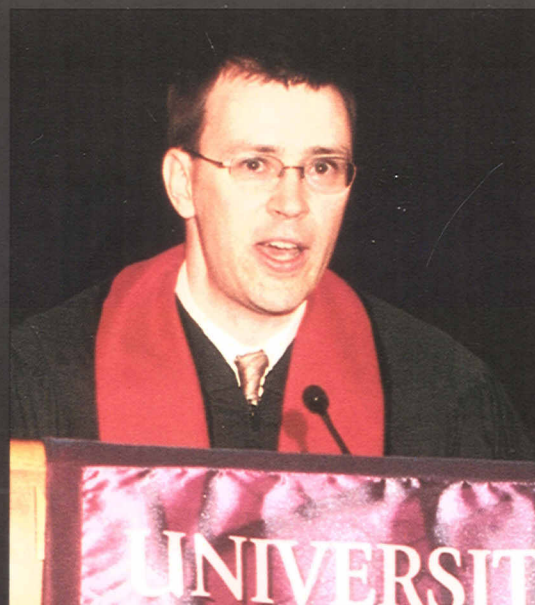


UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL

# Gargoyle

VOLUME 28 NO2 FALL/WINTER 2001-02





# Gargoyle

**READ**

Professor R. Alta Charo's *Washington Post* article, in which she uses her extensive background in law, biotechnology and medical ethics to shed light on the complicated legal issues raised by technological advances in producing embryonic stem cells.

**WATCH**

the story unfold: UW Law School's groundbreaking LEO Program grows from small beginnings in 1967 to its current unrivaled success in recruiting and mentoring students of color, who go on to thriving careers.

**MEET**

Bridget Brennan, Class of 1983, who spoke to the entering class about her work as Chief Narcotics Prosecutor for the City of New York.

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

**Reunion Photos • Commencement Album**

**Student Life • Five New Professors**

**...AND MUCH MORE**

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# Gargoyle

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# Gargoyle

Volume 28 Number <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Fall/Winter 2001-02

## About the Gargoyle ...

In 1962, when the existing Law School was demolished to make way for a new building, Dean of the Law School George Young found and rescued a sandstone gargoyle from the rubble. This figure and its departed twin had sat on the roof of the 1893 building for almost 70 years. While one of the pair had perished in its fall, the second one had landed unscathed. The rescued gargoyle, now permanently installed in the Law School's Atrium, gives its name to this magazine, representing the indomitable strength and spirit of our University of Wisconsin Law School and its many graduates.

Please stay in touch:  
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<http://www.law.wisc.edu/alumni/>

Cover Photos: Commencement: May 2001

Top: Dean Ken Davis and Assistant Deans Beth Kransberger (left) and Ruth Roberts lead a line of buoyant graduates on their walk from the Law School to the UW Commencement at the Kohl Center. Photo by Bruce Fritz.

Below: Speakers elected by the Class of 2001 address classmates at the Law School's Presentation of the Colors ceremony. From left, Patrick Jackson, Edward Baker and Choua Ly. Photos by Empire Photo.

# STUDENT

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# MESSAGE *from the Dean*



ANDY MANIS

Kenneth B. Davis, Jr.

Earlier this Fall, I was pleased to welcome the Class of 2004 to their first few hours of Law School, as part of our extensive slate of Orientation activities. I wanted not only to greet them, but to congratulate them on having the good sense (or good luck) to join our ranks. Whatever factors brought you here, I told them, you now find yourself in a very special place. Wisconsin is NOT just another law school.

My words to the students echoed in my head as



I sat down to communicate with you, the readers of the *Gargoyle*. I realized that I wanted to extend the congratulations to you, our alumni and friends. You, too, have cause to be proud of this nationally preeminent law school. I do not have space here to enumerate all the reasons, but I want to focus on two: our world-class faculty and our commitment to diversity.

### CUTTING-EDGE FACULTY

One of the top reasons why we are nationally recognized is that we have a faculty who are on the cutting edge. Our faculty includes prolific scholars in all subject areas who are sought after by countless other universities, but who have chosen to come to Wisconsin and to stay here. Why Wisconsin? The answer is clear: it is because of the special work that we do here. Our research emphasis of *law & society*—looking beyond the law in the books to the interdependence between legal institutions and social institutions—is one of the common themes that unites our faculty, our students and our alumni.

Yes, being on the cutting edge is part of our birthright here. A great number of important ideas and proposals have come out of our building. Often we have been a bit out of the mainstream in our thinking—and when that has happened, more often than not, the mainstream has come to us.

If you are interested in learning more about the work of our faculty, I encourage you to go to our Web site (<http://www.law.wisc.edu>) and peruse the faculty biographies. I believe you will come away impressed.

### COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY

Another great strength of our Law School is our strong commitment to diversity. Our students differ widely with respect to age, race, gender, life experience, sexual orientation, work experience, skills and talents, and particular interests for the practice of

law. This diversity is a benefit to *all* our students, who receive the valuable opportunity to share their learning experience with colleagues bringing different perspectives to their study of the law. Our entering classes in the last few years have included approximately 25% students of color—a statistic of which we are extremely proud, and which is the highest of any division within the University.

In this issue of the *Gargoyle*, we bring you an in-depth look at the major program that has contributed to our School's diversity for more than a quarter of a century: our Legal Educational Opportunities (LEO) Program. We look at how the program started, and what it looks like today, and we hope you will share our pride in this major success story.

\* \* \*

As we look to the future, I want to share with you the news that the Law School is soon to embark on a major capital campaign as part of a university-wide initiative. While our last campaign was necessary so that we could renovate our building and bring it in line with our current needs, this new effort will focus on people. For our remarkably capable faculty, we need research fellowships so that they can concentrate their summers and other available time on scholarship, and also raise their compensation to levels closer to those of our peer schools. For our impressively bright and diligent students, we need funding for scholarships, based not only on need, but also on merit.

Over the next few years, we will be communicating with our alumni and good friends, talking with you about the ways in which your gifts can have a huge impact on our ability to keep our place as one of the nation's preeminent law schools.

As you page through this latest issue of our *Gargoyle*, we hope you will agree that special things are happening here at your School. We thank all our supporters—past, current, and future—for your part in maintaining the quality of our endeavor. ♦



# STUDENTlife

## A CHANCE TO MEET FOUR BUSY, MOTIVATED UW LAW STUDENTS

by Deborah J. Davidson



**The answer lies in Alvin's love  
—no, passion—for a challenge.**

### ALVIN CHU ('02)

IF A HISTORY OF overcoming challenges is good preparation for law school, keep your eye on Alvin Chu: this young man embraces challenges with his whole heart—and voice. Born in Guatemala, he lived there until the age of three, when the family moved to New York. (His mother was from Canton and his father from Hong Kong.) Moving to a new country at that tender age forced him to master a third language—after Spanish and Cantonese—and he developed a stutter. Some years later, in what was to become a pattern for life, he decided to face that challenge head on. By then living in Santa Cruz, California, he heard a lawyer speak at a seventh-grade career fair, and thought, “This guy talks a lot.” Then and there, he decided to become a lawyer—to choose a profession that forced him to talk all the

time—and he overcame the stutter, all on his own. As he confronted and ultimately overcame the challenge of stuttering, he vowed to become an advocate for others with similar problems—in short, those without a voice.

“I am fascinated by the thing I cannot master. I believe there is an infinite learning curve,” Alvin mused. Spurred by this attitude, he has tackled, with varying degrees of success, the violin, chess, golf, and of course, a law degree. As well as a business degree. Why a dual program?

The answer lies in Alvin's love—no, passion—for a challenge. “I won't pursue anything unless I feel a passion for it,” he says, “including law.” Having worked one summer at the office of corporation counsel in Washington, D.C., (similar to a district attorney's office), Alvin experienced the private side of law practice by clerking with Morrison Foerster, a Palo Alto, California firm he admires for its multicultural focus and passion for the law and social justice, and the “breadth and depth of the opportunities it offers me.” He followed this experience with a clerkship at the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division.

While the future is very real for Alvin, he's also deeply involved in the life of the Law School, through a variety of organizations. As a member and officer of the Asian Pacific American Law Student Association (APALSA), he is helping to coordinate the Thomas Tang Moot Court competition this fall, and as a member of the *Wisconsin International Law Journal*, he has written an article titled “Vindicating the Tiananmen Square Massacre: The Case Against Li Peng,” which is slated for publication.

Alvin likes it here in the Midwest, but has one gigantic complaint: no place in Madison, he says, serves decent Chinese food. Which of course, he is passionate about. For Alvin Chu, that is really the only way to be.



## BRIDGET KEARNS ('02)

FOR THIRD-YEAR LAW STUDENT Bridget Kearns, the seeds of activism were planted early. While campaigning for Michael Dukakis in junior high, she met Kitty Dukakis and became fascinated with politics and feminist issues. High school debate honed her interest in ideas, as did a rapidly paced undergraduate program at the College of St. Catherine, in St. Paul, Minnesota, where she majored in English and history. Combining a feminist zeal with a historical bent, Bridget wrote theses on Edith Wharton, Virginia Woolf, and the history of Russian women's education in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Caring for children at a local homeless shelter, peer tutoring and being a student ambassador didn't deter Bridget from graduating in three years. She stayed on at St. Cate's as an admissions counselor for three years before applying to law schools.

And why UW for this Duluth native, when another Big Ten law school was just down the Interstate? Bridget cited two factors: Assistant Dean for Admissions Beth Kransberger's tireless recruitment efforts, and the Nanny Factor. Nanny Factor? Bridget laughed, "I was a nanny for a couple of lawyers—the husband had gone to the University of Minnesota, the wife to UW. They were constantly arguing the merits of their schools ... but UW sounded like more fun. And the way I *thought* it is was the way it is."

A first-year recipient of a Bruce F. Beilfuss award for outstanding service to the Law School, Bridget is Senior Submissions Editor for the *Wisconsin Women's Law Journal*, a member of the *Wisconsin Law Review* and Moot Court. While her first law school summer was spent interning at a Minnesota public defender's office, her second found her at Faegre & Benson in Minneapolis until mid-July, and the remainder of the summer at Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher in Washington, D.C., where classmate Gabrielle Bina showed her the ropes.

When asked whether that long-ago encounter with the Dukakis clan sparked a desire for a career in politics, Bridget gave an adamant negative: "Perhaps behind the scenes. There's too much schmoozing in politics." But a stint in Nicaragua with Habitat for Humanity did ignite an interest in larger social issues. "I started thinking about governmental policy and the structure of society, especially how govern-



**"I started thinking about governmental policy and the structure of society, especially how government interacts with the law. Who makes policy?"**

ment interacts with the law. Who makes policy?"

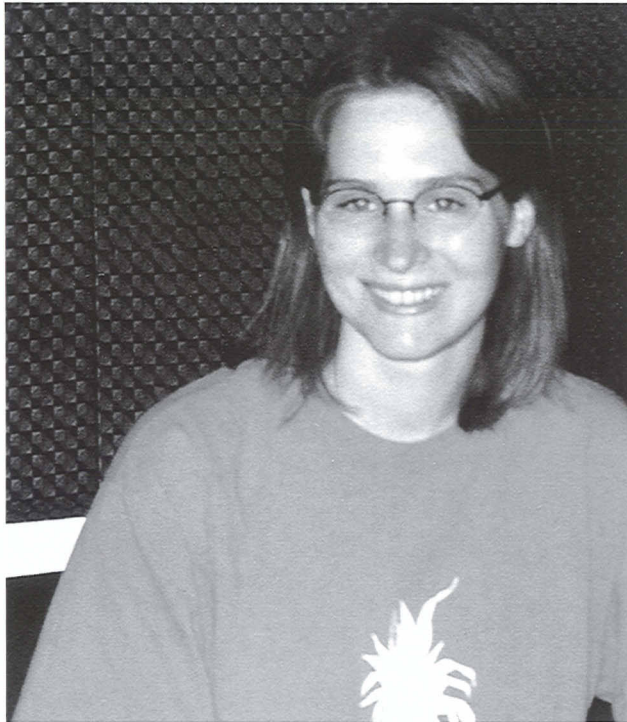
Such weighty questions might be asked in a law school class, perhaps by Professor Jane Schacter, a teacher Bridget greatly admires: "She makes things understandable; even governmental policy is clear." In fact, Bridget confessed fond feelings for all her professors.

Bridget is spending the first semester of her third year in Florence, Italy, at the European University Institute, studying parental leave policies of the European Union and the United States. UW Law students compete for four spots, and students from only two other law schools—NYU and Columbia—may participate. A two-year clerkship with Judge E. Richard Weber in the Eastern District of Missouri awaits her upon graduation.

Although uncertain of what the future holds, yet sanguine about it, Bridget laughingly shared the secret of her self-confidence: "It's a quote from Professor [Walter] Dickey: 'Often wrong, but never in doubt.'"



And what beckons,  
now that Christina has traded  
hockey goals for career goals?



**CHRISTINA GEHRKE ('02)**

ALTHOUGH SHE IS NOW every inch a Badger, third-year law student Christina Gehrke is originally from Longview, Texas, and went to high school near Houston. A philosophy and linguistics major at MIT, she considered pursuing her Ph.D. in linguistics, but was concerned about the practical application of the degree, so law school became an attractive option. Academic grounding in linguistics and philosophy offered a firm foothold in law school.

The decision to attend Wisconsin came easily—her mother is from Stoughton and her father from Fennimore. Both went to UW for their undergradu-

ate degrees. In fact, the Wisconsin roots exerted their pull while Christina was at MIT, when her parents moved back to Fennimore, where they are semi-retired beef farmers.

MIT is best known for its technical superiority, but it is superior in one other respect that attracted Christina—it has a world-class women's hockey team. Christina played all four undergraduate years as a left wing, attending classes by day and practicing five times a week during the season. But while most young people reluctantly say goodbye to the pads as they clutch that cherished diploma, Christina was granted a one-year reprieve. While investigating law schools, she heard that Wisconsin was starting a varsity women's hockey team, and knowing about Wisconsin's hockey dynasty, wondered whether she might be good enough to make it. As it turned out, Wisconsin's new coach, Julie Sasner, had heard about MIT's team, and most especially its coach, Katya Pashkevich. Coach Pashkevich had played for the Russian national team and is a likely pick for the next Olympics. Sasner was eager to meet Christina—and the rest is, as they say, history.

With one year of varsity eligibility left, Christina played throughout her first year of law school, a time when most law students' exercise regime consists of jogging to make a class and sprinting from one stack of books in the library to another. Both the team and Christina did well: the team finished 19-14-2 and placed third in the WCHA during the team's inaugural year.

And what beckons, now that Christina has traded hockey goals for career goals? One of Christina's favorite teachers, Carin Clauss, has inspired Christina to investigate the possibilities in employment law. Via the labor law clinical program, Christina has interned at the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission, and can envision a career in labor or contractual law.

When asked whether she would recommend that others spend their first year of law school as a varsity athlete, Christina shrugged: "I don't see why not. I'm not the most brilliant student, and I did it. Other students have young children, and full-time jobs, and hockey is less responsibility than those. It kept me from stressing out in law school—I didn't have enough time to be stressed!" With an attitude like that, Christina makes the transition from the Blue Line to blue books look easy.



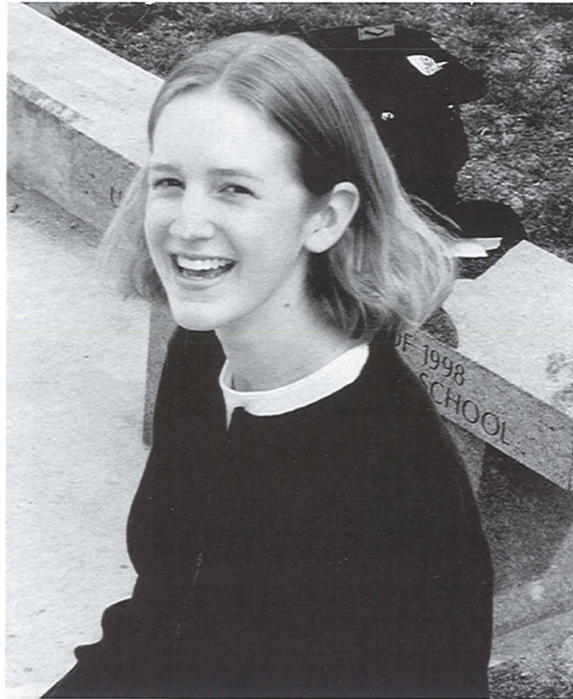
## MOLLY McKEGNEY ('03)

OFTEN IT'S A SMALL THING that sparks an entire career. For law student Molly McKegney, it was a Madison West High School class in criminal justice. A short ride up Regent Street brought her to UW-Madison for college, and a major in Behavioral Science and Law, which emphasizes criminal justice. While there, she took the only undergraduate course taught at the Law School—Law in Action—and a future in the law was forged.

A recipient of a prestigious Rath scholarship—a merit-based full tuition and stipend award for three years—Molly has already made her mark in the criminal justice system. While still an undergraduate, she interned in the Dane County Sheriff's office, and spent Summer 2000 as the assistant to the Chief of the UW Police Department. Molly considers what she learned to be "background information" for her planned career as a prosecutor: "I was able to see what happens before the case goes to the D.A." She also spent 100 hours in jail, voluntarily, she quickly added, interviewing inmates about jail conditions and their offenses. There was also a lot of hands-on experience: "I got to serve process, go on boat patrol, and observe air traffic control at the airport. In my UW job, I went on police car ride-alongs to out-of-the-way places, like on the lake path [otherwise forbidden], and I toured the Camp Randall police station and observed their security equipment." She also participated in an in-service at the shooting range, learning how to shoot firearms and enter and clear rooms.

This past summer, Molly was an intern with the Remington Center's LAIP (Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons) Program, and found that her familiarity with the police department was excellent preparation for working with individuals in prison. She foresees that her career as a prosecutor will be enriched by having first-hand knowledge of these first and last stages of a person's experience with the criminal justice system.

Special mentors to Molly were professors John Pray and Keith Findley, directors of the Wisconsin Innocence Project, which freed wrongly convicted Christopher Ochoa last winter. These busy men had found time to teach two weeks of the Law in Action class Molly took as an undergraduate, and a connection was forged. Molly asked Professors



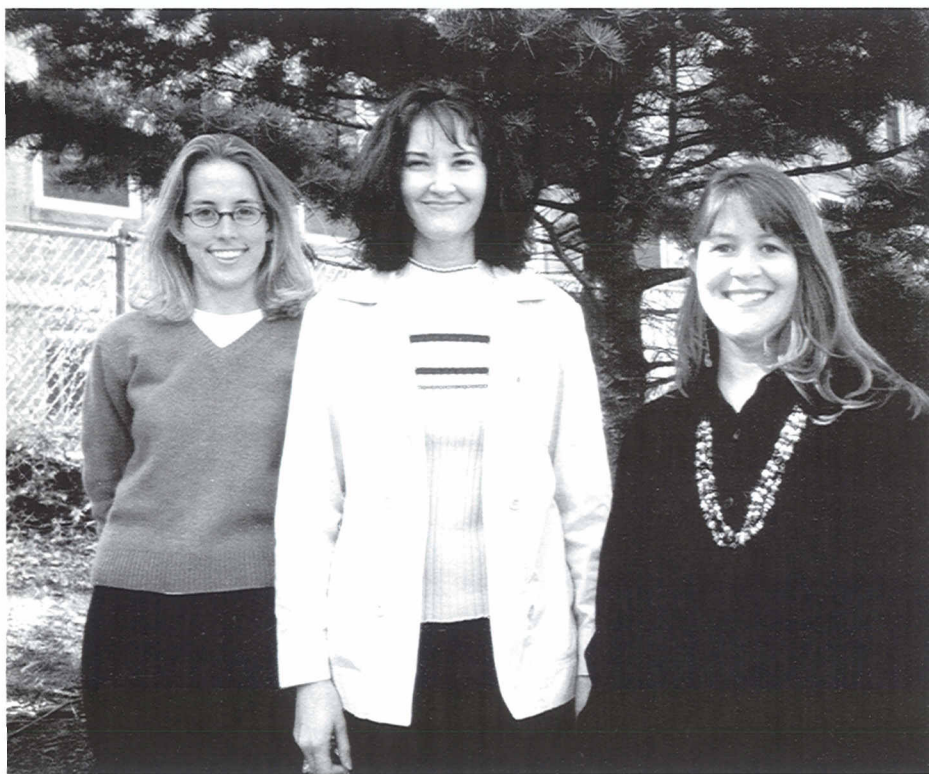
### Her honors thesis: "The Constitutionality of a DNA Databank for All Arrestees"

Pray and Findley to advise her on her Honors thesis: "The Constitutionality of a DNA Databank for All Arrestees." Molly's opinion was that such a databank would pass constitutional muster; this topical issue remains very much alive in our court system at this writing.

When asked what she likes about the UW Law School, Molly didn't hesitate: "I like the *community*—people are so smart and motivated. In comparison, for once, I'm laid back. It's not that I've changed, but for the first time in my life, everyone works as hard as I do!" While "laid back" is undoubtedly a relative term, this young woman's smile is evidence enough: she has found her calling, and is loving every minute of it. ♦



## THREE 2001 GRADUATES WIN PUBLIC INTEREST LAW HONORS



May 2001 graduates (from left) Melissa Kiniyalocts, Barbara Zabawa and Traci McClellan have been honored for their significant contributions to public interest law during their Law School careers.

**W**HEN BARBARA ZABAWA won a Skadden Fellowship in recognition of her “exceptional promise” in the field of public interest law, she brought honor to herself and also to the UW Law School, since historically the Skadden Fellowships find their way to the country’s top law schools. Ms. Zabawa was one of 28 law students in the United States this year to win this fellowship, presented by the law firm of Skadden Arps.

Ms. Zabawa is using the two-year fellowship to work with low-income families who face problems

with employer-based insurance. The UW Law School’s Center for Public Representation (CPR), directed by Clinical Professor Louise Trubek, is the host organization for this project. Ms. Zabawa began working at the CPR in Spring 2000, and was encouraged by Professor Trubek to apply for the grant.

Professor Trubek comments, “Barbara is working to improve the public health system for seamless-ness between the public system and private insurance. This grant is particularly rewarding for us, not only because Barbara is one of our graduates, but because it will strengthen our program for us to be a host for a Skadden Fellowship.”

It is unusual for a law school program like the CPR to be honored with a Skadden placement, adds Clinical Assistant Professor Juliet Brodie, director of the Law School’s Neighborhood Law Project, who has worked with Ms. Zabawa on public health issues. “The roster of ‘Skadden alums’ is an incredible list of leading public interest lawyers in all areas of substantive law,” Professor Brodie says.

Ms. Zabawa, who has a degree in Public Health, came to the UW Law School with the intent of earning a law degree to facilitate her work in the field of public health.

“I think it really started with my master’s in Public Health from the University of Michigan,” she says. “I was in the Public Health Policy and Administration Program. You really learn the substance of health care, but I felt I wasn’t getting the tools I needed to work with under-represented people with healthcare issues. I talked with my profs at Michigan and they encouraged me to go to law school. So when I came to law school, I already knew I wanted to work in health care, and public interest law was the most suitable area of law.”

Before her master’s work, Ms. Zabawa was in Europe studying workplace health issues on a Watson Fellowship. “I was very bothered by the dispar-



## “The roster of ‘Skadden alums’ is an incredible list of leading public interest lawyers”

ity between people in temporary and low-paying jobs vs. people in higher-paying jobs,” she says.

She was thrilled when she learned that she had won a Skadden Fellowship. “The Skadden will give me the ability to implement my ideas,” she says. “The wonderful thing about the fellowship is that they give you the chance to live your passion—to do what you believe in.”

