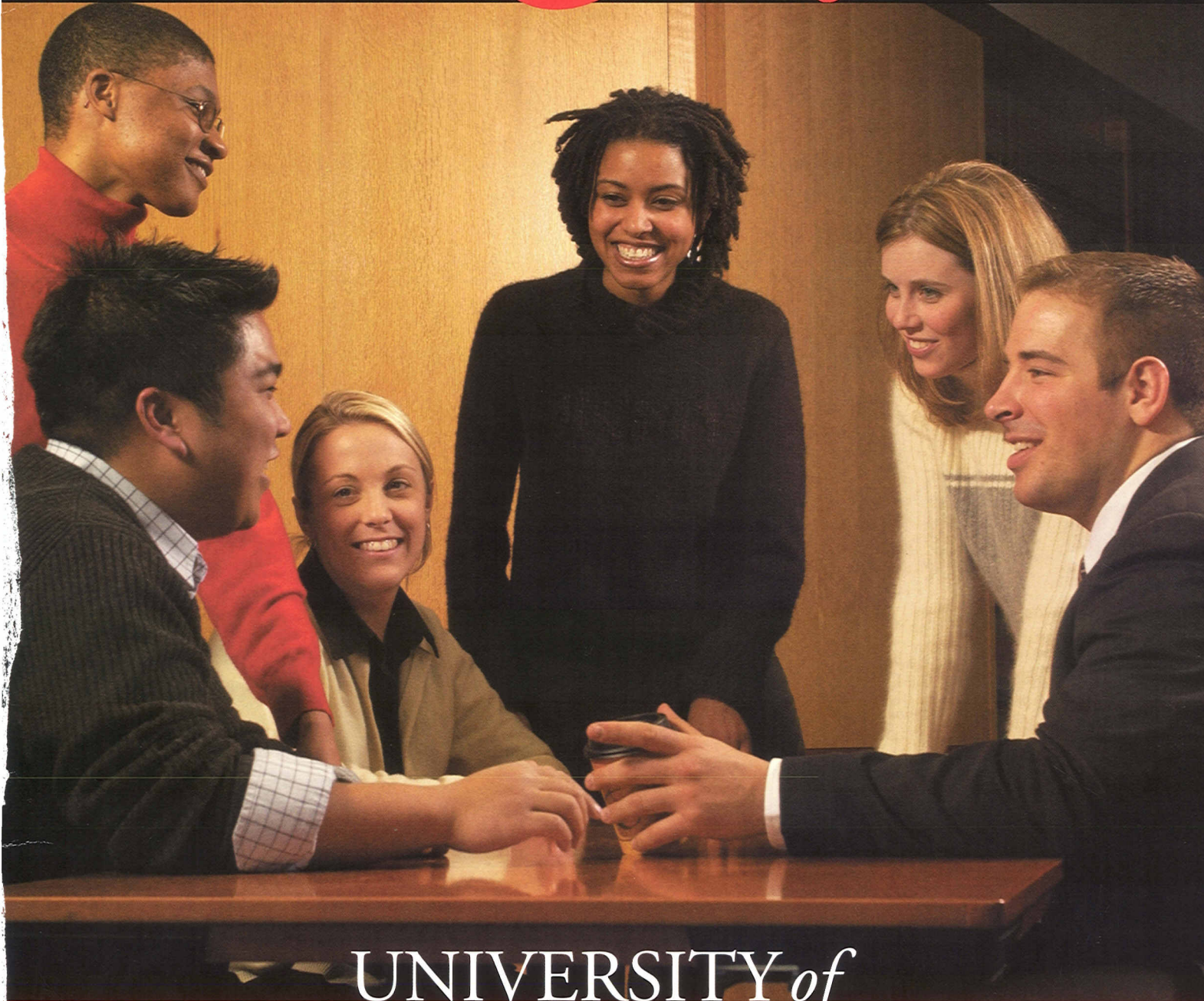


PERIODICALS

Gargoyle

VOLUME 28 NO2 SPRING/SUMMER 2002



UNIVERSITY *of*
WISCONSIN
LAW SCHOOL

Gargoyle



University of Wisconsin Law School

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL
Volume 28 Number 2 Spring/Summer 2002

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.

For an illustrated history of the Law School's gargoyle, see <http://www.law.wisc.edu/lore/gargoyle.htm>.

Correction ...

The last issue of *Gargoyle*, Fall/Winter 2001-02, was incorrectly labeled Volume 28, No. 2; it was Volume 28, No. 1. The current issue is correctly labeled Volume 28, No. 2.

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MESSAGE *from the Dean*



Kenneth B. Davis, Jr.

GREETINGS TO ALL, and welcome to our Summer 2002 *Gargoyle*.

Once again, I invite you to read through these pages and note with pride the achievements of the UW Law School's faculty, students and alumni.

Among the varied projects that we are working on here at the Law School is one that we know is of interest to many of you: our Legal Research and Writing Program. As you may recall, a year and a half ago, we identified the skills and areas of knowledge that graduates need in the early years of their legal careers. We surveyed more than 200 employers around the country and more than 1,000 of our recent graduates (out of law school for 2-5 years). Lawyers responding to our survey, *Assessment 2000*, answered that the most important skills for a lawyer's success are legal reasoning and written and oral communication. Employers and graduates were in close agreement that computer-assisted and traditional research are also among the most important skills.

The need to provide more opportunities for students to develop their legal writing skills was another recurring theme throughout the survey responses, and many graduates said they wish they had taken additional legal writing courses in law school. Employers and graduates also identified writing or legal writing as one of the main areas to which the UW Law School should devote more resources.

We took that information and set to work, hiring an expert in this field to be our consultant. She is Jill Ramsfield '83, our own UW Law alumna, who is now a tenured professor at the Georgetown University Law Center, where she is Director of the Legal Research and Writing program. Professor Ramsfield has inspired us with her competence and energy as we explore the many models that

exist for legal writing programs. (She also happens to be one of our profiled alumni-professors in this issue; see page 22.)

We selected a faculty committee, chaired by Professor Howard Erlanger, charged with increasing the writing opportunities available to our students and investigating ideas to help us continue moving toward an integrated and innovative approach to legal writing. Committee members have spent countless hours collecting input from the faculty and others with ideas for enriching our students' experience with legal writing.

I will keep you updated as the new program takes a more permanent shape over the next two years. At this point, I want to thank our two important constituencies—alumni and employers—for your feedback. I am pleased to be able to say that we asked you what was most important to you, you told us—and we set about doing it.

Dear Friends:

As this edition of the *Gargoyle* was going into production, we learned the tragic news of the death of Howard Eisenberg, our alumnus and the Dean of Marquette University Law School. Howard died on June 4 of a heart attack at the young age of 55. Words cannot express our profound sense of loss here at the UW Law School, since so many of us knew him as a colleague and a friend. In Howard's memory, the *Gargoyle* is reprinting the reflections about him that appeared on the State Bar of Wisconsin's Web site (see page 53 of this issue). We have lost a brilliant, dedicated and immensely caring individual.

FOUR STUDENTS= Four Reasons to Study Law



Braco is a scientist at the Wisconsin Center for Space Automation and Robotics.

BRATISLAV STANKOVIC '04

IT'S 11:30 A.M. on a Monday. Bratislav (Braco) Stankovic is knee-deep in a NASA-sponsored experiment growing mustard plants on the International Space Station. He has two hours to make a strategic decision about altering the plants' environment before he dashes off to his criminal procedures and property courses at the UW Law School. Braco, 38, is a father of a toddler and a pre-teenager, a husband, a world-class scientist, and a first-year law student. He is full of life.

