐ Creating a special gift or endowment

**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](mailto: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 or FAX FORM TO:

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

608-262-8554 FAX 608-262-5485  
E-mail: [ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu)  
Website <http://www.law.wisc.edu/alumni>