To read more about Skadden Fellowships, see the Skadden Arps Web site at <http://skaddenarps.com/fellows/intro3.html>.

**T**RACI MCCLELLAN brought another “first” to the Law School when she won a NAPIL (National Association of Public Interest Law) Fellowship—the first UW Law student to attain this honor. As a 2001 NAPIL Fellow with the Northern Plains Indian Law Center (NPILC) in Grand Forks, North Dakota, Ms. McClellan is now working with Indian tribes across the country to establish culturally appropriate justice forums.

“The lack of tribal courts presents growing jurisdictional concerns within Indian country and frustrates both Indian tribes and individuals in their attempts to seek justice,” she explains. Ms. McClellan is continuing the work previously started by NPILC by providing nationwide training and technical assistance to tribes seeking to implement their own court systems, so that no dispute remains unresolved for lack of a judicial forum.

Because of her background and education, Ms. McClellan has an understanding of the need for tribes to have their own dispute resolution forums. She is an enrolled member of the Cherokee Nation and grew up in northeastern Oklahoma, where her tribe is located. Her educational experience, emphasizing Indian law and policy in her undergraduate, graduate and legal degrees, has exposed her to

the issues facing tribes that lack their own justice systems. She explains, “NPILC’s commitment to the protection of Indian rights and its advocacy on behalf of Indian peoples reflects my own purpose to use my education to assist tribes working to better the lives of their members while exercising their sovereignty in the process.”

NAPIL is the country’s leading organization engaged in organizing, training and supporting public-service-minded law students. It awards approximately 70 Fellowships each year.

For more information on NAPIL Fellowships, readers may visit their Web site at <http://www.napil.org>.

**M**ELISSA KINIYALOCTS was presented with the Outstanding Public Interest Law Student award from the State Bar of Wisconsin at the Bar’s 2001 Public Service/Pro Bono Volunteer Lawyers Recognition Celebration on May 2, 2001 at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Ms. Kiniyalocts served as Public Interest Law Coordinator at the Law School’s Career Services Office, where she planned numerous events such as guest speakers and workshops for students, and helped connect students with public interest internships and job opportunities. She also served as the Law School liaison with the Public Interest Law section of the State Bar.

“I’ve been doing public interest work since high school,” Ms. Kiniyalocts said, when asked how she became involved in public interest law. Her undergraduate degree is in psychology and social work, and she worked in the Los Angeles inner city as part of her undergraduate training. This fall, Ms. Kiniyalocts has been working at the Office of the Santa Clara County Counsel, in San Jose, California, and preparing to take the exam for admittance to the California Bar. ♦



# CAREERS *update*

## LIFE AFTER LAW SCHOOL: THE CLASS OF 2000 AT WORK

**A**SK THE QUESTION: "Where are they now?" of the Class of 2000, and gain a deeper understanding of the varied employment opportunities that greet our students upon graduation. The charts on these two pages represent the "where," the "how" and the "how much" of this able group of women and men.

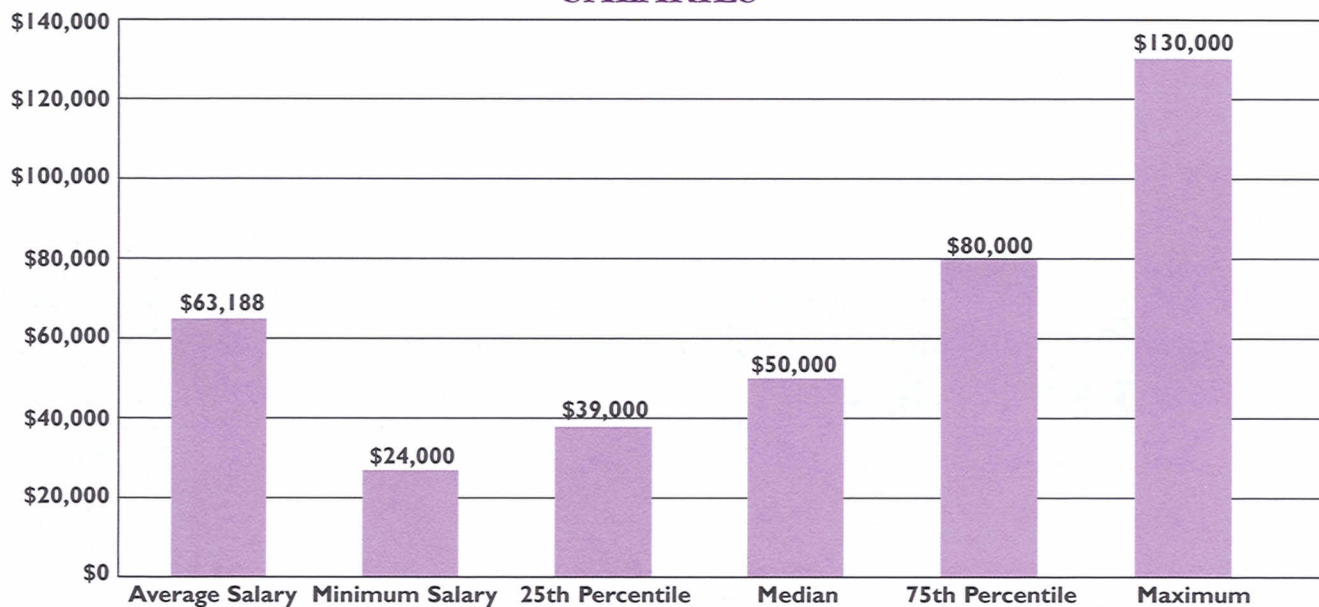
According to Assistant Dean Jane Heymann, Director of Career Services, who gathered the statistics through a post-graduation survey, 214 of 228 graduates sent employment information, yielding a 93.8 percent response rate. While graduates took jobs in 28 states and two foreign jurisdictions, re-

flecting the University of Wisconsin's increasingly prominent role as a national Law School, 61 percent remained in Wisconsin.

Government positions and judicial clerkships are included in the "Full-Time Legal" section of Employment Status. Eighteen graduates reported government employment, including military, prosecutorial and defender positions. Seventeen accepted judicial clerkships.

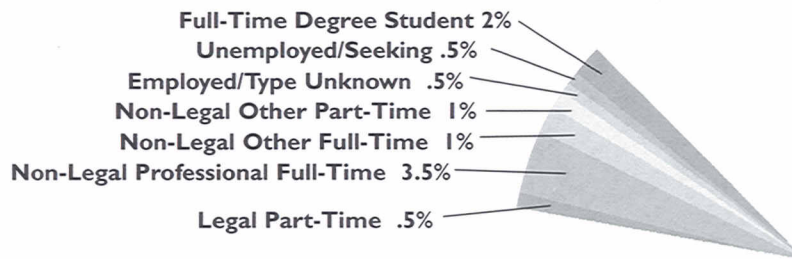
For more information on Career Services, or to find out how you can help our students find employment, please call Dean Heymann at 608-262-6413 or e-mail her at [jheyman@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:jheyman@facstaff.wisc.edu).

### SALARIES

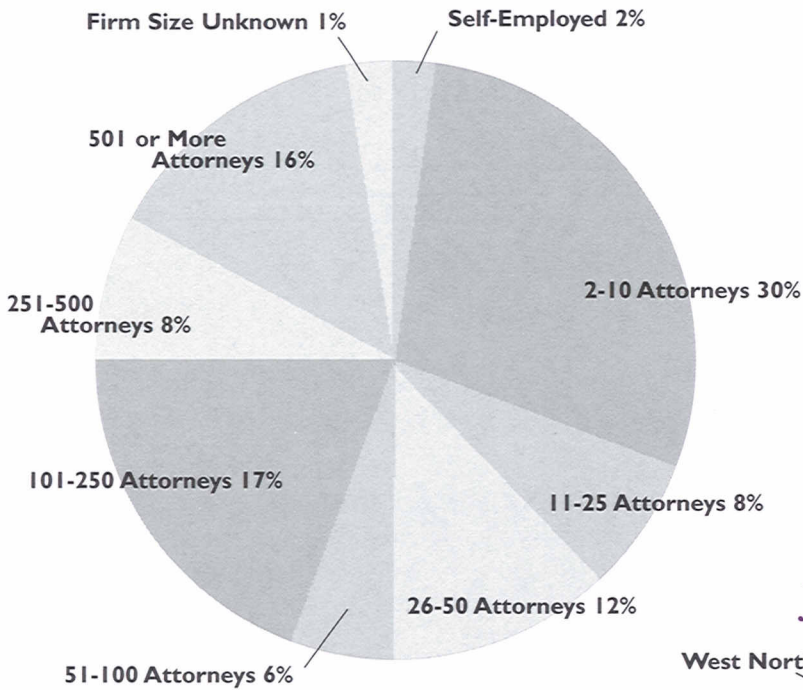




## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

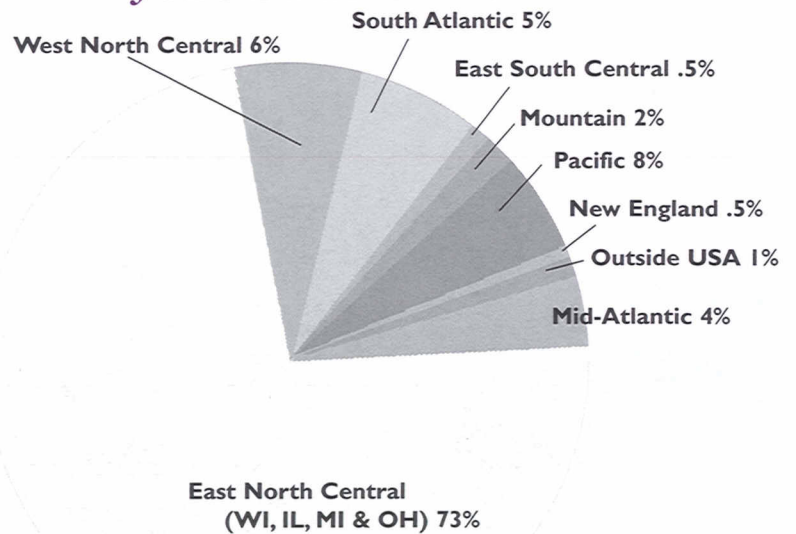


## PRIVATE PRACTICE SIZE OF FIRM 146 GRADUATES



Legal/Full Time 91%

## JOBS BY REGION





# FOCUS *on the faculty*

## INTRODUCING FIVE NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

### CATHERINE ALBISTON

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR Catherine Albiston earned a B.A. in psychology and an M.A. in sociology at Stanford University before going on to the University of California-Berkeley (Boalt Hall) for her J.D. This year (2001) she completed a Ph.D. in Jurisprudence and Social Policy at Berkeley, with a dissertation titled "The Institutional Context of Civil Rights: Mobilizing The Family and Medical Leave Act in the Courts and in the Workplace."

After receiving her J.D., Professor Albiston clerked for Federal District Judge Susan Illston in the Northern District of California and practiced law at the Employment Law Center, a Project of the Legal Aid Society of San Francisco. During her law practice, she received a Skadden Fellowship to litigate some of the first federal cases brought under the Family and Medical Leave Act. While at Berkeley,

Professor Albiston received a teaching award, held several editorial positions on the *Berkeley Women's Law Journal* including Editor-in-Chief, and was a fellow at the Center for Working Families. She also worked as a law clerk for the Judicial Council of California, and at McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen in San Francisco.

Professor Albiston is an interdisciplinary scholar whose work spans law, sociology and feminist theory. Her scholarly interests include employment law, the legal profession (particularly public interest practice), law and social change, and the relationship between law and inequality. She has published articles in *Law and Society Review*, *Stanford Law and Policy Review*, and *Berkeley Women's Law Journal*, among others. Her most recent article demonstrates how the rules of civil procedure limit opportunities for expansive judicial interpretations of employment rights. She also has written about how social institutions create resistance to legal reforms, the empirical realities of divorce in California, and unconstitutional reproductive policies directed toward women of color. She recently received a grant from the American Bar Foundation to study public interest law practice. In collaboration with Dr. Laura Beth Nielsen, her colleague at the ABE, Professor Albiston is conducting empirical research about variation in strategy, structure, and mission among American public interest law firms.

Currently, Professor Albiston teaches Civil Procedure, Sociology of Law, Women and the Law, and Law and Social Change. Her teaching interests also include employment law, legal profession, sex-based discrimination, evidence, and feminist theory and jurisprudence. She holds affiliate appointments in Sociology and Women's Studies.

Professor Albiston's personal interests include hiking, avid fiction reading, music, and spending time with her husband, Marc Melnick, and dog Sadie.



Catherine Albiston



## LESLIE SHEAR

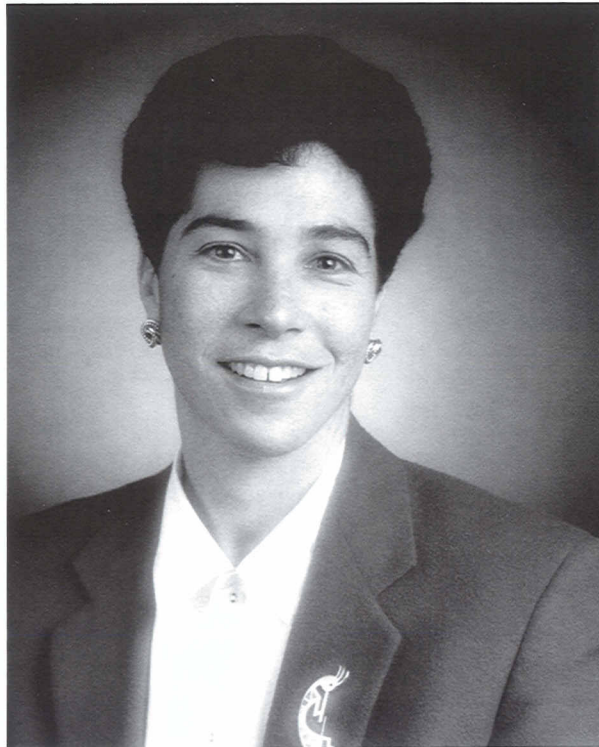
LESLIE D. SHEAR, the newest member of the Law School's clinical faculty, comes to the Frank J. Remington Center after twelve years of private practice with Murphy & Desmond in Madison. She will take over the directorship of the Family Law Project at the Center. (Her predecessor as director, Katherine Kruse, is currently holding a visiting professorship at American University in Washington, D.C.)

Professor Shear, a native of Miami, earned her B.A. at Northwestern University, and her J.D. at the University of Miami Law School in 1985. She joins the Law School as a Clinical Assistant Professor.

At Murphy & Desmond, where she was a shareholder beginning in 1997, her practice emphasized family law, including divorce, child custody and placement, child support, property and debt division. She also practiced in the areas of real estate and domestic partnerships. She was included on the *Madison Magazine* list of Best Family Law Attorneys for 2001, and continues to be of counsel at Murphy & Desmond.

Before moving to Madison, she practiced law for four years in Miami: three years as an attorney at Legal Services of Greater Miami, and one in private family law practice.

When asked how she chose family law as her area of focus, Professor Shear says, "I originally became interested in family law as a result of my feminist beliefs from high school and college (my major was political science but I also have a certificate in women's studies—before anyone could officially minor in women's studies). Then I had a summer internship at the San Francisco Family Violence Project in 1980. I got to work with an attorney—a truly inspiring and amazing woman—who had filed a class action lawsuit against the Oakland Police Department on behalf of victims of domestic violence. The result of that lawsuit was that law enforcement policies for responding to domestic abuse calls were dramatically changed."

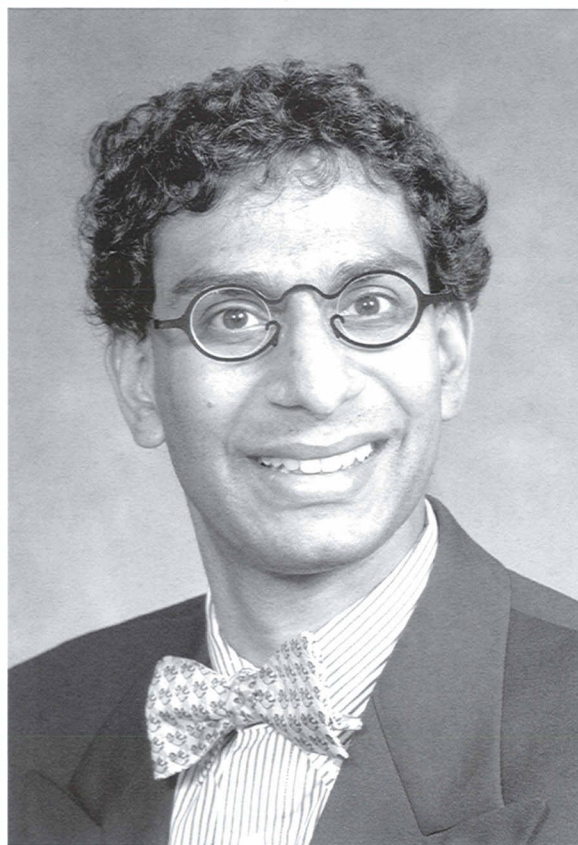


Leslie Shear

Throughout her years of family law practice, Professor Shear was very active in *pro bono* work. (She cites the strong commitment to *pro bono* work of the late Robert Murphy, Class of 1932, as a major factor in attracting her to Murphy & Desmond.) Murphy & Desmond received both the State Bar of Wisconsin Law Firm *Pro Bono* Award (1998), and the Dane County Bar Association *Pro Bono* Award (1995) for cases on which Professor Shear worked. She has been a member of the Dane County Bar Association Delivery of Legal Services Committee since 1990, as well as the co-chair or chair of that committee since 1999.

"I have always, since my early days at Legal Services in Miami, had the desire to help people who couldn't afford attorneys," she says. "So joining the Remington Center meant going back to my roots in a sense."





Anuj Desai

## ANUJ DESAI

ANUJ C. DESAI joined both the Law School and the School of Library and Information Studies as an Assistant Professor. He received his A.B. in Mathematics from Harvard University (where he was awarded a Shaw Traveling Fellowship), a Master's in International Affairs from Columbia University and a J.D. from the University of California-Berkeley (Boalt Hall), where he was Editor-in-Chief of the *California Law Review*.

After receiving his J.D., Professor Desai clerked for Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer at the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and Judge David S. Tatel at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. He then served as a legal assistant to the American judges at the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in The Hague and practiced law with the Seattle, Washington firm of Davis Wright Tremaine, where his practice focused primarily on First Amendment, defamation, news-gathering, copyright and trademark litigation. He also worked briefly in the Legal Adviser's Office at the U.S. State Department and also at the Legal Resources Centre in Grahamstown, South Africa.

Professor Desai has written on a variety of topics related to law in cyberspace, including privacy, the First Amendment and domain name dispute resolution. He has also written on the enforcement of international arbitral awards. His current research interests focus on the intersection between international law and communication and information technology.

Teaching in both the Law School and the School of Library and Information Studies, he will offer classes in Intellectual Property, Copyright and Cyberlaw.

In his spare time, Professor Desai enjoys being an information junkie on the Web, giggling with his daughter, listening to his wife play Chopin, running with his jogger-stroller, biking with a tail-wind, playing tennis with anyone who's better, and discussing any topic about which he knows very little in one of several languages that he says he doesn't speak well.



## RICHARD ROSS

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR Richard Ross has earned three degrees from Yale University: a B.A. in History in 1984; J.D. in 1989 from Yale Law School, where he was Symposium Editor and Senior Editor of the *Yale Law Journal*; and Ph.D. in History in 1998, with a dissertation titled "The Commoning of the Common Law: Print, Memory and the Intellectual History of Legal Communications, 1520-1640."

Before coming to Wisconsin, he taught at the law schools of the University of Chicago and Indiana University (Indianapolis), where he won the "Best New Professor" award for excellence in teaching.

Professor Ross has received research fellowships from Yale Law School, Yale's Institute for Social and Policy Studies, the American Historical Association, and the Spencer Foundation. In 1995-96, he was a visiting scholar at the Harvard History Department.

At Wisconsin, Professor Ross has a joint appointment in both the Law School and Department of History. "I've long been an admirer of Wisconsin because of its central role in legal history and law and society," he comments, "so I was delighted when I had an opportunity to join the faculty." In his first year, he is teaching Trusts & Estates in the law school. For the history department and legal studies concentration, he is teaching American Legal and Constitutional History, the Rule of Law in Historical Perspective, and a seminar on Legal Cultures in Early America.

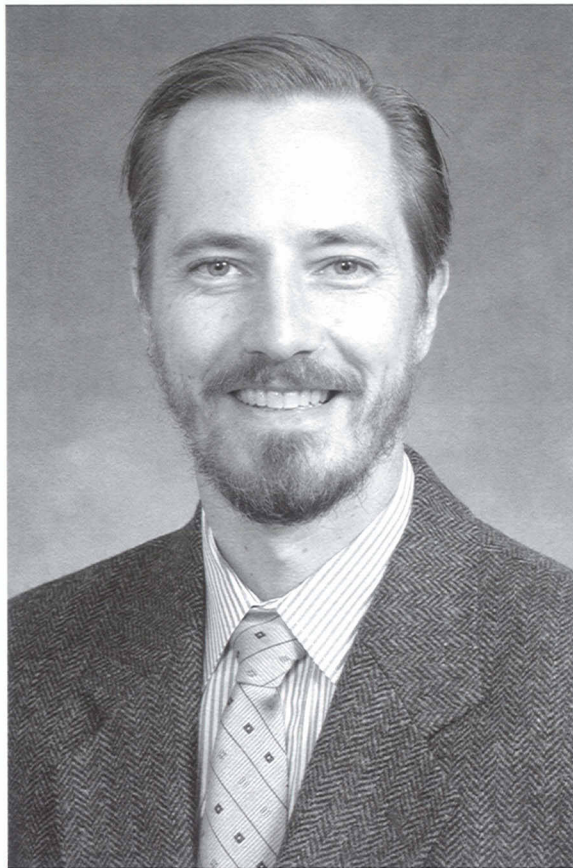
Professor Ross's love of history dates back at least as far as his undergraduate years, when his favorite area was American colonial history. After teaching English in Israel for a year after graduation, he began law school, and decided during his first year that he wanted to continue working in history as well as law. He was accepted into the Ph.D. program, worked simultaneously on the two degrees for the rest of his law school career, and completed his history degree some years after his J.D. As he had planned, he finds that his speciality of American legal history enables him to combine his interests in law and American history.



**Richard Ross**

Professor Ross's current research, "working its way towards a book," is on the intellectual history of legal communications in early modern England and early America. This project has yielded, "The Memorial Culture of Early Modern English Lawyers: Memory as Keyword, Shelter, and Identity, 1560-1640," *Yale Journal of Law and the Humanities* (1998), which received the honorable mention for the 1999 Sutherland Prize from the American Society for Legal History. Other interests include the impact of ethnic diversity on legal culture in early America, and the development of a historical perspective about the effect of electronic media on legal thought and practice. Articles on these subjects have appeared in or are pending in *Law and Social Inquiry*; *The Worlds of John Winthrop: England and New England, 1588-1649* (ed. Francis Bremer); the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*; and *The William and Mary Quarterly*.





John Ohnesorge

## JOHN OHNESORGE

A NATIVE OF Minneapolis, Assistant Professor John Ohnesorge received his B.A. degree from St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota in 1985. Following graduation, he taught English in Shanghai at East China Normal University, and then returned to the U.S. to attend the University of Minnesota Law School (J.D. 1989). He spent one semester of law school on an exchange program studying law at Fudan University in Shanghai.