When Braco (pronounced BRAH-tso) speaks of combining science and law, he appears anxious about the opportunities that might come his way. He wonders aloud if he's thwarting a successful science career by dedicating time to law school. He quickly reassures himself that the two disciplines complement each other. Critical thinking in science is sure to help his legal endeavors and vice versa. He suggests that as he wanders through his legal studies, he could easily find himself heading in a completely new direction—maybe even criminal law. Yet, like

any good scientist, Braco needs more hard data before he formalizes a plan. With only 10 credits under his belt, he guesses that Intellectual Property or Patent/Trademark might be the best fit for him, but he is keeping his mind open to all possibilities.

Braco isn't a traditional law student, but he says that he feels accepted by his peers and is very supported by the UW Law School faculty. He is a lead scientist at the Wisconsin Center for Space Automation and Robotics (WCSAR), a NASA-sponsored research center to "commercialize space," based out of the UW College of Engineering. He runs a lab dedicated to carrying out quality plant research in space. An excerpt from Braco's recent article in *Trends in Plant Science* magazine paints a picture of what his day job is like: "Successful space farming hinges upon reliable plant growth in controlled environments in microgravity—a complex task requiring challenging engineering designs. Issues such as air convention, microenvironment and power consumption become important." It is no small task to switch gears from gravitropism (the process of how plants sense and respond to gravity) to the rule of law, but Braco enjoys the challenge and seems comfortable balancing his chaotic schedule and wearing many hats.

Braco was born and raised in Macedonia. He came to the United States in 1991 to pursue a doctoral degree in plant molecular biology at the University of Nebraska. He's lived in four state capitals—Lincoln, Columbus, Raleigh and now Madison. He quickly adds that his family has enjoyed Madison the most. In fact, he considers it home and plans to stay here for the foreseeable future—at least through 2004 when he hopes to complete his law degree. "Madison is colorful, vibrant and progressive. That's what I like about it," he says as he looks out his lab window. A split-second later, there is a knock on his office door and he's back to the reality of a looming deadline. He smiles, gulps down his cup of coffee and rushes off to contact NASA. Just another day.

HEIDI CARVIN '02

HEIDI CARVIN THRIVES on change. She jokingly refers to herself as a “novelty junkie” because of her passion for new challenges and her dislike of stagnancy. As a third-year UW Law School student (she just graduated this May), she finds her life to be anything but stagnant. She entered law school part-time four years ago, having established a career in education. She’s been an elementary schoolteacher, a gifted-and-talented program coordinator, a school principal, and currently is the Verona School District coordinator for several programs, including English as a Second Language (ESL).

Heidi’s desire to enter law school was sparked by an interest in alternative dispute resolution. In her 20-plus years in the schools, she has experienced her fair share of conflict—from unruly kids fighting on the playground to staff struggling with differences of opinion on report card formats. The law has been her answer. She has focused on three areas of study: alternative dispute resolution, labor law and school law (specifically special education). To Heidi, education and law are a perfect match. “Education is its own community and culture and is affected by the law in many ways.”

Heidi says that law school has improved her analytical reasoning and communication skills, which has enabled her to bring a fresh perspective to the school setting. She has even started to look at standard forms with a critical eye. For example, when she began overseeing the ESL program, she noticed that the forms, originally intended for use by foreign-language exchange students, hadn’t been revised to suit the rapidly growing ESL needs of the district.

Although Heidi’s busy schedule between work, home and school has prevented her from taking advantage of all that the law school has to offer, including study groups with other students and social activities, she feels very accepted. “There is a very diverse student body, in terms of age, ethnicity and gender. Just the visual impact puts people at ease. It is a very comfortable environment.”

In addition to seeking change in life, Heidi seeks balance. “Being a principal at an elementary school is full of emotion, and I like that, but I also needed intellectual stimulus. Law school has given me that balanced focus.” Entering law school while her two

To Heidi, education and law are a perfect match. ‘Education is its own community and culture and is affected by the law in many ways.’



‘[At the UW Law School] There is a very diverse student body, in terms of age, ethnicity and gender. Just the visual impact puts people at ease.’

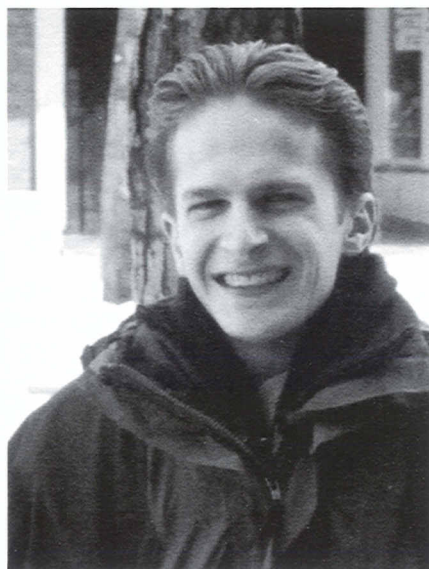
children were in high school also helped her achieve balance at home. She says with a smile that she stayed involved with her children’s activities, but was busy enough with work and school to avoid “hovering” over their lives.

Heidi was born and raised in Brookfield and attended the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where she earned a degree in education. She casually adds that if she could do it all over again, she’d major in horticulture. She has a green thumb and her yard is enough to prove it, with more than 200 varieties of hostas. In fact, she was the president of the Wisconsin Hosta Society for two years while attending law school. She manages it all because “gardening is therapy.” It appears to be working well. Heidi is calm, thoughtful, focused and ready to tackle a combined career in law and education.

NATE RICE '04

IT'S NO SURPRISE that Nate Rice's favorite first-year law school course was Torts. Why? Because tort law is what aviation accident litigation is all about. Nate is a student on a mission. He's been on that mission since junior high when his grandfather took him to see the EAA (Experimental Aircraft Association) Fly-in show in Oshkosh. He has a fascination for airplanes, a background in aerospace engineering, and a passion for law school.

Nate doesn't stop smiling (except for the brief moment when he learned that the feature article required him to have his photo taken, but even then he was gracious). He's likable, smart, persistent and driven. He says that law school is fun. He likes his classmates. He credits the law school for offering lots of opportunity for social interaction. For Nate, the Wisconsin experience has been everything he thought it would be—and more.



Nate and a team of engineers and mechanics in the Product Engineering Department of Cessna Aircraft Co. designed and built two new high-performance business jets.

Nate studied aerospace engineering at the University of Minnesota before landing a job in the "Air Capital of the World"—Wichita, Kansas. (He sent his résumé to every aircraft manufacturer in the country). During his three years there, he and a team of 100-plus engineers and mechanics in the Product Engineering Department of Cessna Aircraft

Co. designed and built two new high-performance business jets. One of the youngest members of the team, Nate worked hard to find his niche. He had the ability to combine functionality with aesthetics.

"Engineers often focus on the functionality of aircraft and forget that it still needs to look good: it has to sell," he said. Aside from his eye for design, his key contributions at Cessna were his analytical skills and the ability to seek solutions quickly and independently. These qualities will serve him well as a lawyer.

After three years in Wichita, Nate was ready for a new challenge. A native of Sparta, he came home to Wisconsin and entered UW Law School. His goal is clear—to combine his interest in airplanes with the law. His options? Aircraft accident litigation or intellectual property (he wants to keep his options open, as aircraft litigation work isn't as widespread as IP work). He is well on his way.

Nate flew 1,000 miles to New York City in January for a 12-minute interview with one of the nation's premier law firms that exclusively practices aircraft accident litigation. Even more interesting is how he secured the interview. Late one night during the holidays, having sent out 66 résumés that semester, Nate sent e-mails to all eight members of the New York-based firm. To his amazement, one of the attorneys replied the next morning and invited him out for an interview sometime between January and June. Telling of his personality, Nate was on a flight within days. "I showed up a few minutes early for my 4 p.m. interview and was out the door by 4:07 p.m. People move really quickly out East. They waste no time!"

Nate obviously made a good impression in those precious few minutes. He was offered a clerkship in New York this summer and is still beaming from excitement. He credits his mock interview organized through the UW Law School Career Services Office with helping him prepare for interviewing.

Preparation and dedication have a lot to do with Nate's successes to date. But so does fate, he says. Nate's father—an attorney in Sparta for 30 years—gave him a book to read in undergraduate school. The author, former pilot turned lawyer Stuart Speiser, planted the seed. "Speiser literally wrote the book on this type of [aviation] litigation," Nate said. So, what is the name of the law firm where Nate is working this summer? Speiser Krause Nolan & Granito.

JAMES WASHINAWATOK II '03

JAMES (OKWAHO) WASHINAWATOK II is a soft-spoken, second-year UW Law School student who knows what matters to him. He is a member of the Menominee and Mohawk tribes and is intent on using his legal education to help indigenous people. Like many of his peers, James can't pinpoint where his interests might take him. Ideally, he wants to be a voice for indigenous people and help advocate for what they want, "which is not necessarily what the federal government thinks is in their best interest."

James, 25, is president of the Indigenous Law Students Association (ILSA). He, and a core group of about six to 10 other Native American students, organized the annual Coming Together of the Peoples conference dedicated to raising the visibility of legal issues pertaining to tribes. The conference, held at the Pyle Center in February, included several well-known indigenous speakers and a program on Navajo peacekeeping methods, and culminated with a pow-wow.

With the success of the first banquet barely behind him, James and ILSA organized the Legal Education Opportunities (LEO) Banquet in March. LEO is the umbrella group for law student organizations of color, and the four constituent organizations rotate the responsibility of organizing the annual banquet. Each year the LEO Banquet celebrates the contribution the UW Law School to opening legal education to qualified students of all backgrounds and to diversifying the legal profession in Wisconsin, the nation and the world. Since ILSA had organized the banquet, James as its president emceed the evening.

James and two brothers were raised by their mother on the Menominee Indian Reservation in northeast Wisconsin. As a child growing up, he was called "Okwaho," which means "wolf" in Mohawk (his father's tribe) while his birth certificate is in the name of James. He now responds to either name. His mother encouraged him from a young age to value education, and he attended a private school on the East Coast for a year and a half, sponsored by A Better Chance (ABC). ABC, founded in 1963, provides educational opportunities to students of color with the talent and potential to excel academically through their recruitment and placement into some of the nation's most outstanding secondary schools.



James is a member of the Menominee and Mohawk tribes and is intent on using his legal education to help indigenous people.

James says that his experience at the private school helped him prepare for the studying required in college—something that he hadn't encountered at the reservation school.

James earned a bachelor's degree in Behavioral Science and Law, and a certificate in American Indian Studies, both at UW-Madison. He stayed in Madison for law school because of its native law program, and its closeness to home. After graduation, he will look for work outside of Wisconsin, potentially in the southwest where there is a higher population of native peoples. He is interested in working for a non-profit, human rights organization that serves indigenous people worldwide.

James has gained much from law school, in part because of all he has given to it. His thoughts on the role of ILSA capture his spirit well: "ILSA is dedicated to seeing that our people become self-sufficient and strive for a better life for tribal communities. This sounds very grandiose, so we'll stick to helping our fellow indigenous people get a higher education and become better human beings." ♦

—Trina E. Gray

Trina E. Gray is a journalist and public relations professional who has worked most recently for the State Bar of Wisconsin.

From social worker to saxophonist to software engineer **MEET THE FIRST-YEAR CLASS**

EACH YEAR, as the UW Law School admissions process becomes increasingly competitive, the students who are selected to enroll are a truly impressive group. Their backgrounds, interests, talents and achievements make for some remarkable reading.

The Class of 2004, which entered this past fall, comprised 236 students. Of these, 108 were women, or 46 percent. Wisconsin residents made up 67 percent; remaining students hailed from 26 states and various other countries. A total of 103 undergraduate schools, including Hanoi Law University, Korea University, Seoul National University and the University of Skopje, were represented. Eighty-three first-year students graduated from UW System schools, including 60 from UW-Madison. And while statistics can tell only part of the story, here's a remarkable one: fully 20 percent of this year's class do not have a parent who graduated from college. On the other hand, 11 percent have one or more parents who are lawyers.

The average age of our first-years was 26, with a range from 21 to 46. Two-thirds of them spent at least one year between completing their undergraduate studies and beginning law school, with a quarter having spent five or more years in other pursuits.

On the next pages, you will see what some of those pursuits are. We invite you to read the lists of occupations, hobbies, honors and degrees, and note the diversity of experiences and professions of our law students. Each of these individuals enriches our law school community immeasurably.

(Note: A number at the end of a line indicates the total of people who mentioned the same item.)



VOLUNTEERS

Human Services

Junior Achievement
100 Black Men of
Columbus, Miss.
Driver for Women's Transit
Authority 2
Organized cancer run
"Relay for Life"
Big Buddy Program
Missionary 4
Upward Bound 2
Project Pumpkin—
inner-city youth
Special Olympics 5
American Red Cross
Organized benefit for ovarian
cancer research
Habitat for Humanity 7
The Nature Conservancy
Sierra Club
WasteNot recycling
Head Start 2
Nativity House
Union Gospel Mission
Briarpatch
Violence Against Women 2
United Way
Cystic Fibrosis Foundation dir.
of special events
Race for the Cure
Canterbury Race for Literacy
Student Health Center
Amnesty International 3
Foodshare
Dismas House—share home
with former offenders
Hope House Shelter
Giving Tree Project
"Project Kid" mentor
Take-A-Break respite
care program
Men Stopping Rape
Student Sleep-out for
the Homeless
Support provider for
disabled adults
Girl Scouting Behind Bars
Planned Parenthood
Take Back the Night 2
Lutheran Social Services
caregiver
AIDS walk organizer
Pro-Choice Coalition of KY
Hope House
Casa Maria
Rape crisis counselor
MS Walk
La Causa
Walk America for March of Dimes
Church Reach Out ministry
Luke House server
MI Juvenile Detention facility
Big/Little Program mentor
Started Men Against
Sexual Violence
St. Vincent de Paul Meal Program
Global Village
Teach for America
Ronald McDonald House 2
Project Outreach 211
to stop delinquency
Women in Prison
S.A.D.D. 2
Hunger Cleanup
Cats Are Purrsons Too

Dane County Humane Society
Arthritis Foundation
VISTA 3
Charles River Clean-up Project
Black Men/White Men
discussion group