He practiced briefly in Minnesota, then accepted an employment offer from a law firm in Seoul, Korea. After 3½ years in Korea, he returned to the U.S. to study at Harvard University, where he earned his LL.M. degree in 1995. He also began an S. J. D. degree at Harvard, which he is completing this year, with a thesis on "Administrative Law and the Changing Shape of State-Business Relations in Northeast Asia."

Professor Ohnesorge spent the 1997-98 academic year studying comparative administrative law at Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg, Germany, on a fellowship from Harvard's Center for European Studies.

In 2000, he was a lecturer at Harvard, co-teaching the Pacific Legal Community seminar with Chinese law specialist William Alford, and began a year-long clerkship for Federal District Court Judge Rya W. Zobel, which he completed in August 2001, just prior to moving to Madison.

At the UW Law School, he will be teaching Business Organizations, Administrative Law, and Comparative Law.

Professor Ohnesorge and his wife, Jin, have two children: Sigrid, 5, and Max, 2. He enjoys reading history, and is currently trying to resurrect his soccer game. ♦

# PROFESSOR CHARO'S STEM-CELL EXPERTISE REACHES WIDE AUDIENCE

R. ALTA CHARO, UW Professor of Law and Medical Ethics and a nationally prominent bio-ethicist, has been consulted by numerous national media organizations in recent months for her expertise on the issues of embryonic stem cells, cloning and in vitro fertilization technologies.

She has been interviewed on CNN Nightline, ABC World News Tonight, NPR's Morning Edition and NPR's Weekend Edition, C-Span's coverage of the National Academy of Sciences meeting, and public television's "News Hour." In print, she has appeared in *People* magazine (August 20 edition), and has written articles for *The Washington Post* (Sunday, August 12) and *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (Tuesday, August 14), among others.

Professor Charo is the author of over 75 articles, book chapters and government reports on topics including voting rights, environmental law, family planning and abortion law, medical genetics law, reproductive technology policy, and science policy and ethics. She currently serves on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Law, Medicine and Ethics*, *Cloning: Science and Policy*, and the *Monash Bioethics Review*.

Professor Charo has been a member of the board of the Alan Guttmacher Institute, the Foundation for Genetic Medicine, and the Society for the Advancement of Women's Health Research. She was also a member of the steering committee to found the International Association for Bioethics, and was a member of the board of the American Association of Bioethics in 1995-96. In addition, she has served as a consultant to the National Academy of Science's Institute of Medicine and the NIH Office of



R. Alta Charo, Professor of Law and Medical Ethics



Protection from Research Risks, and in 1994 served on the NIH Human Embryo Research Panel.

Since 1996, she has been a member of the presidential National Bioethics Advisory Commission, where she has participated in drafting its reports "Cloning Human Beings" (1997); "Research Involving Persons with Mental Disorders that May Affect Decision-making Capacity" (1998); "Research Involving Human Biological Materials: Ethical Issues and Policy Guidance" (1999); "Ethical Issues in Human Stem Cell Research" (1999); "Ethical and Policy Issues in International Research: Clinical Trials in Developing Countries" (2001); and "Ethical and Policy Issues in Research Involving Human Participants" (2001).

Professor Charo was notified in October 2001

that she has been selected to join the National Academy of Sciences' Board on Life Sciences, which will also include membership on a new standing committee on genomics and medicine/health with the Institute of Medicine.

She offers courses on health law, bioethics and biotechnology law, food & drug law, medical ethics, reproductive rights, torts, and legislative drafting. In addition, she has served on the UW Hospital clinical ethics committee, the University's Institutional Review Board for the protection of human subjects in medical research, and the University's Bioethics Advisory Committee.

To give *Gargoyle* readers a sample of Professor Charo's work, we are reprinting her article from the *Washington Post* of Sunday, August 12, 2001.

## ARE WE PLAYING GOD? OR PLAYING HUMAN?

by R. Alta Charo

Sunday, August 12, 2001 *The Washington Post*

TOWARD THE end of Simon Mawer's novel, *Mendel's Dwarf*, his protagonist, a hereditary dwarf, faces a choice. "Benedict Lambert is sitting in his laboratory playing God. He has eight embryos in eight little tubes. Four of the embryos are proto-Benedicts, proto-dwarfs; the other four are, for want of a better word, normal. How should he choose?" How indeed? How should he decide which of the embryos to use to make his child?

Whether in our debates over human reproduction or over embryonic stem cell research, over and over we are told that it is not right to "play God." But what does this mean? If we tolerate a couple's decision to destroy one of its embryos, would that be playing God? Or if we clone a cell taken from the

inside of our mouths to make an embryo for research use, is that when we cross the line?

President Bush seems to draw that line somewhere in between. On Thursday night [August 9, 2001] he endorsed federal funding for research on stem cells derived from embryos that are now long dead, but said he would not endorse government-financed research on cells derived from embryos yet to be killed or those made specially for research purposes. Citing his prayer and reflection and America's diversity of faith, he told us, "Human life is a sacred gift from our creator," and "We recoil at the idea of ... creating life for our convenience." These conclusions led him to a compromise, he said, one that limits the government's entanglement

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with acts that involve creating embryos, but permits it to benefit from destroying them, at least if that act of destruction happened some time ago and is beyond our—and God’s—ability to alter.

In a country pledged from its formation not to endorse a single faith, a country in which the decennial census shows ever-increasing diversity of faiths—and lack of faith—within the population, how can people reach a consensus on government policies on stem cell research when they differ on something as fundamental as whether it is righteous duty, heretical defiance or mere scientific inevitability to exercise control over things as fundamental as life and death?

The president would seem to view control over creation and destruction of an embryo as an unacceptable act of human hubris, a view shared by many Christian theologians. During a 1997 consideration of cloning policy, for example, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission heard similar testimony. As a member of that presidential commission, I listened as theologian Nancy Duff testified that Protestants, although stout defenders of human freedom, nonetheless “have not located the dignity of human beings in a self-modifying freedom that knows no limit, [not] even ... God.” The Rev. Albert Moraczewski, a Catholic, testified that “cloning exceed[s] the delegated dominion given to the human race. There is no evidence that humans were given the power [by God] to alter their nature or the manner in which they come into existence.”

So what should Benedict do? Should he refuse to choose, because choosing is an act of God, an act that exceeds his delegated dominion over life? Benedict’s notion is somewhat different; it’s that the role of God is to make no choice. “Of course we all know that God has opted for the easy way out. He has decided on chance ...”

When fertile couples have sex, eggs are sometimes fertilized. At times the eggs are caught by the uterine lining, where they develop into babies. At other times they slide past that lining and are washed away in menstrual blood, unnoticed and unmourned at the end of the month. Should infertile couples whose embryos rest in laboratory dishes rather than the womb be similarly careless, rolling dice to decide whether to use or destroy them? Or are they—and is our government—obliged to take control and ensure that each and every embryo is placed in the body at just the right time to maximize the chance of conception and beat the natural odds? If so, then, should this action, this defiance of the natural order of chance and luck, also suggest the option to choose *not* to use the embryo, but instead to give it away to others for potentially life-saving research?

It’s evident that we Americans are not as one on how we view the act of choice where creating life is concerned, and that’s why the stem cell issue is so difficult. While some see choosing as “playing God,” others see it as “playing Human.” Indeed, Rabbi Elliot Dorff testified at that same bioethics commission meeting that we are “the partner of God in the ongoing act of creation. We are God’s agent.... the [Jewish] tradition has not been passive in terms of simply accepting whatever medical cards we have been dealt.” Examining biblical texts, Rabbi Moshe Tendler testified that being such a partner means taking an active role, and that “artificiality,” far from being wrong or evil, is rather a sign of humanity’s constructive contribution, a sign that we are doing our duty. And a professor of Islamic studies, Aziz Sachedina, described how the Koran suggests that “as participants in the act of creating with God, God being the best of creators, human beings can actively engage in furthering the



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overall state of humanity by intervening in the works of nature, including the early stages of embryonic development” when the goal is to achieve a natural good, such as health or fertility.

For those who view acts of reproductive control as heretical, it is difficult to tolerate the waste that accompanies modern infertility care, with its laboratories filled with frozen surplus embryos that are no longer wanted by anyone. But it becomes almost insurmountably galling to them to be asked to pay for research upon stem cells derived from some of these embryos, even if the embryos would have been destroyed anyway, and even if their tax dollars won’t be used in any way to help or hasten that destruction. For opponents of stem cell research, publicly funded research makes every taxpayer unwillingly complicit in the underlying, immoral choice to destroy the embryo. It matters not that most of them would not hesitate to accept organ donation from the victim of a carjacking and murder; although they would mourn the necessity of finding their own lives saved through the death of another, in no way would they feel that their acceptance of this gift of life made them complicit in the underlying brutality of the victim’s death.

But where embryonic stem cells are concerned, the sense of complicity persists. Perhaps it is because the embryos, while already doomed, are alive until their stem cells are removed, raising images of state-sanctioned execution by disembowelment. Or perhaps it is simply because opponents fear becoming complicit not in the act of embryonic destruction itself, but in a culture of tolerance for embryonic destruction, a culture that might become increasingly comfortable with balancing the needs of the born against the needs of the embryo, a culture that balances not only the needs of patients against embryonic loss, but also the needs of scared teenagers and impoverished women with unwelcome pregnancies.

As I listened to the president, I couldn’t help thinking about the broader implications of his decision. He cited not only the diversity of faiths in the United States, and the diversity of opinions within those faiths, but also the diversity of experience in this country with the illnesses that might best be cured by research with embryonic stem cells. “I

have friends whose children suffer from juvenile diabetes. Nancy Reagan has written me about President Reagan's struggle with Alzheimer's. My own family has confronted the tragedy of childhood leukemia," Bush said. This visceral, intimate knowledge of the interests held in the balance led him to approve at least limited funding because of the responsibility, as he put it, to juxtapose "the need to protect life in all its phases with the prospect of saving and improving life in all its stages." Should this not lead him to consider, then, whether other people's visceral, intimate knowledge of the ravages of birth defects, unwanted pregnancy or infertility makes an equally compelling case for tolerating embryonic loss and enhanced reproductive control in these cases as well?

Philosopher Thomas Nagel wrote that "Morality's ambition is, or at least ought to be, to provide a system of conduct under which everyone can live with a sense of mutual justifiability. This follows from the conditions of political legitimacy." A democracy consists of more than voting once a year. It consists of ensuring that all those voters and their elected representatives identify with both the peril and potential of each policy choice. This is why I found hope in the extended public deliberation on embryo and stem cell research. Even its opponents will partake in the cures that may be found for juvenile diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, heart disease and spinal cord injuries. I suspect that few would pledge to forever forgo such treatments because of their origins. The medical treatments they may receive will likely not be sufficient to overcome their personal objections, but it does ensure that they will not be politically insulted solely on behalf of the interests of others; their interests, too, are being promoted by this research.

This concern, about the distribution of burdens and benefits of policy choices, represents something larger than the more narrowly focused debates about the morality of stem cell research, abortion, euthanasia or any number of divisive practices. It is a recognition that we are united more by our shared desire for fair governance than divided by our respective disappointments in the particular stem cell research policy adopted through that governance.

In many ways, the compromise crafted by the

Bush administration concerning stem cell funding features these characteristics of political legitimacy. By limiting funding to existing cell lines derived from long-dead embryos, the arguments about complicity are moved away from images of the executioner and toward the images of organ donation. It also funds both embryonic stem cell research and research on alternative, less controversial forms of stem cell research, so that parallel experimentation ensures that if other sources ever become an adequate substitute, research on embryonic sources can be forgone and gratuitous offense avoided.

At the same time, its insistence on using only a limited number of cell lines—a limit that many scientists fear will delay research that might otherwise have saved the lives of people already sick today—may not be supportable in the long run, premised as it is on a particularly personal vision of the role of humanity and of God. John Adams once wrote, "This country has done much, I wish it may do more, and annul every narrow idea in religion, government and commerce."

The president is surely, like all Americans, entitled to his personal faith and vision. But should the day come when that vision is shown to be too narrow to accommodate the needs of research on behalf of all Americans, let us hope that his vision may broaden, to encompass the diversity of all human experience and all human faiths, and that his policies will evolve to protect the interests of all of our citizens.

*Alta Charo is a professor of law and bioethics at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. ♦*

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# LEO

## LAW *at Wisconsin*



**Three firsts: Frances Huntly-Cooper, first African-American mayor in Wisconsin; David N. Dinkins, first African-American mayor of New York, and Judge Paul Higginbotham, first African-American judge in Dane County.**

THE LEGAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES (LEO) program at the University of Wisconsin Law School is a thriving program for recruitment, retention and success of law students of color and those from other groups historically under-represented in the American legal profession. From its humble beginnings in 1967, with the recruitment of four African-American students and two Latino students, the program has grown to number 750 alumni, including African-American, Asian-Pacific-American, South Asian, American Indian, and Latino graduates.

Our LEO program is a nationwide model for recruiting and retaining students from these groups, and a source of pride here at home. In the words of Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr., "The Law School is indeed proud of our unique, nationally recognized program, which has helped so many individuals to fulfill their potential, and which makes such a major contribution to diversifying the American bar."

Today LEO students make up roughly one-fourth of the UW Law student body, well ahead of other national law school averages. According to the American Bar Association, quoted in *The New York Times*, nationwide 18.9 percent of all law graduates were from minority groups in 2000.

The LEO program builds on the strengths of its students. All LEO students are admitted under the high standards applied to every UWLS applicant. The LEO program recognizes, however, that historically-excluded students face social, cultural and other barriers during law school that must be overcome if the students are to reach their academic potential. Therefore, the LEO program provides an

# A SUCCESS STORY FOR US ALL

by Deborah J. Davidson

informal support network for its students while they are in law school.

The student-run LEO organization comprises four groups: students of Asian-Pacific Islander and South Asian descent (APALSA/SALSA), African-American students (BLSA), Latino/a students (LLSA), and Native American law students (ILSA). These groups perform the day-to-day tasks of the LEO program. Students plan an optional day-and-a-half LEO Orientation, designed to supplement the general Orientation for 1Ls, coordinate first-year discussion groups in Contracts and Property, led by second- and third-year LEO students and plan the yearly end of the year LEO Banquet celebration. The annual LEO newsletter, "On The Rise," offers constituent groups a forum to report on their activities, and highlights achievements of LEO students. LEO students also organize community outreach projects in an effort to provide positive role models to children in the Madison community. The South Madison Neighborhood Center Mentor Project provided tutoring and mentoring for children ages six to thirteen.

Perhaps the most important student activity is planning the LEO banquet, traditionally held each spring. More than 400 people attended last year's banquet, which featured keynote speaker David Dinkins, former Mayor of New York City. Plans are now well underway for the next banquet—Saturday, March 16, 2002, at the Concourse Hotel—when the keynote speaker will be Wilma Mankiller, the first woman elected as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The LEO Banquet is an excellent symbol of the



**Vel Phillips '51 and Professor Emeritus James E. Jones, Jr. '56**



# LEO

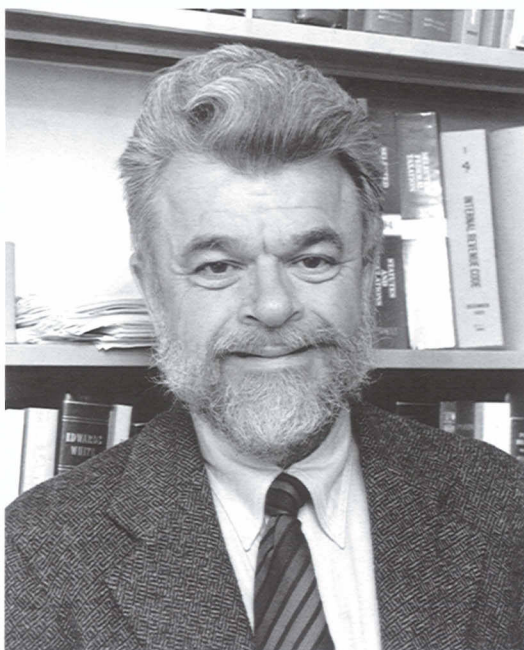
success of both the current program and its graduates. The banquet is well attended each year by current LEO students, alumni, faculty and groups from law firms, and is, to use the words of LEO grad Martha Castillo, '81, "a very visible indicator of the long-term success of the program."

Ms. Castillo is now a top manager at Praxair, the largest producer of industrial gases in North America and a publicly traded Fortune 300 company with 25,000 employees worldwide. She credits her success largely to LEO: "I doubt I would have become an attorney without the financial and other support of the LEO program. I had no familial financial support and was financially responsible for a foster child who had been raised by my mother. In addition to the tuition assistance, the LEO program provided me part-time employment as an assistant to the Hastie Fellows. Most importantly, however, the program provided me access to a first-rate legal education that permitted me to realize my professional goals."

Ms. Castillo says she wholeheartedly recommends that other students from historically excluded groups attend Wisconsin: "The LEO program provides the financial and other support to attend a well-respected law school. Upon graduation, LEO graduates are able to pursue their professional preferences with countless law firms throughout the country; federal, state and local governments; and corporations of all sizes."

Another enthusiastic banquet guest was Kenya Smith, a 1999 grad who not only came to Wisconsin from his native Louisiana, but also helped his niece, Tanya Smith, in her decision to attend here as well. Tanya has been admitted and plans to matriculate in Fall 2002, having chosen Wisconsin over several other top law schools. According to Mr. Smith, Wisconsin's program is the best in the country: "It's a fabulous support mechanism, especially for people out of state. There is an effort to make you feel comfortable as opposed to 'making you swim.'"

Mr. Smith, now an associate specializing in corporate law and mergers and acquisitions at the firm of Adams and Reese in New Orleans, was active in all aspects of law school life while a student. A recipient of both the LEO Student of the Year Award



**Professor Bill Whitford**



and the Andre Saltoun Award for Academic Excellence, he was vice-president for academic affairs of the Student Bar Association and an intern at the Federation of Southern Cooperatives. Although only two years out of law school, he already believes in giving something back to the program that provided him so many opportunities, and is now a member of the Friends of LEO, an organization started last year in support of LEO activities. (Other individuals interviewed in this article also are members of Friends of LEO.)

How the LEO program works and why it helps the University of Wisconsin Law School produce more graduates from groups historically under-represented in the legal profession is a story that goes back more than 30 years.

Not surprisingly, the LEO program began in the late 1960s, a time of social upheaval and change throughout the nation. In 1967, a white second-year law student, then president of the Student Bar Association, echoed a dissatisfaction shared by many young people—that law schools did not reflect the diversity of the nation. Student Jim Miles, with the approval of the faculty, developed a recruitment strategy to find students who had been historically excluded from the study of law and convince them to try the UW Law School. One of those first students recruited was an African-American student, Nathaniel Friends, today General Attorney in the Law Division of AT&T in Washington, D.C. Mr. Friends credits Mr. Miles and his recruitment strategies for bringing him to Wisconsin.

By the time Mr. Friends graduated, there were 14 or 15 African-American law students at Wisconsin Law—all of whom he and Mr. Miles had recruited. Nate Friends and Jim Miles became roommates and are best friends to this day.

While Nate Friends and Jim Miles were planning their strategy, another Jim was on the horizon: a Jim who would be influential in taking the LEO program farther than its founders had dared to dream: Professor James E. Jones, Jr. Professor Jones, the Nathan P. Feinsinger Professor of Labor Law, Emeritus, was the first African-American professor at UW Law. The grandson of a slave, Professor Jones has been an advocate for the program almost since its inception and has been an informal advisor to many LEO students.

While LEO is run by students, it has always had a faculty advisor. The first advisor was Professor Larry Church. In 1990, he turned the advisor duties over

RECENT LEO GRADUATES CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE HOW EXCELLENT STUDENTS FROM HISTORICALLY-EXCLUDED GROUPS MAKE EXCELLENT LAWYERS WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM A PROGRAM THAT ACKNOWLEDGES THEIR PIONEERING STATUS.



**Martha Castillo '81**



**Kenya Smith '99**



# LEO

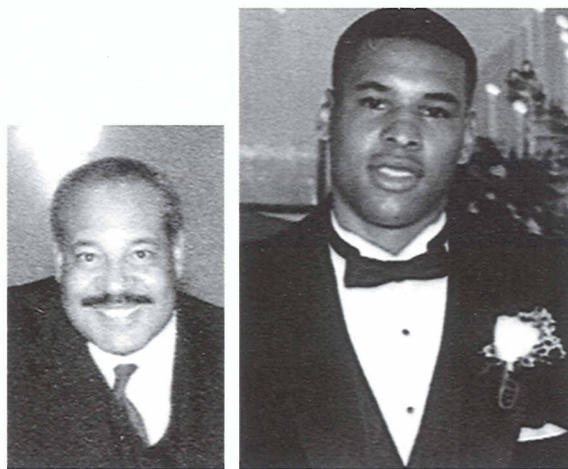
to Professor Bill Whitford. Professor Whitford says that his personal commitment to diversity in legal education came from his experiences as a teacher in Tanzania in 1967. In Tanzania, the school setting “demonstrated to me the remarkable benefits—intellectual, social and personal—that flourished in a multicultural learning environment.” Upon his return to the United States, Professor Whitford determined that he would do what he could to ensure that the Law School would benefit from such diversity. And having a bar that reflects our national demographics just makes good sense, he adds.

Recent LEO graduates continue to demonstrate how excellent students from historically-excluded groups make excellent lawyers with a little help from a program that acknowledges their pioneering status.

A case in point is one of the LEO program’s most recent graduates, Choua Ly, who began work this fall at LaFollette, Godfrey and Kahn in Madison, specializing in estate planning. Originally from Laos, she is the oldest of eight children in a family that came to the U.S. in 1978. According to Ms. Ly, she and her classmate Yer Vang are the first Hmong women to practice law in Wisconsin. She comments, “The LEO program was very helpful, very supportive to us. It made resources available to us—students, professors and support staff—that made it easier to get through.” Appreciative of the help LEO offered her, Choua returned the favor by leading a LEO contracts study group her third year of law school.

Echoing the philosophy of the LEO committee, Ms. Ly believes strongly that LEO helps both LEO and non-LEO students: “Having a cultural exchange really enriches the lives of all students. The benefits to LEO students are direct; the benefits to non-LEO students are, perhaps, unmeasurable, but still very real.”

LEO graduates who are further along in their professional journeys second her sentiments about the value of the LEO experience and its role in their success. And the success stories are legion. Students of color who graduate from this Law School are sought in a wide variety of practice areas, from mergers and acquisitions to poverty law, both within Wisconsin and throughout the country. Our stu-



Nathaniel Friends Sr. and Jr.



dents of color defy categorization and are as diverse in their interests and practice settings as they are in the backgrounds which they bring to the Law School when they enter.

For example, Nathaniel Friends, the AT & T Law Division General Attorney, supervises six other attorneys and is responsible for an organization with revenues of over two billion dollars per year. "As the chief legal officer for a such large corporation, I advise members of the House, Senate, and Federal Communications Commission on telecommunications policy in addition to doing legal work for AT & T itself," he says. His son, Nathaniel Friends, Jr., is a UW Law '99 grad and appears well-poised to follow in his father's footsteps. An associate at Dewey Ballantine, Nate Jr. began his career at Dewey's New York office, but recently transferred to its Washington location, at least partly, "to be near the old man," Nate Sr. says proudly.

A recent development in the history of LEO is the newly-established Friends of LEO group, which contributes essential financial and other support. Composed primarily of LEO alumni and UW Law faculty, the Friends of LEO, now in its second year, performs functions critical to the maintenance and improvement of the LEO Program. Members assist in the recruitment of talented minority candidates as well as in the mentoring of current LEO students. (See related article for more on mentoring.) An important outgrowth of the Friends of LEO has been the LEO Enrichment Fund. Also begun in 2000, the Fund provides critical support to LEO students in the face of diminishing State of Wisconsin dollars.

Dean Beth Kransberger sees a second, equally important use for LEO scholarship monies. Acknowledging the stiff competition among law schools for highly qualified minority applicants, she said Wisconsin does well in this competition, because of the positive reputation of the LEO program, reflecting the University of Wisconsin Law School's long-standing commitment to increasing the diversity of the legal profession.

A recurrent theme: the benefit to everybody at Wisconsin and to the American bar. From LEO alumni, to professors, to the Dean, each believes that the entire community is strengthened by this program that from its quiet beginnings more than thirty years ago has evolved into a vibrant source of success and pride for all associated with the University of Wisconsin Law School. ♦

## 2001 LEO AWARD WINNERS



**Millie Kennedy '01**



**Solon Phillips '01**



**Beatrice Diaz '01**



**Yer Vang '01**



**Tonya Sloans '01**

PHOTOS THIS PAGE: MADISON TIMES



# SUMMER EMPLOYMENT: OUR LEO STUDENTS FIND EMPLOYMENT FROM COAST TO COAST

**T**HE PAST SUMMER—Summer 2001—our students of color, as was true of our student body as a whole, could be found working for firms (large and small), legal aid offices, non-profit organizations, the federal government, and in judges' chambers across the nation. Here is a small sampling of their placements:

## IN LOS ANGELES:

**TINA CHANG** clerked at the ACLU of Southern California.

**DAFNA HOPENSTAND** returned to her home state and clerked for Justice Daniel Curry.

**FARRAH WILDER** clerked for a solo practitioner in downtown L.A.

**REGINA CASTANEDA** worked in the Attorney General's office for the U.S. Department of Justice.

## IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA:

**ALVIN CHU** spent part of his summer at the Palo Alto office of Morrison & Foerster.

**NILESH PATEL** clerked at Littler Medelson in downtown San Francisco.

## IN WASHINGTON, D.C.:

**DAN LINDSTROM** reports loving his stint at the FBI.

**MATTHEW SCOTT** pursued federal Indian law at Hobbs Straus Dean & Walker.

**MICHAEL NARANJO** spent part of his working summer at Hogan & Hartson.

**JORGE CASTRO** worked for McKee, Nelson, Ernst & Young.

**LaRASZ MOODY** joined UW alums at Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo.

**ALVIN CHU** spent part of his summer at the U.S. Department of Justice.

**KENIA SEOANE** worked for the Public Defender for D.C.

**JULIA KIM** maintained the Wisconsin tradition of service to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee.

**DARIUS DAVENPORT** served in the U.S. Army JAG Corps in Virginia.

### CLOSER TO HOME, IN CHICAGO:

**GALO VARGAS** clerked for Foley & Lardner.

**JOE MENDOZA** could be found at Gardner Carton & Douglas.

**AHMED SIRAJUDDIN** clerked for Jenner & Block.

**JOHN EMANUELE** went to Marshal, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun.

**BENJAMIN LOCKHART** spent part of the summer at the Chicago office of Quarles & Brady.

### IN THE SOUTH:

**RAASHID WILLIAMS** served the U.S. Army JAG Corps in Georgia.

**NATHAN WAUTIER** worked for the Land Tenure Center in Kentucky.

**JENIGH GARRETT** completed Professor Mitchell's clinical program serving poor farmers in rural Mississippi.

### IN MINNEAPOLIS:

**AARON GREEN, RAPHAEL CHOI** and

**BENJAMIN LOCKHART** worked at Dorsey & Whitney.

**MANEE MOUA**, who will be the fourth Hmong attorney in all of Minnesota and Wisconsin, served the Ramsey County Attorney's Office.

### IN MONTANA:

**JAMES WASHINAWATOK** clerked for the Indian Law Resource Center in Helena, Montana.

### IN NEW YORK:

**DAVID SMITH** clerked for Seward & Kissel.

**PHAEDRA PERRY** returned to her home state and worked for Epstein Beker & Green.

**DEBBIE DIE** and **ANDREA VISVESHWARA** spent their summers with Legal Aid of New York.

### IN SEATTLE:

**ALI ABTAHI** took his master's degree from Harvard and clerked in Seattle for Keller Rohrbach.

**RAPHAEL CHOI** spent half his summer in the Seattle office of Dorsey Whitney.

### INTERNATIONALLY:

**WOOSUK SONG** spent the summer in Geneva, Switzerland with the International Trade Center.

**DREW JACKSON** worked the the Kenya Human Rights Commission.

### HERE AT HOME, IN MILWAUKEE:

**MICHAEL NARANJO** and **GALO VARGAS** spent half their summer with Foley & Lardner.

**JUAN RAMIREZ** clerked for Michael Best & Friedrich.

**HASSAN ALLEN** and **MICHAEL PHILLIPS** worked at Quarles & Brady. ♦

# FRIENDS OF LEO MENTORING PROGRAM: GIVING SOMETHING BACK

by Carolyn Lazar Butler

**B**ECKY WEBSTER, now a second-year law student at the University of Wisconsin Law School, grew up on the Oneida Indian Reservation near Green Bay and was the first person in her family to go to a four-year college. Unlike many of her law school classmates—whose grandparents, parents, or other relatives are lawyers—Becky Webster has no lawyers in her family. In fact, until recently, she really didn't know one.

But that certainly has changed. Thanks to the Friends of LEO Mentoring Program, a pilot program at the Law School, Becky is developing a friendship with a local lawyer. Moreover, Becky's mentor, Marie Stanton, an attorney with Hurley, Burish & Milliken, S.C. in Madison, will continue as Becky's mentor through her three years of law school, offering guidance and support as Becky chooses her career path.

## THE PROGRAM'S GOALS

The mentoring program was established through the Friends of LEO, an alumni group supporting the University of Wisconsin Law School's diversity programs. The program grew out of comments made to the University of Wisconsin Law School as part of its recent assessment project, and also out of the Wisconsin legal community's interest in retaining graduates of color.

The purpose of the Friends of LEO Mentoring Program is to give students of color and disadvantaged students an inside view of the legal profession and connect them with caring, experienced professionals who can introduce them to the Wisconsin legal community and provide guidance to them during their law school careers. The program is aimed at students who do not have lawyers in their families and do not have connections to the local legal community. The specific goals are to provide an opportunity for the students to:

- ➔ develop a meaningful relationship with a local lawyer or judge
- ➔ experience what practicing law is really like



- receive guidance selecting law school courses
- participate in extra-curricular legal activities, such as local bar events
- discuss employment options
- receive help with the interviewing process
- receive guidance on writing an effective résumé
- make connections for jobs and clerkships, both inside and outside Wisconsin

Additional broad goals are to be able to show Wisconsin at its best, and help develop a diverse Wisconsin legal community.

The pilot program, which began in January 2000, has ten students and fourteen mentors (four lawyer couples). Each of the minority student associations (BLSA, APALSA, ILSA, and LLSA) selected two first-year LEO students. The Dean's Office selected two additional students from among all students. The students were then matched with mentors from the Madison area who had agreed to make a three-year commitment and were willing to meet with their student twice a month.

### THE MENTORS

So, what was in it for the mentors, and why were they willing to commit three years of their time to a law student they didn't even know? Several of the mentors expressed their interest in terms of helping to make the playing field level for students of color and economically disadvantaged students. As one mentor explained, "I recognize the privileges that my children had because of my experiences and connections, and I'd like to share those privileges with a student of color." Others were at a point in their careers where they were interested in giving back to the profession and thought mentoring was a good way to do that. Still others just thought it was a great opportunity to get to know someone very different from themselves.

Although the mentors have only been meeting with their students for a few months, the relationships seem to be working. As Brian Chou, a student from Fond du Lac, described, "Meeting with my mentors in a casual setting ... is awesome! It is also

very helpful to know they are a resource I have for any questions or problems that are sure to arise as school progresses." Similarly, Arel Acosta, from El Paso, Texas, explained, "Having a mentor lets law students, like me, have a better understanding of how the practice of law works. In class we learn the history and the theoretical principles that motivate... legal decisions. Mentors provide insight about how the law is applied ... They also help us understand the different things that we can do with a law degree and the differing dynamics between working in law firms, governmental agencies, or in public policy/public interest agencies."

But it's not only the students who are enjoying the mentoring experience. Dane County Circuit Court Judge Sarah O'Brien is having a great time with her mentee, Jenigh Garrett, a former Chicago Public School teacher. And, Burnie Bridge, Deputy Attorney General, like many mentors, is finding that she may be getting as much out of the relationship as she's giving. "Tiffany and I seemed to hit it off from the first time we met, largely because she is an interesting, intelligent woman who is a pleasure to spend time with. I'm delighted to have her in my life. Not only have we shared several meals and some good conversation, but my husband has somehow convinced her to dust off her running skills and join him for a twenty mile race in May!"

And, Becky Webster? Well, she's delighted to be part of the program. She has a resource in the Madison legal community; can ask questions about career opportunities, law school courses, and summer employment; can get advice about her résumé and her interviewing skills; and has someone to talk to who's been through law school and job hunting. Oh yes, and her mentor has even gone to class with her—well beyond the call of duty, don't you think?

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*For more information about supporting the Legal Educational Opportunities Program or for information about the Friends of LEO Mentoring Program, contact Carolyn Lazar Butler at 608-263-7413 or at [clbutler2@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:clbutler2@facstaff.wisc.edu). ♦*



# ALUMNI *activities*

## *Class Reunion 2001*

*This fall,*

the Law School welcomed 10 classes gathering for their reunions on September 7th and 8th in Madison.

A total of 375 people—alumni and guests—converged for the festivities, representing the Classes of 1951, '56, '61, '66, '71, '76, '81, '86, '91 and '96.

Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr. welcomed all 10 groups to the Law School on Friday evening, after which participants braved a virtual monsoon to attend individual class dinners.

Saturday morning brought a Law School tailgate brunch before the Badgers met Fresno State at Camp Randall. The UW cheerleaders, in a surprise visit, led a chorus of enthusiastic law alums in a rousing version of "If You Want To Be A Badger," followed by a nostalgic "Varsity."

Warm thanks to the following individuals, who chaired their reunions:

Class of 1951: Lou Pepper, Don Steinmetz,

Bill Chatterton and Bob Silverstein

Class of 1956: Dave MacGregor

Class of 1961: Tom Ragatz

Class of 1966: Allan Koritzinsky

Class of 1971: Rick Brown, Cheryl Rosen  
Weston and Mary Wright

Class of 1976: Tom Solheim and  
Susan Steingass

Class of 1981: Lynn Sarko and Ken McNeil

Class of 1986: Stu Levitan

Class of 1991: Tim and Stefanie O'Shea

Class of 1996: Jennifer Carleton, Todd Smith  
and Melissa Jackson

Mark your calendars for next year's class reunions, on September 20 and 21, 2002, when the Badgers are slated to play the University of Arizona.

That weekend, we will welcome back the classes of

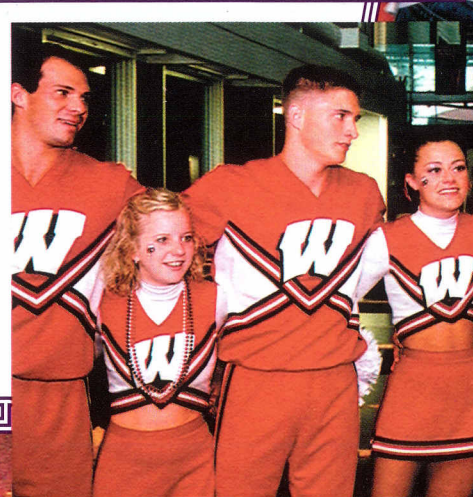
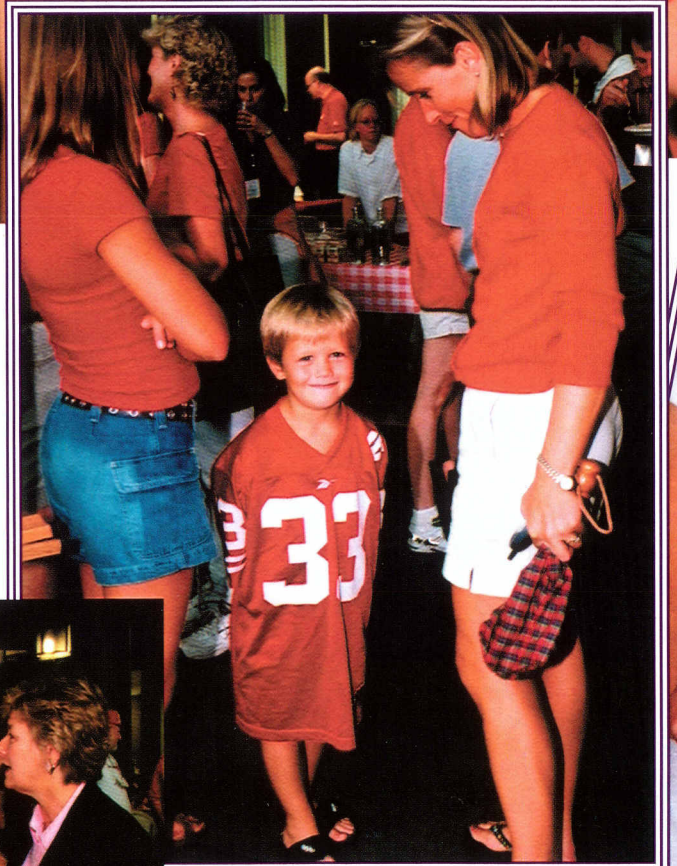
1952, '57, '62, '67, '72, '77, '82, '87, '92, and '97.

Contact Assistant Dean Ed Reisner at 608-262-8554 or [ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu) for details or to become involved in helping to organize your class reunion.

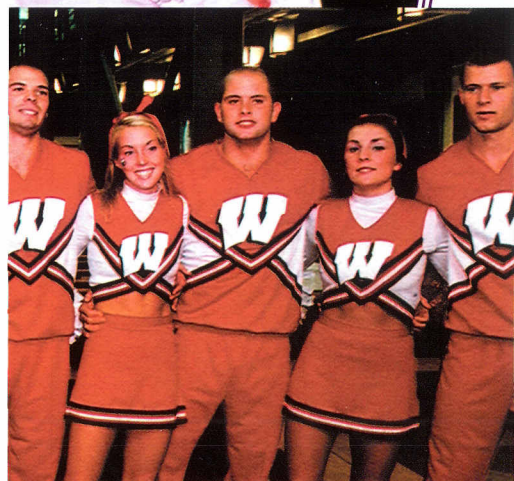
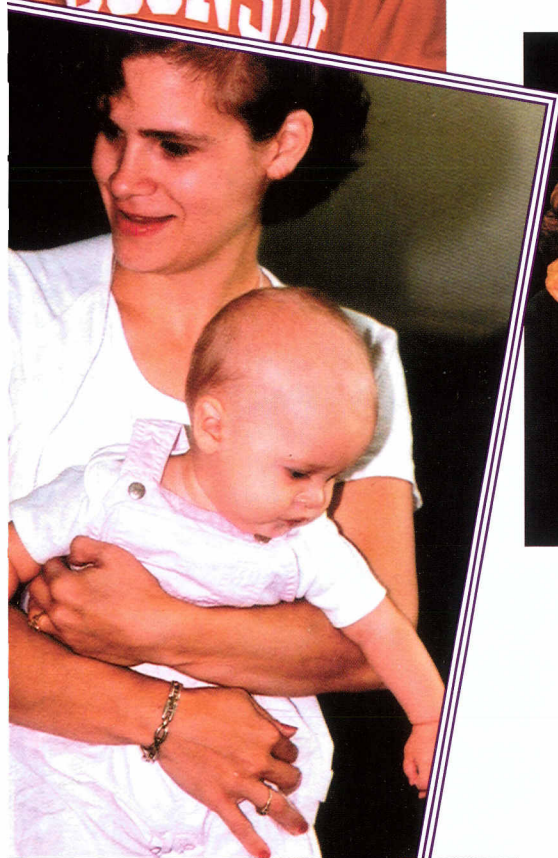
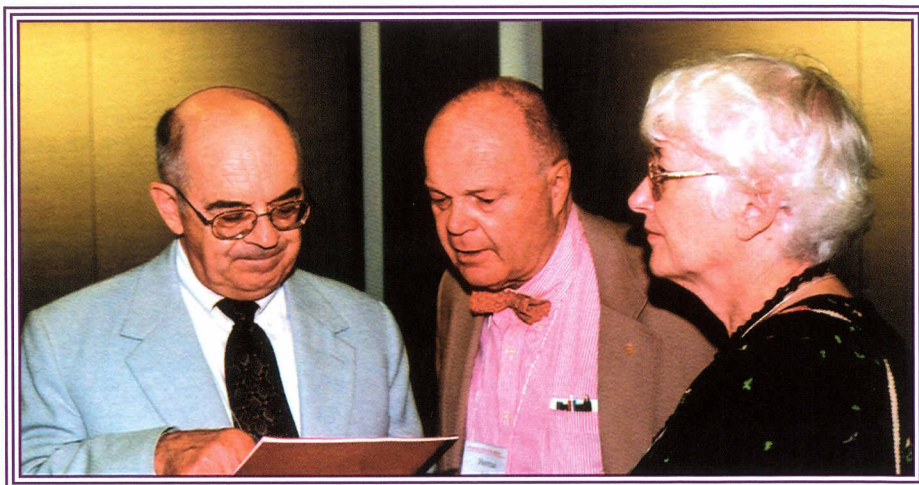


PHOTO BY ED REISNER



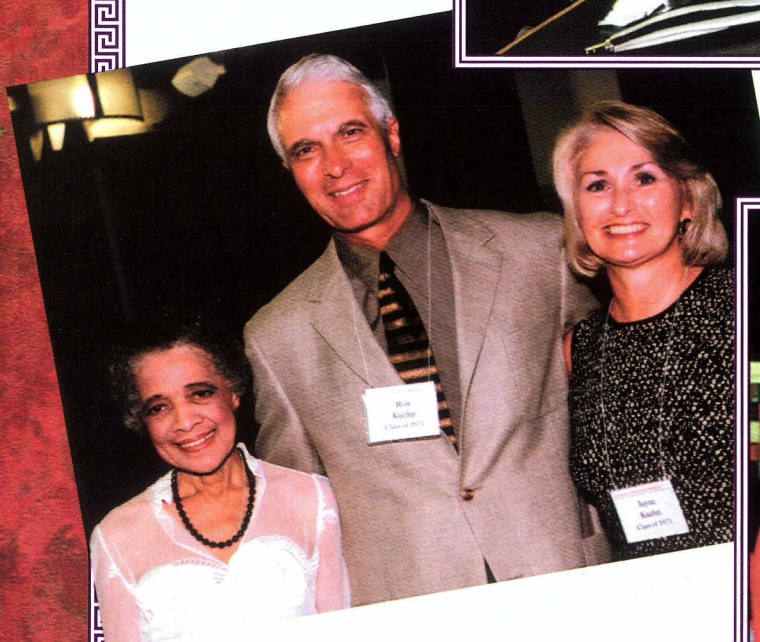






Photos by Bruce Fritz





Photos by Bruce Fritz



# NEWS *of the school*

## N.Y. DRUG PROSECUTOR BRIDGET BRENNAN '83 RETURNS AS CONVOCATION SPEAKER



Bridget G. Brennan, '83

**L**AW SCHOOL alumna Bridget G. Brennan, Special Narcotics Prosecutor for the City of New York, was the keynote speaker on August 29, 2001 at the Law School's opening Convocation. Ms. Brennan, a 1983 graduate of the School, welcomed the incoming first-year law students with an account of her career journey from Wisconsin to the streets of New York. (Excerpts are printed beginning page 36.)

Ms. Brennan heads the Office of Special Narcotics which, with citywide jurisdiction, is the primary narcotics prosecution agency in the city. The Office annually handles an average of 6,000 indictments resulting from felony drug arrests, and conducts long-term investigations into major drug trafficking organizations. Ms. Brennan manages the administration of the agency's \$12 million annual budget and the supervision of a staff of approximately 90 assistant district attorneys and more than

100 support personnel.

A native of Milwaukee, Ms. Brennan earned a B.A. in Journalism from UW-Madison and was a television reporter in Eau Claire and Green Bay before entering law school. She had intended to return to journalism, but was offered a job as an assistant district attorney by Manhattan District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau after her law school graduation, on her first visit to New York City.

When her selection as New York's head narcotics prosecutor was announced, Ms. Brennan had been Acting Special Prosecutor for six months. "We picked her on her ability," District Attorney Morgenthau stated in the May 1, 1998 *New York Times*. "She's a very able lawyer." In the same article ("City's Acting Drug Prosecutor to Take Over Top Post Today," by Christopher S. Wren), Brooklyn District Attorney Charles J. Hynes cited Ms. Brennan's "extensive experience in prosecuting drug



felonies.” He added, “She’s also in sync with the issue that is important to me, which is treatment as an alternative to prison.” Ms. Brennan was also featured on a full-page cover article of the Weekend Section of the New York *Daily News* on May 9, 1998, in an article giving a vivid portrayal of Ms. Brennan and her assistants intercepting a phone call from Colombia and acting quickly to prevent a drug-related murder.

Following are two excerpts from Ms. Brennan’s remarks to the newly arrived Class of 2004:

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**I** CONSIDER MYSELF very lucky. I ended up in a career path consistent with who I am and what I wanted out of life. And my experience in this law school had a lot to do with that.

As I mentioned earlier, I was a reporter—both before and during law school. In my first year, I was the weekend news anchor at WTSO and WZEE. By my third year, I worked at WHA, the public radio station, where my stories ran so early in the morning that in order to hear them, I had to set my radio alarm to make sure I woke up in time.

Many nights, WHA was my home until two in the morning. Then I had to rush home, finish my readings, get some sleep and race to make it in time for Frank Tuerkheimer’s 8:50 Advanced Criminal Procedures Class. A word of caution—you don’t want to stroll in late to one of Tuerkheimer’s classes.

My grades were not stellar; I like to think it was because my attention was divided. But in my heart, I know it is because I did not then nor do I now have a passion for the law as an academic subject.

In “*One L*,” an account of his first year at Harvard Law School, Scott Turow writes about his immersion in lawbooks. “Studying ... I often feel ... as if I’m borne aloft, high just on the power of enlarging knowledge, making connections, grabbing hold.”

I *never* felt that way about law school. I was a fair student and managed to hit the Dean’s List a couple of times, but only after going through periods of panic and gripping insecurity. I did not want the big firm job or a spot on the Law Review—but I did want to be asked.

I have spoken at many law schools in the past three years. Believe me when I tell you, this is one of the enlightened ones. Here, the transformation

of student into lawyer does not come at the cost of a valued sense of self.

This school will provide you with a breadth of wisdom, knowledge and experience, it will teach you a method of analysis, help you set standards of excellence and ethics, and help you define what you should expect of yourself.

But, even the most self-confident of you will feel the relentless pressure to perform, anxiety about measuring up, a sense of despair when you are *not* the shining star, when you don’t make the Dean’s List or Law Review. Just remember grades are only an assessment of your performance on an exam: they don’t measure you as a person or even your future ability as a lawyer.

I like to think that I had some success in criminal law. As a prosecutor, I have spent eighteen years practicing criminal law. Yet my lowest grade *was* in criminal law. My highest—in Trusts and Estates and Tax. Go figure.