Political

Cofounder of Environmental
Group, RURAL
Bd. of Dir., RENEW
Environmental Group
WI Citizen Action
Greenpeace
Analyst, Democratic Caucus,
WI Assembly
Intern, Morris Udall Foundation
Central American activist
Cofounder, Fighting For Our
Rights & Gender Equity
Citizen liaison for legislator
Intern for legislator 11
Project Dir., Judicial Campaign
Finance Reform Project
College Democrats 5
United Farm Workers
Vice pres. of Black Coalition
Youth delegate to Mass.
Democratic Convention
PA Campaign to End the
Death Penalty
College Republicans 2
Delegate, CA Model UN
Political campaign volunteer 3
Model United Nations
Students for a Free Tibet
Co-chair, Green Party,
Bernalillo County, NM

Various Volunteering

Volunteer youth coach 8
Tour guide, WI State Capitol
UW Homecoming King
Volunteer youth tutor 9
Sunday school teacher 2
Future Farmers of America
contest judge
G.E.D. tutor
Tutor HS students at
Milwaukee Rescue Mission
After-School Program 2
Volunteer English teacher
in Japan 2
Volunteer GAL
Am. Council for Polish Culture
summer delegate
After-school inner city tutor
Boy Scout leader
Help 90-yr-old woman w/chores
Peace Corps in Mongolia
Teens in Foster Care volunteer
Volunteer childcare 2
Americorps 3
Volunteer recreation supervisor
for Somali youth
Junior Great Books
program volunteer
Madison Civic Center
Lo Nuestro Spanish
culture association

PRE-LAW OCCUPATIONS

Arts & Communications

Gemini Consulting
Reporter & producer at WORT

News writer, WZLY
Double bass player
Production crew, WHA-TV
Furniture refinisher
Writer for *New York Times*
magazine, *Vibe*, *Salon*, others
Model & industrial video actor
DJ, KQAL
Translator:
Spanish 1,
Japanese 2,
Chinese 2,
Korean 2,
Polish 1
Production director,
Leading Edge
Asst. sound technician for
NBC movie
Research asst., Lab for
Human-Computer Interaction
Props mistress for *Hedda Gabler*
Backstage security,
Alpine Music Theater
Gen. manager, TDS Telecom
News director, WTHS radio
Market researcher
Church organist
Professional actress & singer
Antique reed organ technician
Director of NY art gallery

Education

Substitute teacher 2
Social Studies teacher
Adjunct prof. in Archaeology
College Admissions office 3
Psych professor at
James Madison U.
English teacher in Japan 2
Database administrator,
Wellesley College
English tutor to Hmong students
ESL teacher
Asst. prof. of 19th century
literature
NYU financial aid office
School social worker
Middle school prevention
coordinator
Adm. asst., UW Law School

Science & Technology

Lead scientist, WI Center for
Space Automation & Robotics
Software engineer at Corel
R.N.
Research asst., Harvard School
of Public Health
Asst. to CEO of Internet startup
Aircraft parts design, Cessna
Owner of 16 U.S.
biotechnology patents
Archaeologist, MO DNR
Designed two instruments to
obtain Martian soil samples
Quality control chemist,
Hydrite Co.
Researcher at Coors Brewing Co.
Research asst. for
NASA-related co.
Research asst. AIDS/HIV project
Lab asst. UW Dept. of Zoology
& Harvard Med Sch.
Research asst.,
Marathon Cheese Corp.
Red Cross training specialist

Microbiology prep. asst.,
Powderject Vaccines
Soil scientist

Business

CPA
Shoe store sales clerk 2
Regulatory compliance analyst
Communications mgr. for
Procter and Gamble Global
Business unit
GE Med. Systems business
team leader
National W Club concessions
supervisor
Marketing specialist
Restaurant manager
Insurance consultant
Service rep.
CEO, Gunderson Lutheran Inc.
Co-owner, Citadel Fence Co.
Tax accountant
Acct. exec., home lenders corp.
Brinks Home Security
Insurance clerk

Legal

Legal clinic Intake coordinator
Paralegal/legal secretary 16
UW Legal Defense Program
secretary
Law clerk/intern 10
"Runner" at Madison law firm
Research assoc., American
Judicature Society

Government

Lobbyist
President of China Economic
Forum
Nat'l Immigration &
Naturalization Service Council
INS Facilitator
County Bd. of Supervisors &
Planning Commission
Census Bureau 3
IRS 2
Staff asst., US House Comm.
on Science
Policy analyst, Senate Comm.
on Post Audit & Oversight
Common Council alderperson

Other Occupations

Shelter mgr., mental illness
halfway house
Sailing instructor
Vendor for minor league
baseball team
Camp counselor 3
Professional bicycle racer
Restaurant asst. mgr
Ticket agent, Dells Boat Tours
Mail worker, UW Medical School
Professional hockey player
Restaurant head cook
Ski instructor
U.S. Army 2
UPS driver
Bartender 10
Lifeguard 5
Sears commission salesperson
Custodian 3
"Grunt" for Mpls.
roofing company
Tennis instructor

Shift manager
Maintenance for University car fleet
CIA summer job
Restaurant server 2
Landscape architect
European Tan Spa
Animal hospital kennel assistant
Rent-a-Car staff
Manual laborer 3
Korean Army—52nd Infantry
Child care provider 2
Painter for UW Housing
Department store clerk
Pizza server 2
Head cook at summer camp
Restaurant kitchen manager
Forklift operator
Motel front desk clerk
Farm hand
Golf pro shop
GAP sales
Wisconsin Veteran's Museum researcher
Dishwasher at nursing home
Prefect at seminary
Rec. coordinator for Alzheimer's patients.

INTERNSHIPS

US Dept. of Commerce
Deloitte Consulting
Children's Defense Fund
Milw. County Chief Justice
Mass. Attorney Gen.
San Diego Chargers
Scitex
US Consulate to Spain
Milwaukee Art Museum
Kohler Co.
Cap Gemini
Duke U. Career Ctr.
ASYST Tech.
Assembly of First Nations
Xerox Corp.
NBC affiliate
Z104
AFL-CIO
The Progressive
Seattle DA office
DOJ 2
Federal District Ct.
ARCO Alaska
Investigative intern, Public Defender 3
Alliance to Save Energy
Harley-Davidson
BDO Seidman
Legal Aid Society
State's Attorney

COLLEGE LIFE

Degrees beyond bachelor's

M.Ed. Adm.
M.S. Health Care Adm.
Concurrent M.D. degree candidate
M.A. Poli. Sci. 4
M.A. English
M.A. Ed. Policy
M.Ed., Harvard
M.B.A. 3
M.S. Urban Planning
M.S. Chemistry
M.S. Sociology

MS. Industrial Relations
M.S. Industrial Engineering
M.S.W.
M.A. Southeast Asian Studies
M.L.I.
M.A. Public Admin.
M.A. Politics & Education
M.S. in Foreign Service
M.S. Industrial & Organizational Psych
M.S. Engineering
M.A. Philosophy
Master of Music Performance
M.Sc. Plant Physiology
M.A. History
M.A. Lang. & Cultures of Asia
M.S. & Ph.D. in Psychology
M.A. & Ph.D. in Anthropology
M.D., U. of Iowa
M.A. & Ph.D. in Medieval History
Ph.D. Molecular Biology
M.A. & Ph.D. in English

Writing

Black Student Monthly (U. MI)
The Korea Times
Assoc. Editor, *Nebraska Juvenile Law Digest*
Indiana Daily Student
Exec. Dir, U. Chi. yearbook
Statesman (UM-Duluth)
The Justice (Brandeis)
Red Ink (Native Am., U of AZ)
Maroon (U. Chi.)
Gidra (Asian-American mag.)
Al-Talib (Muslim UCLA student mag)
Aspects (Purdue lit.)
The Michigan Daily
Daily Cardinal 2
Badger Herald
Report on *UW System v. Southworth*
Labor editor, U. Oregon newspaper
Wisconsin Engineer 2
The Free Thinker (UCSB)
Daily Iowan
The Current (Carthage Coll.)

Student Government

Bd. of Dir. of Muslim Student Assn.
Founder of Conservative Leadership Coalition
Student govt. finance committee
Head resident, Smith College
V.P. Student Govt.
Catholic Student Union Leadership
Notre Dame Student Senate

Athletics

U. MI women's rugby
UW Ultimate Frisbee Team
Trinity U. cross-country
Boston College varsity swimming
3-time All-American track & field
MI women's field hockey
Student Athlete Advisory Council
Academic All-Big Ten
Recruitment administrator, UW football team
Northwestern U. boys basketball camp administrator

Georgetown women's soccer
Varsity men's soccer
U. Chi. women's hockey
U. of Alabama football
Fellowship of Christian Athletes
MVP Notre Dame hockey
Emory U. hockey
Captain of U. MI swim team & US National team
U. Va. women's varsity soccer
Varsity swim team
UWM volleyball
Intramural tennis champion
Varsity crew
Varsity fencing
Mich. Tech soccer
Student mgr., UC-Berkeley football
Capt., Loyola women's rugby

Foreign Study

Singapore
Scotland 2
Guyana
Peru
Argentina
Russia
Belgium
Denmark
Spain 7
Italy 3
Chile
Israel 3
England 4
Australia
France 3
China
Costa Rica
Ireland

Honors

Dean's List 109
National Dean's List 2
Golden Key honor society 28
Notre Dame Scholar Award
Presidential Scholar 3
Mortar Board 3
Sigma Tau Delta 2
Blue Key
Alpha Kappa Psi
Tau Beta Pi
Pi Gamma Mu
Sigma Delta Pi 2
National Society of Collegiate Scholars
Outstanding English Senior at Purdue
Academic All-American
Phi Theta Kappa
Alpha Pi Mu
Alpha Kappa Delta
Pi Sigma Alpha 4
Alpha Lambda Delta 2
Pi Sigma Phi
Phi Sigma Tau
Phi Eta Sigma 2
Phi Beta Kappa 5
Mortar Board 3
Rho Lambda
1 ranked Army cadet—Mich. Tech
Beta Gamma Sigma 2
Omicron Delta Epsilon
Sigma Delta Tau
Quill & Scroll

Conservative Party of England
WBAY-TV
Big East Academic All-Star Team
Beta Alpha Psi 2
Phi Alpha Theta 3
Student Senator of the Year
Pi Sigma Alpha
GTE Academic All-American 2
Beta Gamma Sigma 2
Pi Alpha Theta
Beta Alpha Psi

Legal

Prelaw Society 19
Mock Trial 6
Pro Bono Advocates

Eclectic

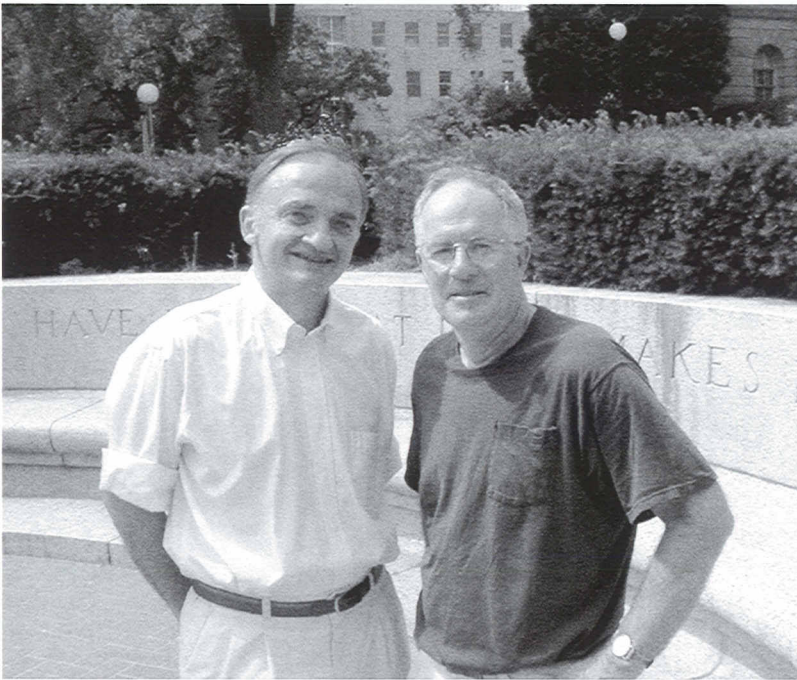
Humorology
University Pep Band
UW REACH Program
Alternative Spring Break 2
Founder of Non-Fraternal Brotherhood of Madison Scholars
Gregarious Opponents of Dogma
College Bowl Academic Challenge team member
ROTC 5
Badger Buddy Marching band
Symphony band
VP, NYU Chess Club
Summer school in Alaska and Hawaii

HOBBIES

2nd runner-up, Miss Wisconsin pageant
Japanese Animation Society
Green belt in Kyuki-Do
Saxophone improv.
Tae Kwon Do
Licensed pilot
Violinist 2
Pewaukee Lake Yacht Club racer
Competitive snow boarder
Pianist/guitarist
President of card collectors club
MENZA
Jazz pianist 2 ♦

“WHAT *we do*”

Professors Walter J. Dickey and Michael E. Smith



BILL BLANKENBURG

Professors Michael Smith, left, and Walter Dickey on Bascom Hill

About the authors: **Walter Dickey**, who joined the UW law faculty in 1976, helped create what is now the Frank J. Remington Center for Education, Research and Service in Criminal Justice, of which he is faculty director. Dickey also served as Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, while on leave from the Law School, from 1983 to 1987. **Michael Smith**, who joined the faculty in 1995, served as Director of the Vera Institute of Justice in New York from 1978 to 1994. Vera's program of research and demonstration projects has stimulated and given shape to reforms in policing, prosecution, sentencing and corrections, in the United States and in several foreign jurisdictions.

“And what do you teach?”

The question is asked by nearly every new acquaintance, once we are identified as members of the law faculty. The question assumes that what we do is teach, and the questioner usually assumes we teach by delivering lectures on what is permitted or required by some body of law. All the questioner requires in response—and all that civility permits—is that we name the subject matter that we “teach.”

The assumption that what we do is teach is reasonable, of course, and it is in part true. Whatever the field—be it medicine, engineering, business, nursing or law—a professional school's primary mission is to educate the profession's future members, positioning them to create value for their future clients. And most people who have encountered faculty at any educational institution have

seen them in lecture halls or classrooms, and have understood their work to be “teaching.” Most people, including members of the legal profession, have little experience of faculty, including the UW Law faculty, except as teachers.

We do teach. But the assumption that we teach by lecturing to students about the rules and legal doctrines peculiar to the subject we teach is wrong. Which suggests that we mislead our questioners when we raise no objection, offer no qualification to their assumption about what we do and how we do it. Yet, an explanation of what it is we really do requires more time than is afforded in social encounters of this kind.