Even how I became a prosecutor was fortuitous. Impressed with a closing argument I had given in his class, Professor Tuerkheimer asked if I had considered applying at the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office under Robert Morgenthau.

At that point in my life, I had never even visited New York City. Nor had a desire. To me, New York was a distant block of concrete, with few opportunities for biking, playing tennis or sheepshead—a few of the things I loved.

I grew up in Milwaukee—one of eleven children—and my entire family was at that time still in Wisconsin. I got my undergraduate degree in Madison and thus far, the only places my reporting career had taken me were Green Bay, Eau Claire and Milwaukee.

But it was March of my third year and I didn’t have a job, so one week later, I landed at La Guardia Airport. I had arranged to stay with a friend who lived in Manhattan. I had no way of knowing then that the neighborhood was a major cocaine distribution center. Nor that one day I would be targeting narcotics traffickers in the area distributing drugs throughout the country.

The following day, I took my first ride on a New York City subway—*not* clean, *not* comfortable and certainly not well marked as I got lost. I underwent the first day of a series of interviews. Three days later,



Robert Morgenthau offered me a job in his office.

I had not entertained the possibility that this might happen. Since this was my first law job interview, it never occurred to me to ask for time to think the offer over. I figured you had to say yes or no. So—I said yes.

By the following September, I was one of sixty new Assistant District Attorneys in the Manhattan District Attorney's office. We came from law schools all over the country. I had envisioned my role as a prosecutor: using justice to make criminals pay, vindicating victims of assaults, homicides, sex attacks—the kind of thing you see on *Law and Order*. Instead, my first trial involved a defendant accused of riding the subway without paying his fare ...

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**I**N THOSE EARLY DAYS of my career, I never expected to become involved in narcotics prosecutions. Growing up in Milwaukee beer was king—but marijuana was the drug of choice among many of my peers. My own experience with narcotics was non-existent. So, I certainly never thought I would one day be tracing cocaine traffickers back to source countries or prosecuting drug kingpins.

Yet in the early 90's, I was recruited by the then Special Narcotics Prosecutor to lead a unit devoted to high-level narcotics investigations.

I jumped at the chance. As a trial assistant, I had come to realize the correlation between drugs and the growing incidence of violent crimes like homicides, robberies, assaults, crimes that had made New York a horrible place to live. I was tired of dealing with the back end of this issue, and this was my opportunity to do something about it.

Today, as Special Narcotics Prosecutor, I head an office of about ninety attorneys and a hundred other staff. We prosecute big-time smugglers who bring heroin, cocaine and marijuana from all over the world into New York City; computer techies who sell designer drugs over the Internet; and local drug gang members terrorizing entire neighborhoods.

In my ten years of doing this work, we have achieved success beyond anyone's expectations. Entire neighborhoods previously ruled by drug dealers have been returned to law-abiding residents. Yet, much work still remains in some areas including the neighborhood where I first stayed.

Because I was a prosecutor during the time when violent crime was rampant in New York, I tend to see the city as a crime scene and measure our progress by the scope of criminal activity. The landscape is rosier today than it has been in fifty years. People who for years lived in fear, always careful when venturing out of their apartments, are now boldly reclaiming their blocks. My own sense of satisfaction at having been involved in the change is indescribable.



**Bridget G. Brennan, Class of 1983, Special Narcotics Prosecutor for the City of New York, with her former professor of Evidence, Frank Tuerkheimer, who introduced her to the Class of 2004 before she gave the Convocation keynote speech.**

In contrast, earlier this summer, I passed through a section of Milwaukee where I used to ride my bike thirty years ago. I was horrified to see the kind of devastation I used to see in New York. I hope that some of you will choose careers in public service and that your work will eventually help clean up my hometown.

I am enjoying myself tremendously. I have an exciting career that allows me to contribute to making the world a better place. That is important to me—and I expect it is important to you.

So let me leave you with this thought: Phillip Marlowe, one of the greatest fictional detectives once said, "The law itself isn't justice. It's a very imperfect mechanism. If you press exactly the right buttons and are also lucky, justice may show up with the answer. A mechanism is all the law was ever intended to be."

As lawyers we are the only ones empowered to operate that mechanism.

I cannot think of anything more satisfying.

Thank you—and good luck. ♦

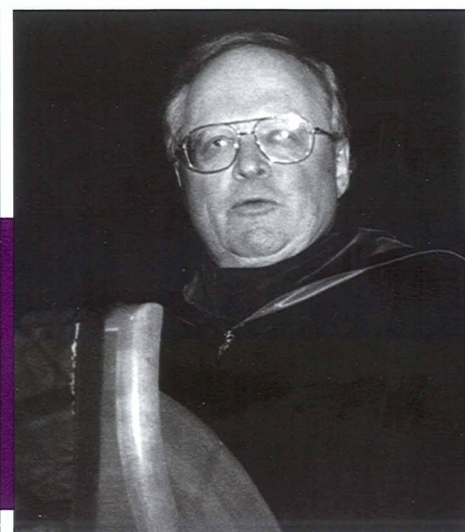
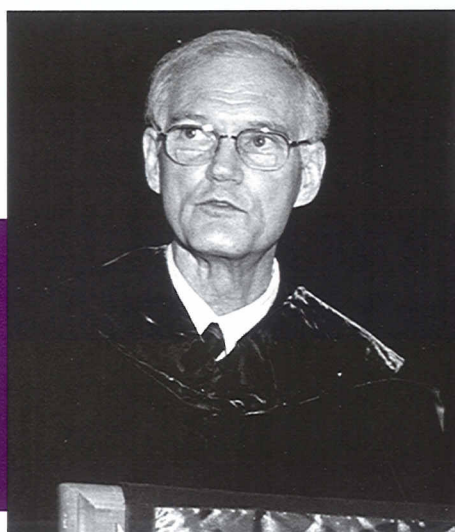


# COMMENCEM



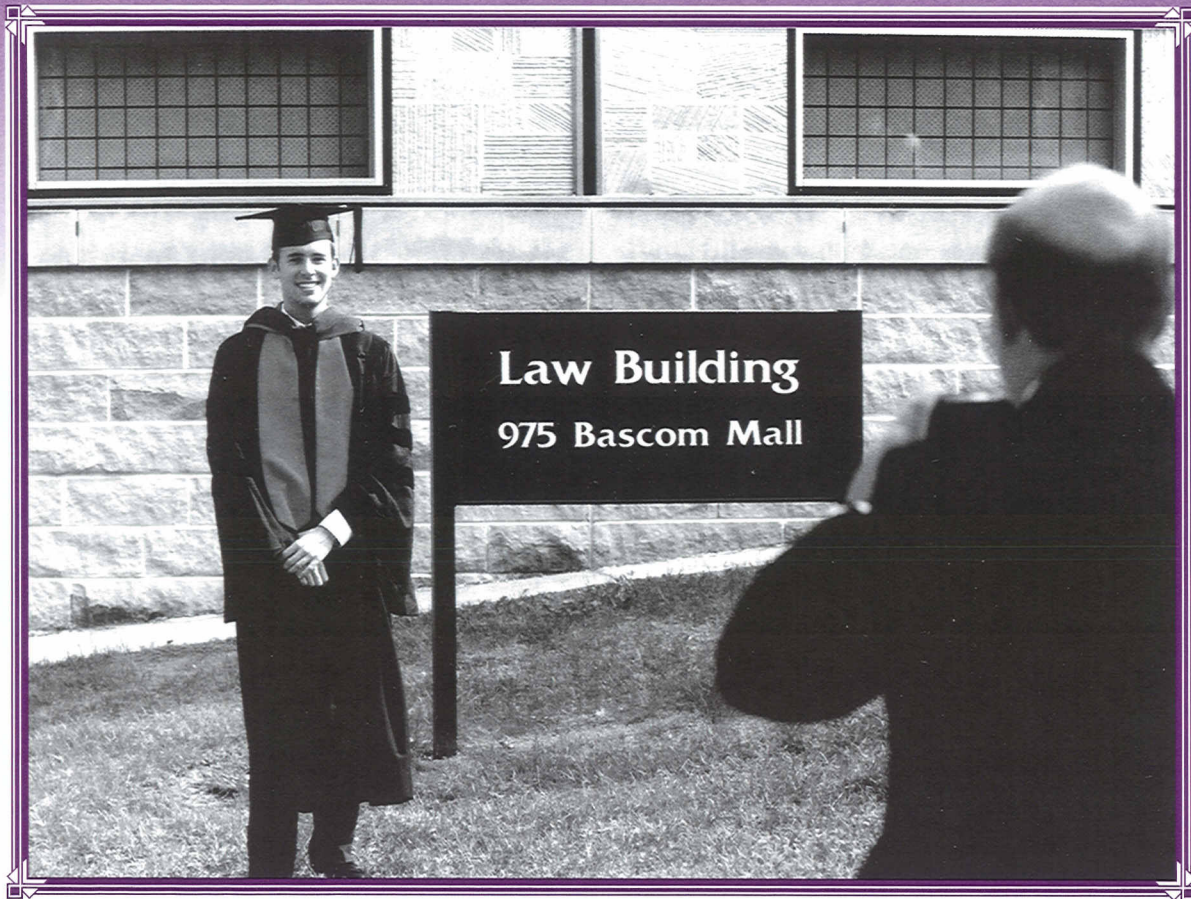
A HIGHLIGHT OF THE CLASS OF 2001'S FULL DAY OF COMMENCEMENT ACTIVITIES ON MAY 18 WAS THE NOW-TRADITIONAL MARCH OF GRADUATES, LED BY THE DEAN, FROM THE LAW SCHOOL TO THE KOHL CENTER FOR THE GRADUATION OF THE UNIVERSITY'S SEVERAL PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

In addition to the elected student speakers whose photos appear on the cover, the Class of 2001 was addressed by Faculty Speaker W. Lawrence Church, right, and Justice William Bablitch of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, far right. Photos by Empire Photo.

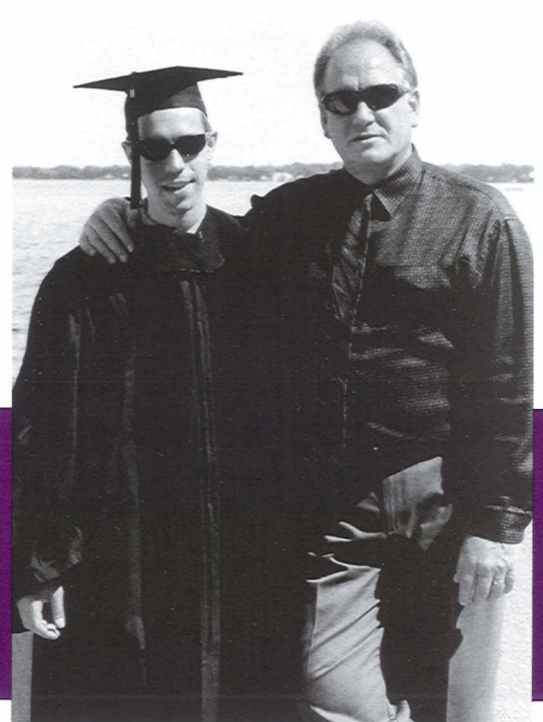
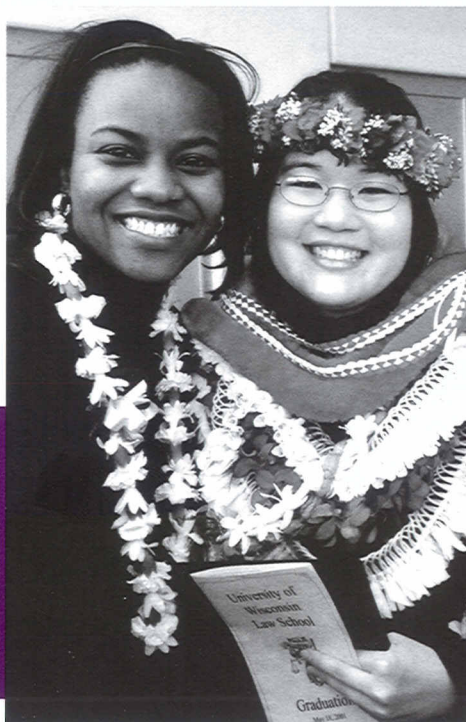
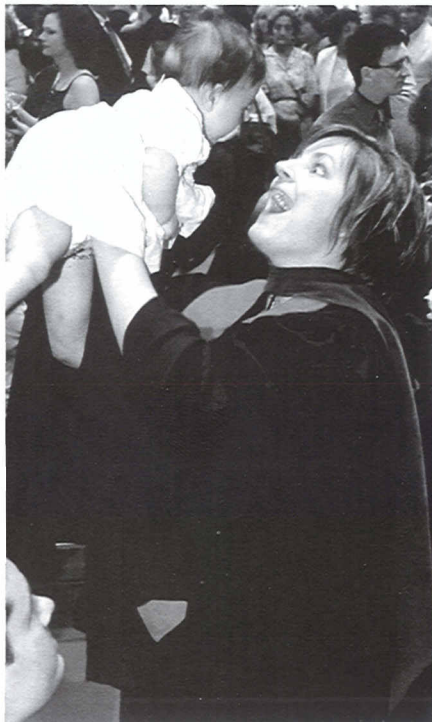




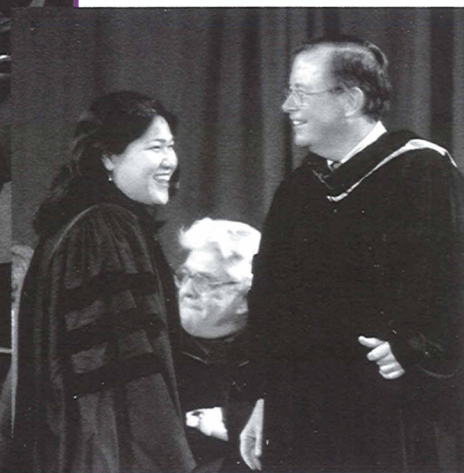
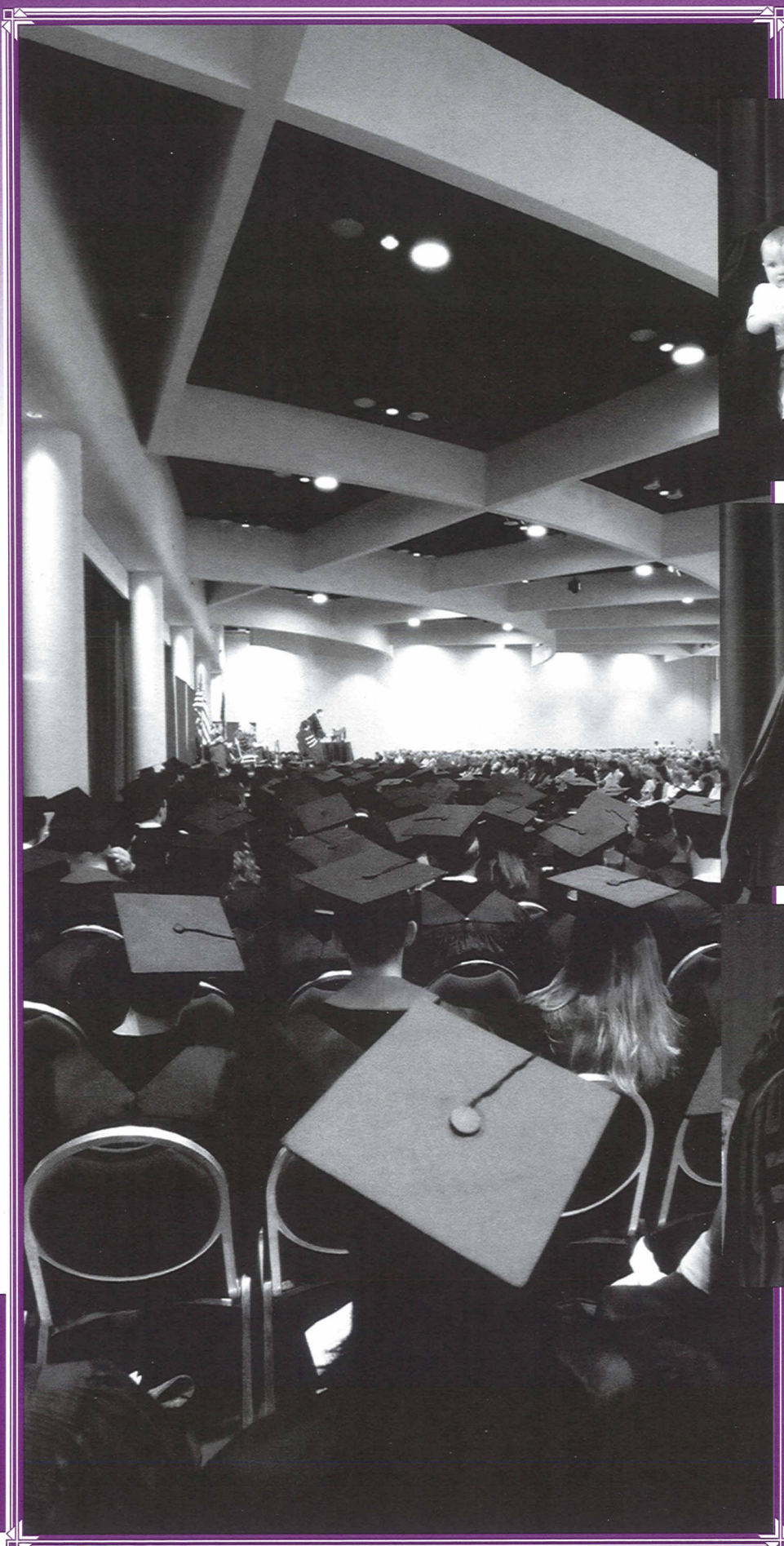
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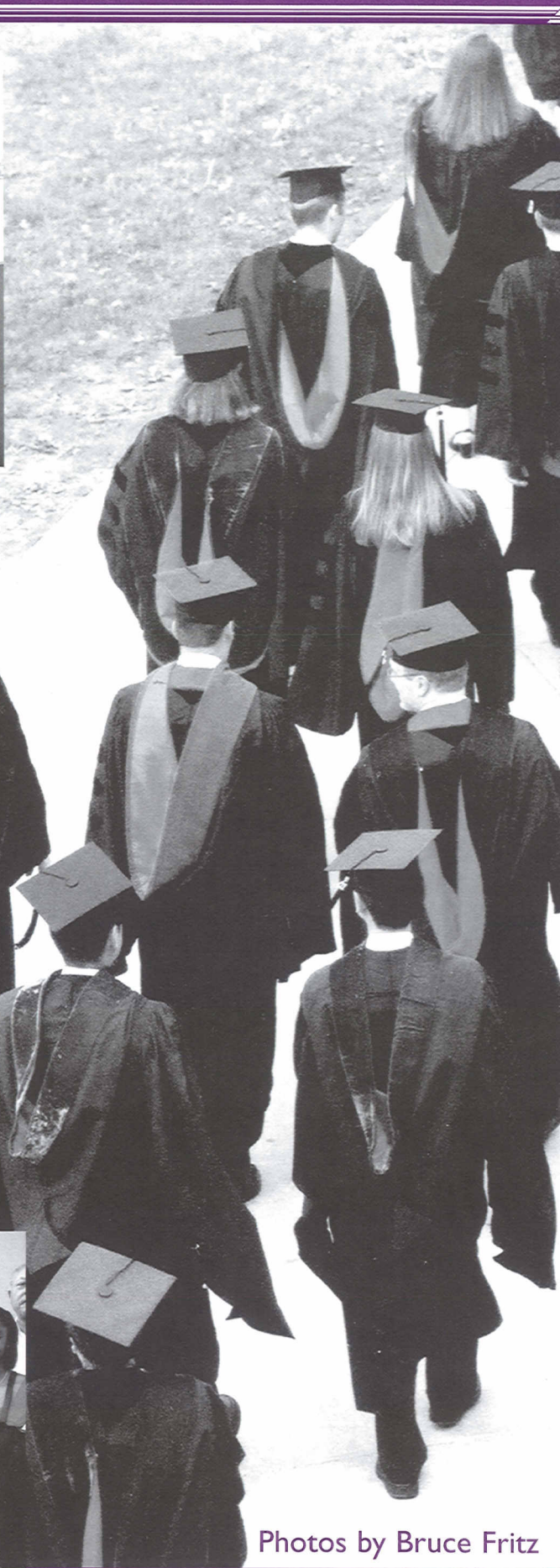
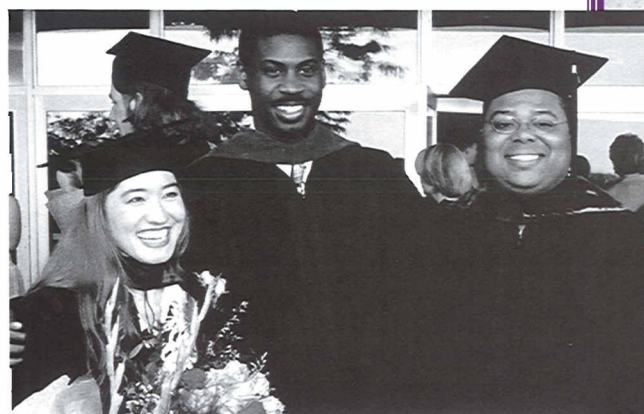
Photos by  
Bruce Fritz











Photos by Bruce Fritz



# STUDENT AWARDS 2001

*Awards were presented to these outstanding students at the Law School's annual Honors Brunch preceding Commencement Ceremonies at Monona Terrace in May.*

## National Association for Public Interest Law Fellowship

Traci McClellan

## Skadden Fellowship

Barbara Zabawa-Lodholz

## State Bar of Wisconsin Award for Outstanding Public Interest Law Student

Melissa Kiniyalocts

## Wisconsin Black Law Alumni Scholarships

Khadine DePaiva

Jenigh Garrett

## Outstanding Third Year Students:

### Asian Pacific American Law Students Association

Yer Vang

### Black Law Students Association

Solon M. Phillips

Tonya Sloans

### Indian Law Students Association

Millie Kennedy

### Latino Law Students Association

Beatriz Diaz

## Access Legal Services Award

For outstanding commitment to equal access to legal representation

Syovata Edari

## Abner Brodie Award

For outstanding contribution to life at the Law School

Melanie Ryan

## Daniel B. Grady Award

To the top ranking student in the graduating class

David Anstaett

## Bruce F. Beilfuss

## Memorial Award

For outstanding service to the Law School

Ali Abtahi

William Goldberg

Aaron Green

Katherine Houston

Patrick Jackson

Teri Schmieder

Cory Tennison

Ted Wisnefski

## Leon Feingold Memorial Award

For outstanding commitment to the Law School and greater community

Susanne Geraghty

## Barbara B. Crabb Award

For promoting the ideals of honesty, fairness and equality under the law

Andrea Juarez

## American Bar Association/Bureau of National Affairs Award

For outstanding scholarship in Labor and Employment Law

Jennifer Kitchak

## University League Award

For student service and scholarship

Roosevelt Allen III

David Anstaett

Amanda Antholt

Kristela Cervera

Jane Hong

Melissa Kiniyalocts

## Wisconsin Lawyers Mutual Insurance Company

For the top ranking student in Professional Responsibilities

Christopher Meuler

## Wisconsin Public Interest Law Foundation Award

For demonstrating exceptional commitment to Public Interest Law

Erica See

## Melvin Friedman Legal

## Defense Program Award

For outstanding contribution to the Legal Defense Program

Roosevelt Allen III

Lena Archer

## Joseph E. Davies Award

To an outstanding member of the second year class

Tracy Hayes

## Catherine Manning

## Memorial Award

For outstanding contribution to the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons Program