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But the assumption that we teach by
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and legal doctrines peculiar to the
subject we teach is wrong.**

So, most of the time, to permit the conversation to move on, we answer: “Criminal Law, and Criminal Procedure in the Spring.” When feeling expansive, Smith might add: “and, every semester, a seminar on Sentencing and Corrections,” while Dickey might say he has “responsibility at the Remington Center.”¹ We do not think that new acquaintances who ask what we teach are hoping to hear one of the lectures they imagine is our work, or that they hunger for description of a scholar’s presumably uneventful life and arcane interests. Experience has taught us to avoid more robust answers, to resist the temptation to start by saying: “Actually, teaching is a small part of what we do, and lecturing is but a small part of that...” Such a preamble brings immediately to the questioner’s mind images of professors whiling away the time in activities unrelated to what they are paid to do; the questioner is likely to be embarrassed to have elicited a response that seems so incriminating. Yet we can almost hear the

¹ Dickey’s Remington Center work, beyond the scope of this article, remains a story for another day.

questioner doubting that our work days *are* devoted to teaching: “After all, they’re in front of a class four, or six or even eight hours a week, and class preparation can’t take more than twice that amount of time. No way they’re ‘teaching’ full time. What *do* they do with the hours remaining in their work week? Better not to ask.” Better not to answer the unasked question.

Readers of this piece can put it down without committing the social offense a dinner party questioner commits by stopping us in mid-sentence to change the subject. So we will venture some more robust answers here. We begin with some observations about the responsibilities of law professors. We then offer a brief description of how we are trying to meet them. And we close with a summary account of one of our recent projects.

Who Are a Teacher-Lawyer’s Clients?

We are teachers, but we are also lawyers, and we think of ourselves as having clients—many clients, and many kinds of client. Law students are our clients, of course, but so are judges, prosecutors and defense lawyers whose law student days are long past but who, if they are good lawyers, continue to learn throughout their professional lives. We have other, even less obvious clients: the governors, mayors, legislators, police chiefs, correctional executives, and court administrators whose discretionary decisions shape the criminal law and the administration of justice, for good or ill. Prison wardens, probation and parole agents, police officers and community groups seeking public safety and justice in their neighborhoods—we consider them our clients too. Finally, scholars seeking knowledge and insight in areas about which we have come to know something are among our clients, and we feel a professional responsibility to create value for them. None of this ought be the least bit surprising, for faculty at any public university are obliged to serve the public—perhaps, even, obliged to scan their environments for new opportunities to create public value. For us, that process is a search for connection to clients who might be able to use us, or the products of our work, to advance the public interests for which they are responsible.

How can law professors create value for such a volume and variety of clients? We think it not very

different from how a lawyer creates value for a range of private clients—by positioning each client to make the most informed decisions of which that client is capable, under the circumstances, and by assisting each client to execute those decisions as effectively as possible. A lawyer brings accumulated knowledge to any lawyer-client relationship, but needs to generate new knowledge within it. That is: a lawyer needs to bring knowledge of what is permitted and required by the law on the books, knowledge of the law-in-action and its relation to law on the books, and knowledge about the world—about the ways of family and of business and government, about economics and, particularly, about human nature. Why human nature? Clients rely on lawyers to help them anticipate how people (customers, competitors, legislators, jurors) will respond to a decision, a suggestion, or a bit of evidence. Insight of this kind is an essential instrument of lawyer effectiveness, and is the cornerstone of good judgment. So, to create value for a client, a lawyer needs to gather new facts, to build new knowledge of the particular client's circumstances and capacities—financial, aspirational and personal—without which it is hard to help the client think through and choose wisely from among possible objectives and from among the permissible means of pursuing any one of them.

The clients we try to serve are like any others. They are reluctant to acknowledge an appetite for assistance, but they want to make the best decisions they can—whether they are police officers or police executives, prison wardens or parole board members, prosecutors or judges, governors or legislators, or law students working their way toward understanding the law and their relationship to it. All are constrained, as we are, by their circumstances and context, by their personal capacities and deficits (as well as by the varying capacities and deficits of those with whom they work), by lack of clarity about their objectives, by uncertainty about the ways those objectives might best be pursued and about the likely consequences of pursuing them in any particular way, and by the volume and variety of their day-to-day business. In a legislative chamber, in a maximum security prison, on the street-corner where a drug market flourishes, or in a law school, the grind of everyday life limits the remarkable human capacity to develop systematic knowledge about problems and to imagine poten-

UW LAW FACULTY *milestones*

This selected list of the UW Law Faculty's achievements during the 2001-02 academic year serves to give an idea of the various spheres in which our faculty are working and receiving recognition.

FACULTY AWARDS, HONORS AND GRANTS

Catherine Albiston is the winner of the Law and Society Association Dissertation Prize, awarded for the best dissertation written on a law-and-society topic in the past year. The dissertation is titled "The Institutional Context of Civil Rights Mobilizing the Family and Medical Leave Act in the Courts and in the Workplace." Albiston, who holds a J.D. and an M.A. in Sociology, received her Ph.D. in spring 2001 from the Jurisprudence and Social Policy program at the University of California-Berkeley.

R. Alta Charo has been invited to participate in the National Academy of Sciences' bioterrorism work by taking part in a study, "Improving Research Standards and Practices to Prevent Misuse of Biotechnology Research," led by the Committee on International Security and Arms Control. Charo testified on February 5 before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to legislation that would criminalize the use of non-reproductive cloning technology for purely research purposes associated with stem cell therapy.

Nina Emerson, Director of the Resource Center on Impaired Driving, reports that the Center received a Certificate of Commendation from the National Commission Against Drunk Driving for its commitment to the fight against drunk driving on the nation's roads and highways.

Meg Gaines, Director of the Center for Patient Partnerships, reported earlier this year that the Center has received new grants from the Wallis and Klein Foundations and the Wisconsin Department of Justice to help its start-up phase. The Center is a joint project of the schools of Law, Medicine and Nursing, created in 2001 to teach future doctors, lawyers, nurses, social workers and pharmacists to work together to become better advocates for their patients.

Stewart Macaulay was invited to visit the University of Groningen in Holland for a week in January. One day, he met with teachers of civil law to discuss his ideas about teaching contracts. On another day, faculty and graduate students at the Department of Sociology of Law held a session to discuss four Macaulay articles. For each article, a graduate student was assigned to present a critical introduction, and Macaulay had the opportunity to reply. He reports, "I was honored, but, more importantly, it was good fun."

Thomas Mitchell, after testifying in Congress in February at a hearing addressing black land-loss in the South, was asked by a member of the Congressional Black Caucus (Eva Clayton, D-North Carolina) to take the lead in drafting a proposal to establish an Institute both to work with poor, rural communities on land-based economic development projects and to create a task force for policy analysis of laws impacting poor, rural

tially valuable responses, to conceive and weigh the plausibility of alternative approaches to solving those problems, and to assess the effects of whatever actions are taken to alleviate them. All of our clients are required to deal with vexing, complex and slippery problems and all of them are inundated with unsolicited advice from persons with interests not necessarily congruent with their own.

We immerse ourselves in our clients' various worlds, we work at seeing problems and opportunities as they do before we press on them some vision of our own ...