Samantha Humes

## Ray and Ethel Brown Award

For character, leadership and services of second year students

Ingrid Alt

Richard Holland

Adnan Latif

Manee Moua

## Larkin Award

For excellence in the study of Patent Law

Scott Baum

Wendy Seffrood

## Joseph Bercovici Prize

For the best students in Jurisprudence and Legal Philosophy

Aaron Patton

Marcelo Virgili

## Wisconsin Law School

## Distinguished Service Award

For outstanding support of and service to the Law School community

Daynel Hooker

## Salmon Dalberg Award

To an outstanding member of the graduating class

H. Michael Kubicki

## Melvin Friedman Award

For outstanding academic achievement

Michael Ashton

## Don A. Olson Memorial Award

For an outstanding Native American student

Millie Kennedy

## George Young Memorial Award

For service to the Law School community

Farrah Wilder

## Wisconsin Law Alumni

## Association Award

For outstanding contribution to life in the Law School and service to the greater community

Christian Gossett

## American Indian Alumni Award

For academic achievement

Owen Herne

Wendi Huling

Jeremy Patterson

Matthew Scott

## Ruth B. Doyle Award

For student contribution to the Law School community

Amy Kasper

## Mathys Memorial Award

## for Appellate Advocacy

To outstanding oralists in Moot Court Competition

Hassan Allen

Choua Ly

## Robert Habush Moot

## Court Award

For outstanding service to the Moot Court Program

Chris Shaw

## Constitutional Law Prize

For the student excelling in Constitutional Law

Jeffrey Monks

## George Laikin Award

For outstanding contribution to the Wisconsin Law Review in special fields

Choua Ly

## William Herbert Page Award

For outstanding contribution to the Wisconsin Law Review

Jeffrey Monks

## Gwynette Smalley Award

For scholarship and service to the Law School community

Jerry DeMaio

Emily Feinstein

Gabriel Gross

Danielle Rand

Margaret Utterback

## James Hanks Memorial Award

For excellence in the study of Corporate Law

Jake Blavat

## Sonnott Schmidt Edmonds Prize

For excellence in the study of Energy Law

Reed Cornia

## Katherine Held Prize

For outstanding contributions to the Wisconsin Women's Law Journal

Stacey Sanger

Erica See

## Phillip Owen Memorial Award

For scholarship and community service

Tina Dahle

Yer Vang

## Vicki and Brent Orrico

## Scholarship

For leadership, character, initiative and service to the Law School and greater community

Sophia Y. Kil

## Brown v. Board of

## Education Award

For student with outstanding commitment to equal educational opportunity and social justice

Beatriz Diaz

## Abe Sigman Award

For scholarship, character, and contribution to the Law School

Solon Phillips and greater community

Ed Baker

## Julie Strasser Scholarship

For scholarship, character, and contribution to the Law School and greater community

Barbara Zabawa-Lodholz

## Mary Kelly Quackenbush

## Memorial Award

For outstanding student articles in the Wisconsin International Law Journal

Randy Amari

Alvin H. Chu

Lora Green

Makoto Nishigai

Rama John Ruppenthal

Jessica Zhou

## Andre Saltoun Prize

For academic excellence

Chad Bartell

Jake Blavat

James Conley

Meredith Earley

William Franks

Sarah LeCloux

Daniel Mohan

Ann Roedel ♦



**T**HE FIRST BIENNIAL J. Willard Hurst Summer Institute in Legal History convened in Madison from June 11-22, 2001. Co-sponsored by the Institute for Legal Studies at the UW Law School and the American Society for Legal History, the Hurst Institute brought together twelve early-career legal history scholars selected as Hurst Fellows to work intensively with senior scholars for a two-week period. Lawrence Friedman, the Marion Rice Kirkwood Professor of Law at Stanford Law School, chaired the Institute. He is pictured at right with Willard Hurst's wife Frances, this year's Fellows, and other Hurst Institute participants.

The success of the Hurst Institute is reflected in the comments of the Fellows. One described the presentation and discussion sessions as "an extraordinarily valuable and intellectually rich experience.... It was a unique opportunity to think critically about a variety of theories and methodologies of legal history, and learn about a number of new subjects within the field."

Another Hurst Fellow stressed the importance of building a community of scholars: "The discussions we had were some of the best I've had since beginning my graduate education. Our common passion for legal history—and especially legal history in the Hurstian tradition—brought me new-found energy and enthusiasm for my current work and my future career. To practice legal history is a more interesting prospect now that I know that I undertake the journey with these people as my colleagues."

Still another fellow commented, "Seldom in an academic career does one have the opportunity for sustained engagement with a shared set of texts with a group of similarly interested scholars. The Hurst Summer Institute for Legal History at the University of Wisconsin provided exactly such an opportunity, in a delightful setting, with a remarkable and generous group of people. I will remember fondly my two weeks in Madison, and will long be grateful for the reminder about the importance of informed talk and discussion in the growth of an academic community."

The next Hurst Summer Institute is scheduled for June 2003. For information about the 2003 Institute, consult the H-Law website at <http://www.2.h-net.msu.edu/~law/>. ♦

## FIRST HURST SUMMER INSTITUTE LINKS LEGAL HISTORY SCHOLARS



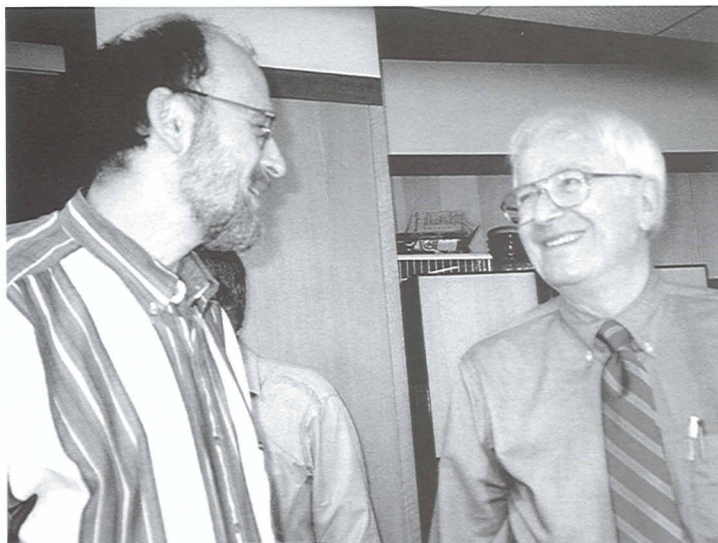
**Participants in the first J. Willard Hurst Summer Institute in Legal History. Front row: Andrea McDowell, Pam Hollenhorst, Lee Thompson, Marc Rodriguez, Lawrence Friedman, Frances Hurst, Gwen McNamee, Dalia Tsuk, Ajay Mehrotra, and Adam Winkler. Back row: Richard Ross, Joseph Slater, Douglas Harris, Edward Balleisen, Stephen Robertson, Thomas Hilbink, Ina Vom Feld, and Avi Soifer.**

"OUR COMMON PASSION FOR LEGAL HISTORY—AND ESPECIALLY LEGAL HISTORY IN THE HURSTIAN TRADITION—BROUGHT ME NEW-FOUND ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM FOR MY CURRENT WORK AND MY FUTURE CAREER."

—Participant in Hurst Summer Institute



# MACAULAY AND STOLPER HONORED FOR 40+ YEARS OF SERVICE



In honor of Professor Stewart Macaulay's record-breaking 44 years at the Law School, a well-attended gathering of faculty and staff witnessed a tongue-in-cheek "post-40 years evaluation" of Macaulay's work. Above, Macaulay and Professor Howard Erlanger share the happy moment.



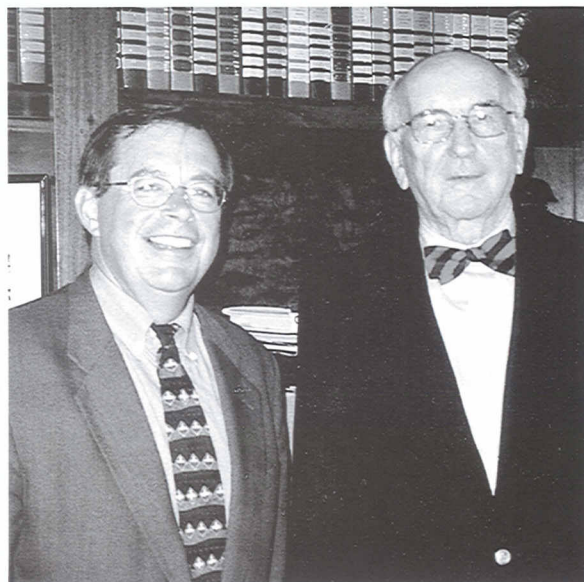
A cake featuring a caricature of Macaulay is displayed by Professor Macaulay and Professor Gordon Baldwin (who himself taught for 40 years before taking emeritus status in 1999).

**T**HE LAW SCHOOL recently honored two long-time teachers for their many years of service: Professor Stewart Macaulay and Lecturer Warren Stolper. Between them, these two individuals have accumulated more than 80 years of classroom teaching and have set at least one longevity record.

Professor Stewart Macaulay arrived on campus in 1957 and, with the exception of a few semesters away, has been in residence ever since. His 44 years of teaching have just surpassed the records of such luminaries as Willard Hurst, Frank Remington, Oliver Rundell and Herbie Page. Macaulay, a graduate of Stanford Law School, holds both the Malcolm Pitman Sharp and the Theodore W. Brazeau Professorships. For the past 30 years, law students have benefitted from the Contracts book that Macaulay co-authored, and from his many other articles focusing on contracts and dispute resolution.

Warren Stolper began teaching at the Law School in 1961. Over the next 40 years, he regularly taught trusts and estates, taxation of trust and estates, and estate planning, along with a stint as co-director of the General Practice Course. While maintaining an active private practice in Madison, Stolper taught a course virtually every semester.

The Law School and the many hundreds of students who studied with Macaulay and Stolper over the years salute these educators' invaluable contributions to this School and to legal education. ♦



Dean Ken Davis with longtime Lecturer Warren Stolper



# STUDENTS PRAISE INNOVATIVE COURSE ON REPARATIONS

by Dianne Sattinger

**T**HE LEGAL PERSPECTIVE on the difficult issue of reparations for historical injustices was the focus of an innovative team-taught course this Spring at the Law School.

Professor Jane Larson, who originated and developed the course Reparations in Theory and Practice, says the idea came from her years of teaching the Remedies course, in which she includes a section on group-based legislated remedies like compensation programs for communities affected by atomic testing. This started her thinking about the issue of remediation of historical injustices.

"This issue has become more and more debated in the public policy realm," Larson says, "and an interesting legal question was embedded in the issue: how the law can repair wrongs, small and large."

Since the range of topics she wanted to cover was very broad, she called on her Law School colleagues to teach chapters on their own areas of expertise. Responding to her invitation were nine other UW law professors, as well as specialists from beyond the Law School:

**RICHARD BILDER**

Apology and International Law

**LINDA GREENE**

Enslavement of Africans in America

**LEONARD KAPLAN**

Other Sources of Moral Authority for  
Reconciliation of Injustice

**HEINZ KLUG**

South African Land Restoration

**THOMAS MITCHELL**

Black Land Loss in the American South

**RICHARD MONETTE**

Native American Dispossession

**DAVID SCHWARTZ**

(Traditional Restitutionary Remedies Applied  
to the Reparations Context)

**BERNARD TRUJILLO**

Mexican and Mexican-American Land Loss  
After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

**FRANK TUERKHEIMER**

Nazi Persecution of Jews and Others

**POLITICAL SCIENCE PROFESSOR LEIGH PAYNE**

Reconciliation with Torture



Professor Jane Larson (middle row, third from right) and students in the team-taught class she originated to examine whether the law can provide remedies for historical injustices.

**TINKER FELLOW FELIPE GONZALEZ**

Amnesty Laws, The Pinochet Case

**GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL**

**PROFESSOR NATSU SAITO**

U.S. Internment of Japanese-Americans  
during World War II

They were volunteers "out of the goodness of their heart," Larson says. In addition, she adds, "We were very lucky to have the generosity of [Professor] John Kidwell, who donated funds to fly in Natsu Saito, a nationally prominent expert on Japanese-American internment."

Larson sought to bring these professors into the classroom not only to broaden the subject matter. "I also wanted students to have the experience of *watching* a group of disparate scholars talk among themselves about an issue. There is something important about watching experts talk among themselves. You watch the kinds of evidence they deploy, how they acknowledge differences, and how they find common ground."

Each participating professor taught one weekly session and was invited to attend all the other sessions. Many teachers attended more than half,



Larson says, and many read all the materials; clearly, their colleagues' subject matter was of interest to them. Larson comments, "There was something valuable in hearing Frank Tuerkheimer talk not only on the Holocaust, but also on Mexican-American claims to Colorado land arising out of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

"This was also a lesson in how broadly varied our faculty is," Larson adds. "In the end, I was impressed with how much of this we could do with our own resources."

Students, too, were impressed. Their evaluations were highly favorable, and several of them also volunteered comments for this article.

"They really liked it," Professor Larson concurs. "There were authority figures with a wide range of racial and ethnic backgrounds, which broadened the kind of debates that we were able to have."

For example, she recalls, students learned that "among minority groups, no one has the single history of oppression. Students were exposed to histories that many of them did not know."

Larson says that she was careful to keep the focus of the class on the legal aspect of their subject matter. "I was very clear in my own contribution and in instructions I gave, and in the way I framed questions, that these were *legal* questions—discussing ways in which legal remedies could or could not capture instances of wrong. And if not, what tools are available for this? Our premise was, 'if there was a wrong, the legal system should find a way to find a remedy.' Is the law able to answer these claims?"

"I want students to bring to their future clients a broad and flexible understanding of the ways lawyers can make claims for remedy," Larson says. "I also want students to bring to their lawyering a passion for justice and a determination to make law work to that end."

**ERIC BRITTAIN**, in his second year at the time the class was given, comments, "Professor Larson has a way of creating forums which attract a diverse group of students. Then she allows us to learn from each other and share our own views."

Brittain continues, "This course reminded me of what is most important to me about being a lawyer. In one particular lecture Professor Monette spoke about the atrocities inflicted upon Native American

peoples. He asked us how you could make reparations for that, because you cannot bring back a life, or a culture, or a way of being that has been destroyed forever. Like many of the lectures, it reminded me that we must be forever vigilant about making sure that these things never happen again. As attorneys we are taught to fight to repair past injustices, but maybe the best thing we can do is to fight to make sure we don't need to make reparations in the future."

Classmate **KIM WALDMAN** says, "I signed up for this course mainly to learn more about how reparations work in practice. I was particularly curious to see if reparations had ever improved social relations between former oppressors and victims, and brought some sort of closure to the parties involved ... As with most law school courses, I am left with more questions than answers, but that is in no way a criticism. The professors were all excellent and pointed out the many complex issues that exist in these types of claims. Additionally, the historical background was extremely interesting."

**KENIA SEOANE** felt that conducting the class by the team-teaching system was "probably the most important aspect of the class because for the most part the profs were members of the community seeking reparations and brought a personal perspective and experiences to the class."

**DAVID S. DeHORSE** writes, "Professor Larson has broken the mold on law school teaching. This team concept enlivened the class, demonstrated the multi-disciplinary element of the law, and exposed the group to the thoughts and attitudes of many talented professors."

**HECTOR GONZALEZ** concluded, "Studying the claims asserted by minority groups other than mine was an enriching cultural and learning experience."

And, turning again to **ERIC BRITTAIN**, we may have a definitive summary of the class's effect on its students with his thoughtful conclusion: "I appreciated this class because it was brave and respectful. It was brave because it is not politically popular to talk about reparations and respectful because the professors treated us as fellow thinkers... I think it is a testament to what can come out of cooperation. It allowed us all to be exposed to divergent ideas which will make us better able to address problems as lawyers." ♦



## FINDLEY AND PRAY WIN 'LAWYER OF THE YEAR' AWARD



Members of the defense team that worked for Christopher Ochoa's exoneration pause for a photo after the Austin hearing at which Ochoa was declared innocent and released from prison. Front row, from left: UW law student Wendy Seffrood, Chris Ochoa, New York attorney Barry Scheck, Wisconsin Innocence Project co-director Keith Findley; back row, from left, Austin attorney Bill Allison, Innocence Project co-director John Pray, and UW law student Cory Tennison.

**U**W LAW SCHOOL Professors John Pray and Keith Findley have together been named "Lawyer of the Year" by the Milwaukee County Bar Association, in recognition of the success of the Wisconsin Innocence Project, which they co-direct. A program of the Frank J. Remington Center, the Innocence Project was established in 1998 to investigate claims of "actual innocence," usually involving scientific (DNA) evidence. The Project gained nationwide notice this Spring when a 34-year-old Texas man, Christopher Ochoa, was freed from prison after being incarcerated for 12 years for a crime committed by another man. Three UW Law students, under the supervision of Findley and Pray, worked for more than a year on the case, which was brought to court when DNA evidence pointed to Ochoa's innocence. The district court judge who granted Ochoa his freedom ruled that Ochoa had "suffered a fundamental miscarriage of justice." ♦

## SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SCALIA SPEAKS AT LAW SCHOOL



U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia spoke to a group of approximately 400 people at the Law School on March 15, by invitation of students in the Law School's chapter of the Federalist Society. After the lecture, a luncheon in the Justice's honor took place in the Library's Old Reading Room.

Above, Justice Scalia shares a laugh with Professor Ann Althouse, Regent Gerard Randall (standing) and alumnus Fred Mohs '64. Below, the Justice is flanked by Dean Ken Davis and alumnus Fred Mohs.

A summary of Justice Scalia's talk can be found in the archived news on the Law School's Web page.



## CENTER FOR PATIENT PARTNERSHIPS TO TEACH SELF-ADVOCACY



Professor Martha E. (Meg) Gaines

**T**HE LAW SCHOOL'S newest clinical program is the team-developed Center for Patient Partnerships, which trains students from the schools of Law, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy and Social Work to provide advocacy to patients with cancer and other life-threatening diseases.

Director of the Center, Martha E. (Meg) Gaines, is a UW Law graduate (J.D. '83, LL.M. '93) and has been on the staff of clinical professors at the Frank J. Remington Center since 1987, in addition to serv-

ing as Dean of Students from 1998-2000. She founded the Center based on her personal experience with the health care system: In 1994, she was diagnosed with ovarian cancer, and in 1995 her physician advised her to "go home and think about the quality and not the quantity of her remaining days." Her children were then 1 and 3 years old. She did not follow this doctor's prescription, but instead explored all possible alternatives—and ended up saving her own life.

Realizing that her ability to advocate for herself had literally saved her life, she made a commitment to work to help others struggling for their survival in a health care system that does not always deliver the care patients need. In September 2000, she and several colleagues founded the Center for Patient Partnerships, which was begun with generous pilot grants from *alumna* Linda B. Stern, '61 and The Wallis Foundation. Gaines teaches a Patient Advocacy course which groups students in interdisciplinary teams that (1) help cancer patients understand their diagnoses, (2) get the information necessary to make critical treatment decisions, and (3) support patients' efforts to get the treatment they need.

For more information, see <http://www.law.wisc.edu/patientadvocacy/>. ♦

## RALPH NADER PAYS INFORMAL VISIT

Consumer law advocate and 2000 presidential candidate Ralph Nader visited the Law School in April, prior to delivering the UW-Madison Distinguished Lecture that evening. Nader met with Consumer Law Professor Gerald Thain (right) and a group of law students.





# STUDENTS FIND TIME TO “MAKE A DIFFERENCE” BY VOLUNTEERING

**A**S IF LAW SCHOOL weren't time-consuming enough, increasing numbers of law students every year are finding time to give a helping hand to people in the local community. The complete list would overflow our pages, but here is a selection of activities conducted by UW law students in the 2000-2001 academic year:

## NEW ACTIVITIES

➔ **Student Bar Association's Community Service Activities.** This past year, the Student Bar Association (SBA) outdid itself with its many community service projects.

—In October, the SBA collected and donated hundreds of personal care products and towels to Transitional Housing, Inc. (THI), which provides service to homeless adults and families in Dane County.

—In November, SBA volunteers assisted the Early Childhood Learning Center (ECLC) in providing Thanksgiving Dinner to more than 100 children who attend the day care center and their families.

—In December, the SBA collected hundreds of toys and cash donations for the Christmas party at the ECLC as well as serving dinner at the Christmas party and serving as Santa's helpers. About two hundred children, up to the age of 12, received gifts and photo with Santa Claus because of the SBA project.

—At the end of second semester, Dean Robarts asked students leaving town to donate non-perishable foods and furniture to the poor in Madison. Transitional housing reported that the [spring] drive was the first event since the Christmas holidays to fill the emptying pantry.

➔ **Thomas Tang Regional Moot Court Competition.** The Asian Pacific American Law Students Association (APALSA) hosted the first Thomas Tang regional Moot Court competition in October 2001. The competition honors Judge Thomas Tang, an Asian-American attorney who served as a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, a champion of civil rights and a proponent of making the American legal profession more representative of the diversity of the country.

## CONTINUING ACTIVITIES

➔ **A Day at the Law School.** For the second year, the Black Law Students Association and Latino Law Students Association invited high school students of color and low-income students from all of the Madison Metropolitan School District, including the alternative high school, for a day to learn about law school as a possible future direction.

➔ **Mentoring Program—Oak Hill Correctional Institute.** The Black Law Students Association offered ongoing mentoring support to several groups of young men and young women who were incarcerated at Oak Hill Correctional facility and completing an educational and counseling program.

➔ **Coming Together of the Peoples Conference.** The Indian Law Students Association continues to organize and host a conference every year at the Madison campus for Native American/Indian law students, Indian attorneys, UW students and practicing attorneys seeking further legal education.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING REPORTED THAT THE [SPRING] DRIVE WAS THE FIRST EVENT SINCE THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS TO FILL THE EMPTYING PANTRY.

➔ **Legal Education Opportunities Banquet.** The Black Law Students Association hosted the 33d annual LEO Banquet to celebrate and publicize the LEO program, which supports students of color and low-income students at the Law School. The speaker was David Dinkins, former mayor of New York City. (See related article on LEO in this issue.)

➔ **Community Service Day.** In August 2001, for the third consecutive year, all incoming students participated in a day of community service activities during their orientation program. Students cleaned and painted facilities for non-profit organizations, built a playground, collected donated groceries, and otherwise contributed their service to the community as an appropriate beginning for a career in the service profession of law. ♦



# ALUMNI *giving*

## ALUMNUS ALLEN SAMSON REPAYs KINDNESS FROM YEARS AGO



Allen Samson '65

**I**N THE EARLY 1960s, Allen L. Samson was a young man struggling to get through law school. Married and the father of a young child, he was feeling the pressures of raising a family and attending school. In the middle of his third year, University of Wisconsin Law School Dean George Young provided Samson with the financial help that saw him through until graduation—and Young's generosity helped solidify Samson's life-long feeling of good will toward the Law School. When Samson asked Dean Young if he could pay back the money, Young declined, but asked that Samson remember the Law School if he could.

Samson never forgot Young's kindness nor his words. In conjunction with his 25<sup>th</sup> class reunion, Samson established the Allen and Vicki Samson Minority Scholarship Fund to provide support for students of color to attend the Law School. Feeling that minority representation at the UW as a whole was unacceptably low, Samson directed his philanthropy toward the Law School in an effort to address the issue. "If students of color have the ability and the inclination to go to law school, I want to

help ensure that they are not prohibited from doing so on the basis of economics," Samson said. To date, the Samson scholarship has provided support for approximately 100 students of color to attend the Law School.