We think the proper relationship of lawyer and client, as defined in the Rules of Professional Conduct (particularly Rules 1.1 - 1.4, 1.7 and 2.1 - 2.3), provides a useful template for what we do and how we do it—how we pursue and share useful knowledge in ways likely to advance the interests of our students as well as the interests of our extramural clients. We immerse ourselves in our clients' various worlds, we work at seeing problems and opportunities as they do before we press on them some vision of our own; we develop strategies and action plans which our clients might pursue to their benefit (and to the benefit of those who depend on them to act wisely and effectively); and, when we propose a new approach to some hoary problem, we offer our assistance in its execution. By proceeding in this way, we think we have a chance of positioning our various clients to see and pursue opportunities they have not noticed before; we think we improve our chances of generating usable knowledge about crime, public safety, and the rule of law; and (in part because our laboratory is in the world) we think this approach presents us with many avenues for wide dissemination of that knowledge. As we learn, and as we observe our clients apply that learning to the practical problems for which they are responsible, we think we grow in our ability to create value for them. But we are confident that it is from those

interactions, it is from our periodic immersion in our clients' worlds that we draw insights which—if only we can express them properly and at the right time—create value for our law students and for our colleagues in the academy.

Where Do We Do The Work We Do?

Given our view of our responsibilities as lawyers, teachers and scholars, the major professional challenge for us is to position ourselves to develop knowledge usable to the professionals and the subordinate personnel who shape the criminal justice system—without losing the objectivity and perspective that are essential to our roles as advisors, counselors and—returning to the questions with which we began—teachers and scholars.

Universities are in the business of discovering and disseminating knowledge. Years ago, one of the great figures of the law and of this university, Frank J. Remington, dissuaded one of us (Dickey) from writing a law review article about aggravated reckless murder—an article that would have been almost entirely the product of reading and thinking on the topic. The intellectual work could be expected to yield some new insights, he conceded with more generosity than certainty. But he made clear his view that it is a rare person who can create significant value in the world by retreating to the ivory tower to think great thoughts. He suggested it more likely that the young professor before him could create value if, with knowledge of accepted wisdom about some intractable problem, he were to search out new knowledge—previously undiscovered facts, previously missed connections between facts—and by an act of imagination place that new knowledge in revealing relationship to what is thought to be already known. He conceded that value-creating work of this kind is, ultimately, analytical, but he was confident that the path to value for a law professor (at least, for law professors having our capacities and deficiencies) runs through the closely observed world, by way of the active imagination.

But how can law professors come by knowledge that reveals possibility, where before only problems appeared? The tradition of this University, and of its law school, is for faculty to find or to create laboratories for just this purpose. At first, the laboratories were farmers' fields and greenhouses. Over time,

even as such naturally-occurring labs multiplied, UW faculty founded the still-expanding network of scientific and technological enterprises, on and off campus, where stem cells are produced and their potential life-saving uses explored and where potatoes resistant to killer insects are being developed—places designed for discovery, from which usable knowledge has poured into the hands of value-creating users in the world. This is the tradition of research and value-creation with which we try to align ourselves, as Frank Remington did.

For two decades, New York City, its Police Department and its Criminal Court comprised the laboratory in which one of us (Smith) probed the workings of the criminal justice system and experimented with new approaches to policing, prosecution, sentencing and corrections. The other (Dickey) was mounting similar expeditions in Wisconsin, its prison system, its agencies of probation and parole, and the urban and rural neighborhoods where Wisconsin's felons are found. Partly by luck, partly from wise mentoring, and partly by strategic choice, we positioned ourselves to generate useful knowledge about crime, public safety and the administration of justice. At the same time, we positioned ourselves in relationships of trust with officials and line staff of the agencies that are politically accountable for dealing with crime, for creating and preserving public safety, and for the fairness and decency with which those objectives are pursued.

Such places of discovery as we have found have important similarities to the farms and dairies with which UW began, and to the hard science labs that have sprouted up around Madison in more recent times. All are places from which faculty can conduct probes of the world, can reach for insights into its workings that might make its improvement possible, and can incorporate those insights into further probes, starting the process of discovery all over again. "Probes" is how we have come to think of our interventions in the world outside the academy. Sometimes they are straightforward empirical inquiries. Sometimes they are programmatic—programs of action or policy intervention designed to take account of what was learned in earlier probes. But they all engage us directly in the world, are purposeful, and permit us to involve students in our learning enterprise. We are, in short, engaged in action-research of the kind Thomas Matteisen described as:

landowners. The proposal has now been disseminated to more than a hundred organizations and individuals.

Jane Schacter has been named a Vilas Associate for the 2002-03 and 2003-04 years, nominated by the Law School in recognition of a significant group of scholarly achievements. The University's Vilas Program recognizes tenured, mid-career faculty for research excellence. Schacter's research explores problems of legal interpretation, as well as debates about sexuality and law, with an emphasis in both areas on questions of democratic theory.

Cliff Thompson was one of the two major writers of the winning bid by Checchi Consultants (Washington D.C.) for a \$7.4 million contract from USAID to assist legal development in Indonesia. The contract began in January 2002 and ends December 2003. Thompson is serving in Jakarta as one of four full-time legal education advisers, another one of whom is John Davis, UW Law School Class of '89.

David Trubek, Dean Emeritus of International Studies, and his successor, incoming dean Gilles Bousquet, have each been named "Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques" by the French government. The award was founded in 1808 to recognize "devotion and accomplishment in teaching, scholarship and research." Bousquet took over the deanship from Trubek on January 1.

ADVOCACY ACHIEVEMENTS

Amy McDavid of the Frank J. Remington Center and her Criminal Appeals Project students Michael DePaul and David Werwie succeeded in getting a client's conviction for battery overturned. The client had received a 10-year sentence for participating in the battery of a deputy in the Ozaukee County Jail. McDavid and her students discovered eyewitnesses who swore that the client did not participate in the assault; they had never been interviewed by trial counsel. After a postconviction hearing, Judge Richard Becker ordered a new trial on each of the three grounds raised.

Steve Meili, director of the Consumer Law Litigation Clinic, has been working with the clinic's students to represent victims of moving scams. Their clients, like thousands of others each year, had their possessions taken by dishonest movers who advertised an affordable price but then demanded an exorbitant sum before they would return the goods. With the help of a Baraboo lawyer, the clinic was able to get a company to tell their clients where their possessions were and deliver them at a price lower than they had demanded. Meili has been interviewed by CBS Radio and the Wall Street Journal Radio Network about the movers' scam issue.

MEDIA APPEARANCES/ QUOTED IN THE NEWS

Peter Carstensen was co-author of a report discussed in the online article "Economists Duke It Out Over Proposed Packer Ban," the top story of the March 13, 2002 edition of Ag Online (Agriculture Online). The report, written by Carstensen and three professors from Purdue, Iowa State University and Kansas State University, is titled "The Ban on Packer Ownership and Feeding of Livestock: Legal and Economic Implications." It was distributed

“... the gathering of information [that is] first of all related back to the action itself, in an attempt to improve and refine the action, and not first of all related back to a general sociological theory. In other words, the loyalty is towards the action, and not towards the theory. The assumption is that the information ... improves the action, which in turn leads to a new disclosure of information, and so on...”

Perhaps an illustration will help make clear what it is we do.

For Example?