Shortly after graduation in 1965, Samson became Milwaukee Deputy District Attorney. In 1973, he joined American Medical Services and worked his way up to the position of chief executive officer. He served as president of Liberty Bank in Milwaukee and is currently Vice-Chairman and Board Director of State Financial Bank.

"Most people, when presented with the opportunity to do something for the common good, will do it," Samson said.

In addition to his financial support to the Law School, Samson also gives his time. During the last campaign, he served on the Campaign for Wisconsin Major Gifts Committee and as a volunteer in Milwaukee for the Law School building renovation campaign. Samson is a long-time member of the Law School's Board of Visitors.

Samson is actively involved in numerous civic organizations, including the Milwaukee Art Museum, the Milwaukee Ballet Foundation, the Milwaukee Center for Independence and the Milwaukee Jewish Home. He is president of the Milwaukee Jewish Federation and an officer for the Jewish Community Center and the Milwaukee Symphony, and chair for the State of Wisconsin Israel Bond Campaign. He was the first non-Israeli ever to receive the Kaplan Prize for Economic Development from the State of Israel, and was presented the Star of David award by the State of Israel Bonds.

Allen is married to Vicki F. Samson. Vicki, also an attorney, holds degrees from Cornell and Syracuse Universities. ♦

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*If you are interested in making a gift to the Law School, please contact Tricia Wheeler at the UW Foundation: (608) 263-2202.*



# ECHOES

## LOVE LETTERS *from the 1870s* *show early days at UW Law School*

### THE LETTERS OF LELON DOOLITTLE TO BESSIE A. WEEKS

by Lois C. Blittersdorf

*Editor's note: Some years ago, Lois Blittersdorf had the good fortune to live out a common fantasy: to find in the bottom of an old desk a secret drawer filled with 135 fragile love letters from an earlier century. The letters were from Lelon Doolittle, a law student at the University of Wisconsin (Class of 1879) to his fiancée, Bessie A. Weeks, during their three-year, long-distance courtship. The letters give a picture of student life at our Law School in the 1870s, and also of the first year of law practice in a newly settled area. Ms. Blittersdorf's mother was a niece of Bessie Weeks.*

*The following article is based on a research paper presented by Ms. Blittersdorf at a symposium at St. Michael's College in Burlington, Vermont. Marginal notes with background information are by Gargoyle editor Ed Reisner.*

**L**ELON ANSIL DOOLITTLE, born in 1853 in Russell, New York, grew up on the family farm but was determined not to be a farmer. He set out to be a lawyer, a fitting choice, since his father often complained that Lelon spent more time reading and writing than haying and threshing.

To pursue a higher education, Lelon had to earn money by teaching and physical labor. At age 17, Lelon was certified to teach second grade. He entered St. Lawrence College in New York and graduated Phi Beta Kappa with a B.S. degree in 1875. It was there that he met Bessie Adams Weeks, who was studying for her B.S., a rare thing for a woman in those days. Lelon and Bessie became engaged before Bessie graduated in 1876, when she took a position at Goddard Seminary in Vermont as Preceptress and instructor in French, Latin and botany.

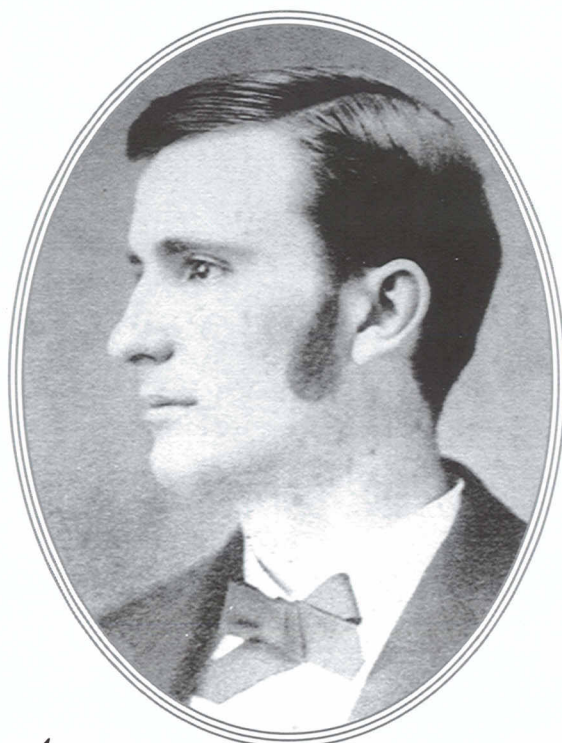
Lelon taught at various New York schools to pay off his debts and save money for law school. He also found time to read law at the Sawyer & Russell Law Office in Canton, New York.

In the summer of 1877, Lelon and Bessie were separated. Lelon became principal of Neillsville High School in Wisconsin through the influence of

*Well into the 1920s, reading law was either the exclusive method of legal education or a common supplement to the course of lectures common in law schools. Only when the demand for legal education began to outstrip the number of available law clerk positions did law schools begin to change their curriculum and begin to be the primary source for the training of new lawyers.*

*Legal education at our Law School was not an expensive undertaking, particularly if the student was also employed part-time in a local law office. From the School's opening in 1868 until the 1930s, tuition and fees for residents ranged from \$10.00 to \$21.50 per year! Current tuition is more than \$8000.*





*Lelon Ansil Doolittle  
St. Lawrence College  
Class of 1875*

**Actually, the second year was not added to the curriculum until 1889 and the third year in 1895. Since graduation from law school was not a requirement for admission to the bar until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, regardless of the length of the program, many students entered law school only to supplement their independent study and left when they felt prepared for the bar exam.**

**Interestingly, a UW Law graduate, Andrew A. Bruce, Class of 1892, is credited with being the "father of football" at UW.**

H.W. Sheldon, a college chum. Sheldon and his law partner James O'Neill allowed Lelon to read law in their office during his free time. Despite the separation, Lelon and Bessie continued their courtship through the mail.

After a year as principal of Neillsville High School, Lelon moved to Madison, where he entered the Law School at the University of Wisconsin. In 1878 the University was a growing institution; Science Hall had just been completed, as well as a chapel and a library, and former Governor Washburn donated money for an observatory. Lelon liked to walk up Bascom Hill to the observatory to watch the sunsets over Lake Mendota, a popular spot for boaters and fishermen.

The Law School was only a few years old when Lelon entered. It did not have a building until 1893, so classes were held in various spots around the city, including two rooms over a saloon. Records were kept in the Wisconsin Supreme Court in the Capitol, but many of the early records were lost when the building burned.

Lelon did not have much of a social life due to the limitations of time, money and his commitment to Bessie. He entered the two-year law course and completed it in only one year. Lelon belonged to all of the correct organizations of the era as befitted a man of future professional status: the Republican Party, the Masons and the Unitarian Society.

Lelon chose to room off-campus, changing locations often. He wanted to learn German, so he found a boarding house run by a German woman. Many immigrants were German or Norwegian, and Lelon felt it would help his law career to speak a second language. In one letter, Lelon described how his boarding house room caught fire after he knocked over a kerosene lamp on his desk.

There were no organized athletics at the University, the feeling being that physical activity would detract from academics. Moot court arguments were held for the law students, which included practice trials with a defender and a prosecutor. The most popular activity was the Literary Society, which sponsored lectures and oratorical contests. In 1879, a senior at the University, Robert Marion La Follette, won the state oratorical competition. He



then went on to win at the interstate competition at Iowa City, Iowa. Lelon described to Bessie the reception La Follette received when he arrived by train in Madison:

*He came home on the three o'clock P.M. train, and was met at the depot by the students and a band, and about two thousand citizens. Then they gave him a grand ovation at the Assembly Chamber last evening. I think the oration is not by any means beyond criticism, yet I think it is a very fine production, and he delivers it better than I ever heard one delivered before. There were several speeches made at the Assembly. Oh, and at the last he was called out to repeat the oration, the subject was Iago. I will send you a copy of it. I think, on the whole, he must be worthy to be my successor! He is to read law next year and to attend the law school.*

(May 11, 1879 letter)

As the time neared for Lelon's graduation, he became anxious about his future. A fellow classmate, Fred Hendrix, proposed that they form a partnership to open a law office in some newly settled town. At first they considered Fergus Falls, Minnesota, which was on a railroad line, but Lelon did not approve of the cold climate. The two then considered moving to a new town in the Dakota territory, which would not become a state for two more years. They settled on moving to Neillsville, where Lelon had lived before studying law. Lelon spent that summer working in the office of J.L. Ellis in Eau Claire for the weekly salary of \$10, and he and Hendrix moved to Neillsville in August 1879.

Lelon and Hendrix opened their law office in one of the best locations in Neillsville, and within their first six weeks they tried three cases and earned \$250. They lived in a boarding house where they each paid \$3.50 per week in rent. But the partnership was short-lived as Hendrix was lured back to Madison to work in the office of William Vilas for the yearly salary of \$400.

Soon politics entered Lelon's life. He was nominated for County Superintendent of Schools for Clark County but lost on a 10-8 vote because he

**Robert La Follette, Sr., did, in fact, enter law school. But, like so many students of his era, he left after a few months to complete his legal education in a local law office. He did, however, encourage his wife, Belle Case La Follette, to enroll. She completed her degree here in 1885, becoming the first female graduate.**

**More than half of the graduates in our early classes left Wisconsin. Many moved west and became prominent in the new states and territories. The Dakota territory (which later was split into two states) was a popular location, because the population was growing and there were few lawyers to compete with. Among Lelon's classmates were Otto Peemiller, a U.S. Marshall in South Dakota; Joseph Ivey, Collector of Customs in Sitka, Alaska; and John Olin, who went on to join the UW Law School faculty and suggested the famous "sifting and winnowing" language to the Board of Regents in 1894.**

**How economics have changed! Associates today make six-figure salaries in some locations. But then not many people can find a place to live for \$3.50 per week.**





*Lelon A. Dootittle  
 UW Law School Class of 1879  
 possibly a graduation photo*

was a newcomer. In October he was talked about as a possible Judge of Clark County since the judge had just resigned. A few Democrats and Republicans vied for this seat, and many of Lelon's Republican friends petitioned the Republican Governor William Smith on Lelon's behalf.

By early December, Lelon received word that he had been appointed County Judge of Clark County at the salary of \$400. He immediately wrote to Bessie that they could now get married, although the marriage could not take place before May—he wouldn't be paid until April.

*Oh, you ought to be here with me tonight! I have something good to tell you, and I don't want to write it. Come, Sweet, sit here on my lap and put both arms around my neck. I want to see how glad you will look and I want to feel your sympathetic happiness when I shall tell you that I am really County Judge!! Now I want you right here in my arms to rejoice with me! God bless my sweet, sweet Bessie! You are glad, aren't you? But now I am going to talk business. It is a fact that just now I am dead broke, and that I shan't get any money out of this County Judge business till sometime in April. It will be a pretty close business, but, Darling, aren't you tired of all those troublesome children, and don't you want to come out and board with Miss Tibbetts awhile? Shall we be married right off, or shall we wait awhile? It shall all be just as you say, but if it is to be right away, can't we dispense with most everything except the parson? I refer to wedding cards and invitations and also a lot of people to look on etc. Could we not meet at the Hales' and just have the wedding all to ourselves with no one there but the four of us and the parson?*

(December 10, 1879 letter)

The new 26-year-old judge was still excited the next day:

*Heigho!! Bessie, do you think you can be dignified (!) enough to be the wife of a Judge? Will you try real hard??*

(December 11, 1879 letter)



Lelon Doolittle was sworn in as Judge on December 15, 1879. He was pleased with his office in the Court House since he did not have to start fires in the morning or clean the office. But the tidiness stopped there—the court records were in disarray when Lelon arrived and he spent much of his term putting them in order. For this service to the court he was highly recommended for the position of County Superintendent of Schools of Clark County, where he served until 1884.

Now that Lelon felt financially secure, his letters to Bessie were full of plans for a May 4, 1880, wedding at the home of Ledyard and Etta Hale in Madison. The couple had not seen each other for three years, and were feeling a little anxious. Lelon was perplexed as to how he should get ready for his marriage and felt that he had no one to advise him. His friend Ledyard Hale told him to just get married and “get ready” later.

Lelon bought a client’s house for \$50 plus a promise to pay the back interest on the mortgage and the back taxes, which totalled \$300. The house was miserable, according to Lelon, and he assured Bessie they could rent it out if she didn’t want to live there. He also purchased a cook stove and some second-hand furniture from the local hardware store for six dollars. These purchases were the extent of his preparations for his upcoming marriage. Back in Vermont, Bessie prepared her personal property for shipment to Wisconsin and paid \$24.90 for a one-way train ticket from Vermont to Madison. She brought with her a secretary desk, a family heirloom, which cost \$12 to transport. They married in a small ceremony at the Hales’.

Lelon went on to have a successful law career and also published a newspaper, the Neillsville Times, until 1884, when he and Bessie moved to Eau Claire. They both served their new community: Lelon by practicing law and Bessie by founding the Women’s Christian Temperance Union Home for Unwed Girls and as a member of the Women’s Club. They did not have any children. Their spirit of community and generosity was typical for a couple raised in a society devoted to church, education, service and the work ethic. ♦

*Bessie Adams Weeks  
Doolittle*



*Lelon A. Doolittle  
Eau Claire*

**Lelon continued to practice in Eau Claire for at least 30 years. He is listed there in our 1914 Alumni Directory but by the time the next directory was issued, in 1935, he had died. Bessie and Lelon remained married for 47 years, until Bessie died in 1927. Lelon lived until 1930, dying at the age of 77 years.**



# CLASSnotes

## SEEKING OUR ALUMS IN THE TEACHING PROFESSION

We have recently “crunched the numbers” from the AALS directory and learned that approximately 160 of our law alumni have entered the legal education profession and are currently teaching — 24 of them here at the UW Law School, and 136 at other law schools.

For the next issue of the *Gargoyle*, we plan a special feature in the Class Notes section devoted to our legal educator alums — and we need your help.

We encourage you to send an e-mail to Assistant Dean Ed Reisner ([ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:ereisner@facstaff.wisc.edu)) telling us:

1. Where you are teaching (school & city)
2. What your area of specialty is
3. A recollection you may have of a UW law professor who taught you or encouraged you to enter the teaching profession

Thank you! We look forward to hearing from you.

### the 40s

**Charles Luce** '41 was honored recently by the Confederate Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation for his many years of service to the Tribes while in private practice in the Walla Walla, Washington, area. The Tribes proclaimed “Charles Luce Day” to honor their lawyer who helped write their constitution, fought for fair land leases, and won compensation for property lost through treaties. Luce is also a member of the Law School's Board of Visitors.

### the 50s

**Arthur J. Vlasak** '52 has joined Sharp Packaging Systems, Sussex, Wisconsin, as general counsel. He remains of counsel to Vlasak and Britton in Milwaukee.

### the 60s



**Warren L. Kreunen** '61 has ended 25 years as managing shareholder of von Briesen, Purtell & Roper, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. During his term of service, the firm grew from 7 lawyers to more than 80.

**Allan B. Muchin** '61 has been elected president of

the Board of Directors of the Lyric Opera of Chicago. Muchin, a founding partner of Katten Muchin Zavis in Chicago, recently co-chaired a successful \$100 million fund drive on behalf of the Opera, and is a member of the Law School's Board of Visitors.

**Allan J. Joseph** '62 has been tabbed as Treasurer-elect of the American Bar Association. After one year as Treasurer-elect, Joseph will serve a three year term as Treasurer. Joseph is a partner in the San Francisco firm of Rogers, Joseph, O'Donnell & Quinn.

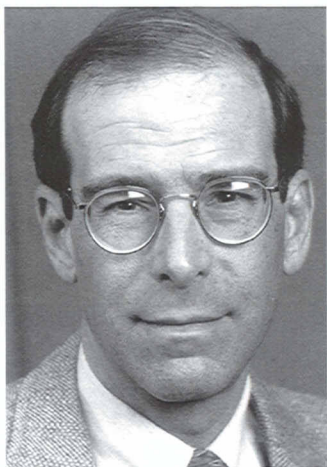
**James Fetterly** '62, a member of our Board of Visitors, has rejoined the Minneapolis office of Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi, where he began his career 40 years ago. Fetterly is considered a national expert on fire-litigation and fire science.

**Tommy Thompson** '66, former Governor of Wisconsin, has been appointed Secretary of Health and Human Services by President George W. Bush.

**Joel Hirschhorn** '67, partner in the Coral Gables, Florida firm of Hirschhorn & Bieber, has been elected Secretary of the American Board of Criminal Lawyers. Hirschhorn also serves on our School's Board of Visitors.

**Jonathan Charney**, '68, Professor of Law at Vanderbilt University School





of the American Bar Association. He is the only current member of the Board from Wisconsin.

### the 70s

**Robert J. Rubin '72**, who practiced law in Chicago for 26 years, has moved his practice and home to Rockport, Maine.

**Michael R. Christopher '72** has joined the Madison firm of DeWitt Ross & Stevens and will focus his practice on land use and government relations. Christopher is also a member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

**Gary L. Carlson '73** has been named the 2000 State Bar of Wisconsin Judge of the Year. Carlson has served as a Circuit Judge for Taylor County since 1980.



**Daphne Webb '73** has been selected to lead the Family Law Team at the Madison law firm of Stafford Rosenbaum LLP.

**Gordon M. Bakken '74**, Professor of History at California State University-Fullerton, is the editor of the

newly published *Law in the Western United States*. The book is Volume 6 in the Legal History of North America series, published by the University of Oklahoma Press.



**J. Thomas Haley '74** has been certified as a Civil Trial Advocate by the National Board of Trial Advocacy. Haley is a shareholder in Haley Palmersheim in Middleton, Wisconsin, which limits its practice to business and business litigation.



**Linda Roberson '74**, partner in the Madison firm of Balisle & Roberson, has been named the new President of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Academy

of Matrimonial Lawyers.

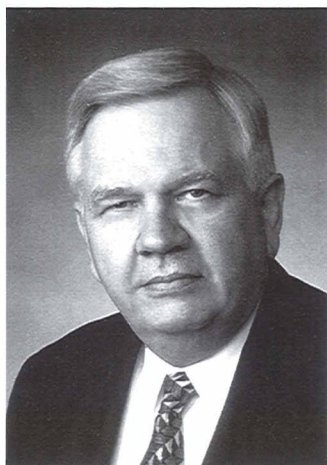
**Stuart C. Herro '75**, a partner in DeWitt Ross & Stevens, Madison, Wisconsin, has been awarded the William L. Thompson "Service Above Self" Award from the South Madison Rotary. Much of Mr. Herro's volunteer work has been with Centro Guadalupe, an agency that provides food, clothing and shelter for immigrants.



**Kristine A. Euclide '76** has been named lead attorney for the Government Law Team at the Madison law firm of Stafford Rosenbaum LLP. She has also been elected President of the Board of Wisconsin Energy Conservation Corporation, a private non-profit corporation that created and implements energy-savings programs.

**Steven L. Willborn '76**, a member of the Nebraska College of Law since 1976 and its interim dean, has been chosen as the next Dean.

**Anne Newman '77**, of counsel at Woods Oviatt



**Richard J. Podell '69**, of Podell & Associates in Milwaukee, has been elected to the Board of Governors



## CONSUMER LAW CLINIC PUBLISHES BROCHURE ON RIGHTS

The Law School's Consumer Law Litigation Clinic this year produced the brochure *Your Consumer Rights*, made possible by a grant from the Consumer Protection Committee of the State Bar of Wisconsin. Intended for a lay audience, the booklet covers car sales and purchases, Wisconsin's Lemon Law, health insurance denials, credit and debt, fraudulent advertising, telephones, banks and credit unions, payday loan outlets, unfair debt-collection practices, repossession, utilities (gas and electric), and popular consumer services such as health clubs and dating services.

Written in a question-and-answer format, the manual outlines a consumer's rights in these areas and contains a list of Wisconsin state agencies and other organizations a consumer might contact to obtain additional information.

The brochure was written by UW Law School graduates Irma Cruz-Lopez, Sarah Nama, Johanna Novak, and John Schreiber, under the supervision of Professor Steve Meili, director of the Consumer Law Litigation Clinic. The brochure is available from the Clinic at (608) 262-5827.

Gilman, has been appointed co-chair of the Continuing Legal Education Committee of the Greater Rochester (NY) Association for Women Attorneys.

**Nancy K. Splain** '77 has completed two years in Ukraine as liaison with ABA/CEELI working with Ukrainian Supreme Court and lower court judges, lawyers and bar associations. She also developed and taught a business law course for law students and conducted continuing legal education courses. ABA/CEELI is a *pro bono* project of the American Bar Association designed to strengthen legal reform in Eastern Europe.

**James J. Hoecker** '78, immediate past Chair of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and now a partner in the Washington, DC office of Swidler Berlin Shereff Friedman, LLP, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Allegheny Energy, Inc. Hoecker's practice concentrates on electric utility issues.

**Diane C. Sherman** '78 has been appointed OSHA Counsel for Region II by the U.S. Department of Labor. Sherman has been with the Office of the Solicitor since 1979 and won the Region II Public Service Recognition Award in 1993, 1994 and 1999.

**Richard C. Yde** '79, West Bend City Attorney for the past 14 years, has joined the Madison law firm of Stafford Rosenbaum LLP. He will focus on municipal law.



**Ted Waskowski** '79 has been named lead attorney for the Litigation Team at the Madison law firm of Stafford Rosenbaum LLP.

### the 80s

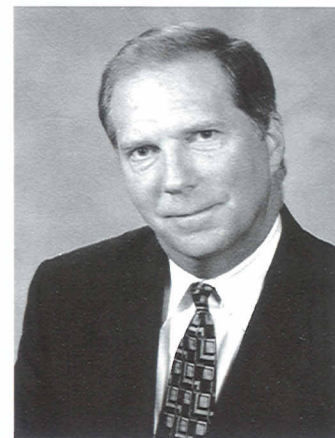
**Brian L. Anderson** '80, a partner at DeWitt Ross & Stevens in Madison, has been appointed by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury to serve on the Tax Exempt/Government Entities Advisory Committee.

**James R. Betts** '81 has opened an office in Tampa, Florida, and will limit his practice to serving as a mediator, arbitrator and private master. Betts spent 18 years as a trial lawyer in Tampa.

**Laurie Levin** '81, an attorney in the Orlando, Florida office of Baker & Hostetler, has been elected to the executive council of the Health Law Section of the Florida Bar.

**Judith Sperling-Newton** '81, from the Madison law firm of Stafford Rosenbaum LLP, has been named president of the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys.

**James A. Snyder** '82 has joined BKD, LLP, in Kansas



City, Missouri as Director of Forensic and Dispute Services and as General Counsel. BKD provides financial, forensic, and information technology services from 26 offices in eleven states. Snyder will oversee a team of accountants and consultants.

**Mark Cammack** '83 has been named the Irwin R. Buchalter Professor of Law at Southwestern University School of Law in Los Angeles. The appointment was made in recognition of his outstanding teaching, professional accomplishments and service.

**Cynthia Van Bogaert** '83, a partner at the Madison-based Boardman Law Firm, has been elected President of the Worldwide Employee Benefits Network. WEB is an educational association providing development and support for employee benefits professionals.

**Paul Lundsten** '83 has been appointed to the Wisconsin Court of Appeals in Madison. Prior to his appointment, Lundsten served as an assistant attorney general for the State of Wisconsin.

**Brett Thompson** '84, formerly with LaFollette



Godfrey & Kahn in Madison, has become President and CEO of the Wisconsin Credit Union League.

**Stephen Bubul '86**, a public finance and municipal lawyer at Kennedy & Graven in Minneapolis, has been named a Super Lawyer by *Minnesota Law & Politics* and *Twin Cities Business Monthly* for demonstrated excellence in his practice of law.



**Susan Erickson '87** has joined DeWitt Ross & Stevens in their west-Madison office. She will focus on employee benefits and trademark law.



**Joy L. O'Grosky '87** has joined the Madison office of von Briesen Purtell & Roper. She will continue to practice in the healthcare and medical malpractice defense areas.



**Steven M. Press '88** has been named President of the East Downtown Council, a Minneapolis business and professional association. Press continues to represent clients in criminal defense, estate planning, collections and family law matters.



**Carol M. Gapen '88**, lead attorney in the Children's Law Team at the Madison law firm of Stafford Rosenbaum LLP, has been elected to the firm's Executive Committee.

**Orlando J. Cabrera '89** has joined the Miami office of Holland & Knight as a partner. He will continue to practice real estate, securities and corporate law. Cabrera is general counsel to the Latin Builders Association in Miami and a director on the board of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.



**Thomas Halkowski '89** has joined the Delaware office of Fish & Richardson as a principal. Halkowski previously was a Senior Trial Attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice. He will practice intellectual property and complex case litigation.

#### the 90s



**Cynthia Christensen '90** has been named Executive Vice President of Children's Hospital of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. Christensen had been a nurse at the Hospital before attending law school and had served in its legal office since graduation.

**Mark R. Sewell '90** has joined the Madison firm of DeWitt Ross & Stevens where he will emphasize litigation,

## ROBERT HABUSH '61 HONORED BY NATIONAL LAW JOURNAL

**Robert L. Habush '61**, of Habush Habush & Rottier in Milwaukee, has been named one of the nation's ten leading litigators for 2001 by *The National Law Journal*. The paper noted Habush's outstanding career and, particularly, his successful representation of claims in the Miller Park crane collapse. Habush has been a major supporter of the Law School and, for many years, commuted to Madison to teach an evening Trial Advocacy course. He also taught in the General Practice course where, in 1971, the Gargoyle editor had the honor of sitting in the jury box in the old courtroom (later remodeled and named after the Habush firm) while Mr. Habush delivered his summation from a case involving a natural gas explosion.

Habush joins William M. Shernoff '62, Claremont, CA, who was previously honored by the *Journal*.



## CONSUMER LAW CLINIC FILES ANTITRUST CLASS ACTION

The Law School's Consumer Law Litigation Clinic has filed a statewide antitrust class action on behalf of individual purchasers of K-Dur 20, a potassium supplement typically taken by consumers who use high blood pressure medication (Wisconsin is one of about 17 states that allow "indirect purchasers" to file antitrust lawsuits).

The case was filed in Sheboygan County Circuit Court. The named plaintiff is a 68-year-old widow who lives in Cedar Grove, Wisconsin. Co-counsel is Keller Rohrbach in Seattle (UW graduates Lynn Sarko, Britt Tinglum, and Erin Riley) and Lawton & Cates (UW graduate and Pre-trial Advocacy Instructor Marsha Mansfield).

The complaint alleges that Schering-Plough, which has the patent for K-Dur 20, paid two other drug companies (Upsher-Smith Laboratories and American Home Products) tens of millions of dollars not to produce lower-cost generic equivalents of K-Dur 20. Sales of K-Dur 20 in the United States in 1998 alone exceeded \$220 million.

The FTC, which recently issued a similar complaint against the three companies, estimates that the arrangements between the companies have cost consumers nationwide more than \$100 million. The Clinic's goal is for the plaintiffs to receive compensation for the difference between what they have been paying for K-Dur 20 over the past few years and what they would have paid had a lower cost generic been available.

business services and estate planning.



**Valerie Bailey-Rihn '91** has been promoted to partner in the Madison office of Quarles & Brady. Bailey-Rihn concentrates on commercial and business litigation, consumer litigation and creditors' rights. She is also a CPA.

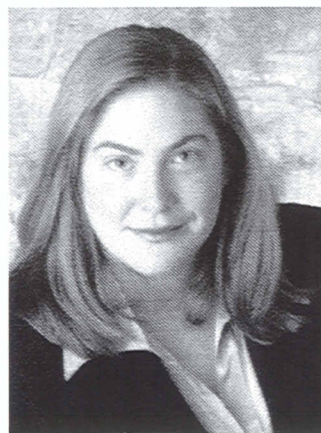
**Pamela J. Marple '91** has been named a partner at Manatt, Phelps & Phillips in Washington, D.C. Marple joined the firm in 1999 after working in the U.S. Department of Justice and in the U.S. Senate. She will focus on litigation and government investigations.



**James B. Egle '92**, has been named lead attorney for the Business Law Team at the Madison law firm of Stafford Rosenbaum LLP.



**Eric S. Jackson '93** has been named a partner in the Washington, D.C. office of Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi. His practice focuses on intellectual property, employment and business litigation.



**Meg Vergeront '93** has been selected lead attorney for the Employment Law Team at the Madison law firm of Stafford Rosenbaum LLP.

**Carl W. Gilmore '94** has been named the Young Lawyer of the Year-Downstate by the Illinois State Bar Association. Gilmore practices family law with Mohr, Mangiamiele, Bruce, Gilmore & Hafferkamp in McHenry, Illinois.

**James R. Kleinfeldt '94** has joined Boldt Consulting Services where he will focus on financing and real

estate development for higher education and senior living projects.

**Michael J. Gratz '95**, a partner in the Milwaukee firm of Boyle, Fredrickson, Newholm, Stein & Gratz, is serving as chair of the Milwaukee Bar Association Intellectual Property Section. Gratz is also Clerk for the New Berlin School Board.



**Chad R. Taylor '96** has been named Chief Legal Counsel for Wisconsin Governor Scott McCallum. He previously worked for Michael Best & Friedrich in their Madison office, focusing on government relations, administrative and regulatory law.



**Christine L. Taylor '95** has joined Balisle & Roberson, Madison, Wisconsin, as an associate in the areas of family law,



estate planning, probate and appellate law.

**Lori Ringhand** '97 earned a Bachelor of Civil Laws "with Distinction" in July 2001 from Jesus College, Oxford, England. She also received the Ralph Chiles Award in Human Rights for her work in Comparative Human Rights class at Oxford. Ringhand is serving as a lecturer this year at the UW Law School, teaching Contracts in the fall and State and Local Government in the spring.

**Joy Burkholder** '98 has joined the Labor and Employment section of Wildman Harrold Allen & Dixon in Chicago.

**Stephen S. Mitchell** '98 has co-founded the Chicago firm of Harris, Mitchell & Dinizulu.

**Del Laverdure** '99 of von Briesen, Purtell & Roper has been named to the White House Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities. The Initiative was formed by former President Clinton to address the "digital divide" faced by American Indians.

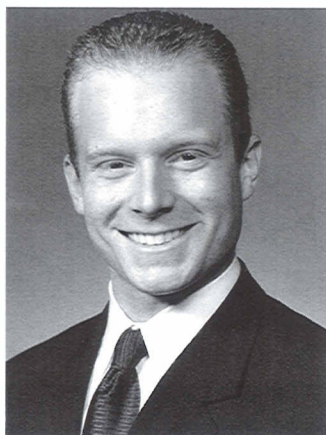
**Lisa A. Mazzie** '99 has joined Solheim Billing & Grimmer in Madison, where she will practice general business, estate and probate, and litigation.

## the 2000s

**Johanna Novak** '00 has joined the Lansing, Michigan office of Foster, Swift, Collins & Smith, where she will work in the Business and Tax Department.

**Erin M. Riley** '00 has joined

the Seattle firm of Keller Rohrbach. Riley will focus on antitrust, consumer litigation and securities law.



**Ross M. Babbitt** '00 has joined Hahn Loeser + Parks LLP as a litigation associate in the firm's Cleveland, Ohio office.

**Glorily A. Lopez** '00 has joined the Hestad Law Office in Madison, where she will practice personal injury and social security law.

**Jonathan G. Evenson** '01 has joined the Stafford Rosenbaum law firm in Madison.

**Jonathan Sopha** '01 has joined the Business and Corporate Section of the Milwaukee office of Davis & Kuelthau.

**Quarles & Brady** has announced that 15 members of its firm who are UW Law School graduates have been included in the most recent edition of *The Best Lawyers in America* (2001-2002). They are:

**Wayne E. Babler Jr.** '67  
**Andrew M. Barnes** '75  
**Jeffrey B. Bartell** '68  
**Kevin A. Delorey** '86  
**Thomas W. Ehrmann** '60  
**John D. Franzini** '83  
**Conrad G. Goodkind** '69

**Lawrence J. Jost** '69  
**David L. Kinnamon** '66  
**Nancy K. Peterson** '83  
**Roy L. Prange Jr.** '75  
**Paul J. Tilleman** '78  
**Ralph V. Topinka** '80  
**George K. Whyte Jr.** '65  
**Michael S. Weiden** '69

**Madison's In Business** magazine has published its 2001 list of top business executives, which includes the following UW Law School graduates:

**Sue Bauman** '81  
**Linda Bochert** '74  
**Joe Boucher** '77  
**Kent Carnell** '70  
**David Crass** '91  
**Jack DeWitt** '42  
**Kathy Falk** '76  
**Jim Haney** '72  
**Bill Harvey** '74  
**Dave Kruger** '78  
**John Larson** '65  
**Tod Lindstroth** '73  
**Ted Long** '61  
**Fred Miller** '36  
**Fred Mohs** '64  
**Rick Phelps** '71  
**Tom Ragatz** '61  
**Linda Roberson** '74  
**Shelley Safer** '78  
**Leroy Thilly** '74  
**Cynthia Van Bogaert** '83  
**Cheryl Weston** '71  
**Theodore Widder** '71 ♦

# IN MEMORIAM

**ELLIOT N. WALSTEAD** '29  
in Madison  
**ROBERT B.L. MURPHY** '32  
in Middleton  
**LLOYD L. CHAMBERS** '35  
of Wisconsin Rapids  
in Sun City, AZ  
**AUSTIN F. SMITH** '36  
in Manitowoc, WI  
**WEBSTER WOODMANSEE** '37  
in Milwaukee  
**FREDERICK REEL** '39  
in Washington, D.C.  
**CHARLES PRIEVE** '41  
in Bradenton, FL  
**MARVIN J. ANDERSON** '42  
in Bend, OR  
**JOHN L. RILEY** '44  
in Madison  
**FREDERICK D. HARTLEY** '47  
in Kenosha  
**DONALD J. BEYER** '48  
in Madison  
**ROYAL J. VOEGELI** '50  
of Washington, D.C. In Egypt  
**VICTOR T. "TED" WAHL** '51  
in Eau Claire  
**BERNARD E. RESSNER** '53  
in Lakewood, NJ  
**JOHN P. DESMOND** '54  
in Madison  
**A. LAWRENCE SWEITZER** '54  
in Madison  
**CARL G. PIEPER** '56  
in Stoughton  
**JAMES F. PRESENTIN** '56  
in Green Bay  
**R. DAVID REITH** '57  
in San Diego, CA  
**JACK F. AULIK** '58  
in Madison  
**ROBERT G. BRAMSCHER** '72  
in Kenosha  
**K. PETER SCHMIDT** '75  
in Washington, D.C.  
**TIMOTHY M. CONLEY** '77  
in Madison  
**JONATHAN C. AKED** '84  
in Madison  
**BARBARA J. NICHOLS** '86  
in Madison  
**KIM E. PATTERSON** '89  
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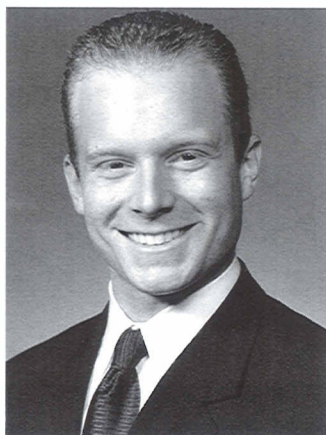
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**Glorily A. Lopez** '00 has joined the Hestad Law Office in Madison, where she will practice personal injury and social security law.

**Jonathan G. Evenson** '01 has joined the Stafford Rosenbaum law firm in Madison.

**Jonathan Sopha** '01 has joined the Business and Corporate Section of the Milwaukee office of Davis & Kuelthau.

**Quarles & Brady** has announced that 15 members of its firm who are UW Law School graduates have been included in the most recent edition of *The Best Lawyers in America* (2001-2002). They are:  
**Wayne E. Babler Jr.** '67  
**Andrew M. Barnes** '75  
**Jeffrey B. Bartell** '68  
**Kevin A. Delorey** '86  
**Thomas W. Ehrmann** '60  
**John D. Franzini** '83  
**Conrad G. Goodkind** '69

**Lawrence J. Jost** '69  
**David L. Kinnamon** '66  
**Nancy K. Peterson** '83  
**Roy L. Prange Jr.** '75  
**Paul J. Tilleman** '78  
**Ralph V. Topinka** '80  
**George K. Whyte Jr.** '65  
**Michael S. Weiden** '69

**Madison's In Business** magazine has published its 2001 list of top business executives, which includes the following UW Law School graduates:

**Sue Bauman** '81  
**Linda Bochert** '74  
**Joe Boucher** '77  
**Kent Carnell** '70  
**David Crass** '91  
**Jack DeWitt** '42  
**Kathy Falk** '76  
**Jim Haney** '72  
**Bill Harvey** '74  
**Dave Kruger** '78  
**John Larson** '65  
**Tod Lindstroth** '73  
**Ted Long** '61  
**Fred Miller** '36  
**Fred Mohs** '64  
**Rick Phelps** '71  
**Tom Ragatz** '61  
**Linda Roberson** '74  
**Shelley Safer** '78  
**Leroy Thilly** '74  
**Cynthia Van Bogaert** '83  
**Cheryl Weston** '71  
**Theodore Widder** '71 ♦

# IN MEMORIAM

**ELLIOT N. WALSTEAD** '29  
in Madison  
**ROBERT B.L. MURPHY** '32  
in Middleton  
**LLOYD L. CHAMBERS** '35  
of Wisconsin Rapids  
in Sun City, AZ  
**AUSTIN F. SMITH** '36  
in Manitowoc, WI  
**WEBSTER WOODMANSEE** '37  
in Milwaukee  
**FREDERICK REEL** '39  
in Washington, D.C.  
**CHARLES PRIEVE** '41  
in Bradenton, FL  
**MARVIN J. ANDERSON** '42  
in Bend, OR  
**JOHN L. RILEY** '44  
in Madison  
**FREDERICK D. HARTLEY** '47  
in Kenosha  
**DONALD J. BEYER** '48  
in Madison  
**ROYAL J. VOEGELI** '50  
of Washington, D.C. In Egypt  
**VICTOR T. "TED" WAHL** '51  
in Eau Claire  
**BERNARD E. RESSNER** '53  
in Lakewood, NJ  
**JOHN P. DESMOND** '54  
in Madison  
**A. LAWRENCE SWEITZER** '54  
in Madison  
**CARL G. PIEPER** '56  
in Stoughton  
**JAMES F. PRESENTIN** '56  
in Green Bay  
**R. DAVID REITH** '57  
in San Diego, CA  
**JACK F. AULIK** '58  
in Madison  
**ROBERT G. BRAMSCHER** '72  
in Kenosha  
**K. PETER SCHMIDT** '75  
in Washington, D.C.  
**TIMOTHY M. CONLEY** '77  
in Madison  
**JONATHAN C. AKED** '84  
in Madison  
**BARBARA J. NICHOLS** '86  
in Madison  
**KIM E. PATTERSON** '89  
in Milwaukee  
**MARK A. SEWELL** '97  
in Milwaukee



# from the EDITOR

Edward J. Reisner  
Assistant Dean

## REFLECTIONS

*As we went to press, the nation was rocked by the tragic events in New York, Washington and Pennsylvania. I add these brief comments as an indication of what these events mean to members of our legal system.*

### A LAWYER'S ROLE IN TROUBLED TIMES

**W**EDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12<sup>th</sup>, as I tried to watch some of the many channels covering the tragic events, I chanced upon C-Span in an almost vacant House of Representatives. I would have passed it by but the speaker was my own Representative, Tammy Baldwin, a 1989 graduate of this Law School. Rep. Baldwin was saying that we would find and punish those responsible but not at the cost of losing those precious liberties this country is founded upon. If that happens, she said, the terrorists will have won.

Through every crisis in this country's history, lawyers have worked on both sides to fashion solutions that preserve and protect our society and its freedoms. The troubled times of the 1960's, and the highly visible roles of the lawyers who represented all sides of the many issues being debated, led me to the study of law. In addition to representing individuals and businesses, lawyers have always been in the forefront in those institutions which shape our society—from the local school board to the White House, from the ACLU to the Pacific Foundation, from the Environmental Protection Agency to our major oil companies.

For the past 30 years, my belief in the value of the legal profession was reinforced by a few lawyers who served as strong role models. On the day of the attacks, I lost one of those lawyers. Robert B. L. Murphy '32, who died in Middleton at the age of 95. Mr. Murphy was a gentle man who used his intellect and wit to make his case, never in anger, never without respect for the other side, never forgetting that each side deserves its voice. I hope this generation of law students finds its own role models, finds the value in the vigorous representation of all sides, and continues to cherish their freedom to do so!

**A**NOTHER SCHOOL YEAR is under way—the 133<sup>rd</sup> in the history of this School. Another class of bright students has been admitted, UW football is under way and eleven classes have held their reunions on a busy weekend in September. Those of you whose class year ends in a “2” or a “7” should put the weekend of September 20-21, 2002 on your calendar for your reunions. Since this includes my own class, our 30<sup>th</sup> Reunion, I hope to see many of you here when Wisconsin beats Arizona that Saturday!

As you read in the Class Notes section, earlier this year, **Tommy Thompson ('66)** was named to a Cabinet position. I decided to see if he was the first Law School graduate to join the Cabinet (he is) and how many other Wisconsinites have served at this high level. Here is what I found:

**Carl Schurz**, a native of Germany, came to Wisconsin in 1856. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Milwaukee. After the Civil War, Schurz left Wisconsin and served as a U.S. Senator from Missouri (1869-75). He served as Secretary of the Interior in the Hayes administration (1877-81).

**William F. Vilas**, one of the first two members of our faculty (appointed in 1868) served President Cleveland first as Postmaster General (1885-88) and then as Secretary of the Interior. At the time he served as Postmaster General, this was considered a cabinet position. As the Postal Service became an independent agency in 1971, the position ceased to have Cabinet status. He had a bachelor's degree from UW (1858) and a law degree from Albany (1860).

**Jeremiah Rusk**, who served as Governor in the 1860s and as a Wisconsin congressman from 1871-77, went on to be Secretary of Agriculture under President Benjamin Harrison (1889-93). As governor, Rusk achieved notoriety for ordering the militia to fire on strikers in Milwaukee in 1866, thereby disqualifying himself from service in the Department of Labor.

**Lewis Schwellenbach**, born in Superior, served



as President Truman's Secretary of Labor from 1945-48. Schwellenbach moved at age 8 to the state of Washington, where he received a law degree from the University of Washington (1917).

**Julius Krug**, a native Madisonian, received a B.A. (1929) and an M.A. (1930) from the University of Wisconsin. He served as Secretary of the Interior under President Truman from 1946-49.

**John Gronouski**, born in Dunbar, WI, had perhaps the strongest connection to this University, holding a B.A. (1942), M.A. (1947), and a Ph.D. (1955). He was President Kennedy's Postmaster General from 1963-65. He subsequently served as Ambassador to Poland (1965-68), a position held earlier (1935) by C. Michael Cudahy '13.

**Wilbur Cohen**, President Johnson's Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was born in Milwaukee and received a Ph.D. from UW (1934). Cohen helped draft the first Social Security Act in 1935.

**Mel Laird** was born in Nebraska but moved to Marshfield, WI, as a child. He served as a congressman from Wisconsin and was Richard Nixon's Secretary of Defense (1968-73). Laird "had a cup of coffee" at our School, attending for one semester in 1946. In University terminology, he would be referred to as x'49.

Laird's classmate, **Robert Froehlke**, did graduate from Law School in the Class of 1949. He was Nixon's Secretary of the Army. While the Secretary of the Navy was a Cabinet position until 1949, Secretary of the Army has never been Cabinet-level.

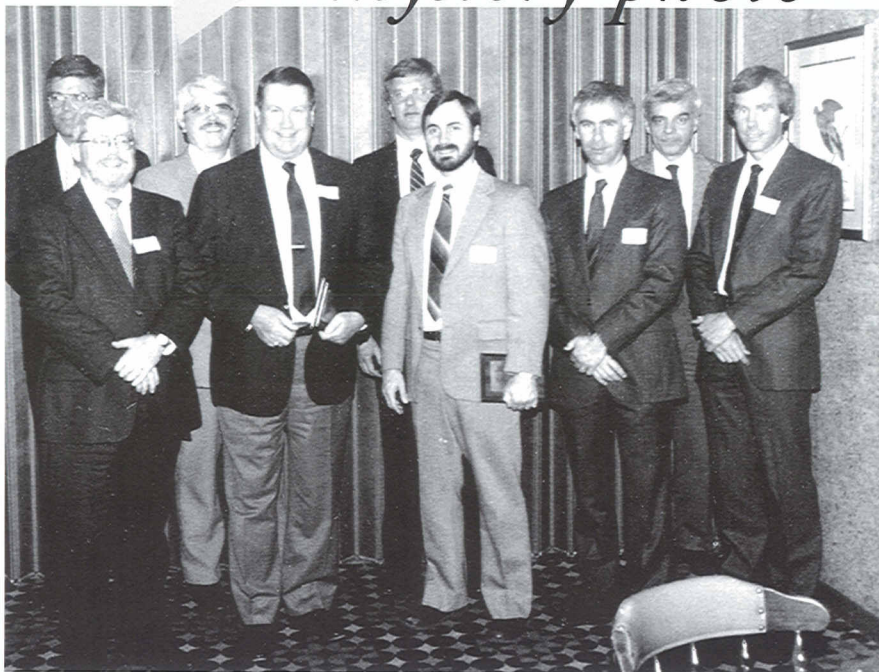
**Richard B. Cheney**, Secretary of Defense under President George H. W. Bush and now Vice-president under President George W. Bush, was a Ph.D. candidate at UW, receiving an M.A. here in 1968. One of his daughters was born in Madison.

**Donna Shalala**, Chancellor of UW-Madison (1988-93), served as Thompson's predecessor at Health and Human Services.

Also in 1993, former Wisconsin Congressman **Les Aspin** became President Clinton's Secretary of Defense. He served one year before his death. ♦



## *mystery photo*



For this issue, the Mystery Picture goes on the road. This photo was taken somewhere in Wisconsin and features a group of lawyers who were honored for their contributions to the Law School. Recognize anyone?



Gerald Fox '95 identified the Mystery Picture from the last issue. He was the second from the left in the photo taken at the award dinner for the first Evan A. Evans Moot Court competition, February 1994. William Boulware '95 was shown on the far right. The others shown were competitors from other schools. Fox and Boulware must have formed some kind of bond during moot court because they now both practice in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, although not together.



# alumni OPPORTUNITIES

## 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 [jheymann@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:jheymann@facstaff.wisc.edu).

## BOND!

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

- ☐ Attending my Class Reunion Sept. 20-21, 2002 (Classes ending in 2 and 7)
- ☐ 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*.

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## GIVE!

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

- ☐ Donating \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Pledging \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per year for \_\_\_\_\_ years
- ☐ Learning 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>