Six years ago Governor Thompson asked one of us (Dickey) to chair a Task Force formed to study Wisconsin’s surging prison overcrowding problem and to make recommendations for the future of sentencing and corrections in the state. We quickly made this a joint enterprise, as both of us find it satisfying and productive to work in harness with another. The substantive problem, as it was given to the Task Force, was “the ten thousand bed problem”—the state’s own projections showed ten thousand more prisoners than prison beds five years down the road. Instead of beginning with the conventional questions (“How can 10,000 more prison beds be procured at the least expense to the taxpayer?” and “How can that investment be avoided by diverting offenders from prison or releasing prisoners earlier than now projected?”), we began by observing that, over the next five years, 60,000 convicted felons would be returned to live in our midst, either from prison or from court when they are placed on probation. With the active involve-

ment of most of the Task Force members, we gathered data about the operating capacity of the Department of Corrections—in particular, its capacity to supervise effectively the community corrections population. The truth, agreed by the Department of Corrections, was that the capacity to do so was not in sight, that the problem was not a 10,000 bed problem so much as it was a 60,000 felons-in-our-midst problem.

We took the inquiry back to basics: what is public safety? How is it created and how is it preserved? What contribution to it can sentencing courts and correctional agencies make? Only then did we address the question: “What investments ought Wisconsin make?” For all these questions, but particularly for the last, we collaborated with focus groups of the most effective probation and parole agents and supervisors, gathered for that purpose from around the state. That method of inquiry seemed necessary because the Task Force had accepted our somewhat unconventional understanding of “public safety,” which is the justifying purpose of what sentencing courts and the Department of Corrections do. From our previous research in New York and Wisconsin, we knew what public safety is not: it is not the same as more arrests this year than last, not more villains imprisoned, not more probation or parole revocations, not even a falling crime rate. *Public safety*, we suggested and a majority of the Task Force agreed, *is the condition of a place, at times when the people in that place are justified in feeling free of threat to themselves or their property, and in a belief that others are similarly unthreatened there.*

With this idea of public safety specified, the Task Force found it necessary to reconsider, from the bottom up, Wisconsin’s deployment of its correctional resources. Trying to accommodate an ever-larger prison population was stripping the state of its capacity for active supervision of probationers and parolees in our midst. Our probing in various parts of the state made it clear that this was not caused by insufficient staff alone—doubling the number of staff engaged in passive supervision of known offenders, waiting for them to violate the conditions of their conditional liberty, would do nothing to advance public safety for the rest of us. So we led the Task Force in designing a plan for deployment of correctional authority and resources in the future, a design built from the bottom up. We

Analysis of these data made clear that the great variety of local conditions, interacting with differing distributions of offender types in different places, called for variety and flexibility in the correctional response.

started with data about the volume of particular threats to public safety as those volumes varied from place to place throughout the state. We then added information about the great variety of naturally-occurring public safety assets in those places (principally the formal and informal "guardians" of people and places on which we ordinarily rely for safety) and the public safety liabilities in those places (principally the interaction of local circumstances with the propensities of the offenders likely to be found there to cause harm). Analysis of these data made clear that the great variety of local conditions, interacting with differing distributions of offender types in different places, called for variety and flexibility in the correctional response.

Working with the focus groups of probation and parole agents, we estimated what would be required for "best practice" responses to the anticipated caseloads of offenders of various types, in the places where they would likely be found, over the next five years. And we created a working prototype of a software application that would permit correctional resources to be deployed in this way, and correctional budgets to reflect and anticipate that deployment.

Throughout this work, none of which occurred in the Law School's classrooms or library, we involved students, for whom the process was thick with educational opportunity. Most of the students we engaged in this "probe" of the sentencing and corrections fields were second and third year students, in seminar with us on these topics. But we found opportunities to use drafts of Task Force products in the first year Criminal Procedure course as well.

Following publication of the Task Force Report at the end of December 1996, the Governor and legislature agreed to allocate funds for pilot implementation of some of the Task Force recommendations, in Dane and Racine Counties. But, in truth, the impact of this project on policy and practice in Wisconsin was not gratifying. Within a month of the report's submission to the Governor, he and the Attorney General (who was widely expected to run against the Governor in 1998) joined in a contest to see who could be tougher on crime. The result was the "Truth-in-Sentencing" legislation that went into effect in 2000, and which will accelerate the increase in prison population and the stripping of operational capacity from the already staggering Division of Community Corrections.

by Senator Tom Harkins at a press conference in March, and answers recent criticisms of the packer ban.

R. Alta Charo appears as a panelist on the PBS Fred Friendly Seminar Series on "Our Genes, Our Choices," taped in February but due to appear this summer, as part of a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the double-helix structure of DNA. Charo has been quoted on bioethics issues related to cloning in *The Washington Post*, *Agence France Presse*, *The Guardian* (London), *Washington Monthly*, *New Scientist*, *Houston Chronicle*, *The Evening Standard* and numerous other publications.

Steve Meili, director of the Consumer Law Litigation Clinic, was a guest on the Tom Clark Show on Wisconsin Public Radio in April, discussing payday loans. See also the "Advocacy Achievements" category, above.

Gerald Thain was quoted by *The Washington Post* in March concerning the financing arrangements of major league baseball. He had been contacted for information on the meaning of secured transactions filings made in Wisconsin involving the Milwaukee Brewers' financing. He was also quoted in the April 6 *Capital Times* consumer watch column on the current state of consumer protection enforcement at the Federal Trade Commission.

PUBLICATIONS

R. Alta Charo, "The Ethics of Control," 2(1) *Yale Journal of Health Policy, Law and Ethics* 102 (Winter 2002).

Keith Findley and John Pray, "Lessons from the Innocent," *Wisconsin Academy Review*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Fall 2001).

Keith Findley, "New Laws Reflect the Power and Potential of DNA," *Wisconsin Lawyer* (May 2002).

Jane Larson, "Informality, Illegality, and Inequality," 19 *Yale Law and Policy Review* 137 (2001).

Marygold Melli, article on Child Custody in *International Encyclopedia of Marriage and Family Relationships* (Macmillan Reference, 2d ed., D.M. Cavalieri ed.)

Victoria Nourse, "Self-Defense and Subjectivity," *University of Chicago Law Review*, Vol. 68, No. 4 (Fall 2001).

John K. M. Ohnesorge, "Understanding Chinese Legal and Business Norms: A Comment on Janet Tai Landa's Chapter," in *Rules and Networks: The Legal Culture of Global Business Transactions* 363 (Richard P. Appelbaum et al. eds., 2001).

Judith Olingy, "Justice Without Borders: Wisconsin's Global Campaign," co-authored with Randy Kraft, *Wisconsin Academy Review* (Spring 2002, Volume 48, No. 2). Her co-author is Public Information Officer for the Wisconsin State Public Defender. The article describes the genesis and goals of Justice Without Borders (www.justicewithoutborders.org) as a prelude to its first international meeting scheduled for May 3-5, 2002 at Wingspread in Racine. Olingy is on the international Advisory Board of JWB, as is Professor Walter Dickey. The mission of JWB "...is to promote, though the exchange of information, ideas and

Throughout this work, none of which occurred in the Law School's classrooms or library, we involved students, for whom the process was thick with educational opportunity.

Outside Wisconsin, the reaction was more gratifying. The Task Force Report quickly drew national attention, and some international notice. Scholars and practitioners said nice things. Scholars and practitioners said insulting things. We were moved to publish an article, intended for academic and practitioner audiences, in which we developed some of the ideas further, and sharpened some of our conclusions.² The state of Washington, after policymakers there met with the two of us and with executives from the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, adopted new legislation, and mounted initiatives out of the executive branch, to implement statewide some of the core Task Force ideas.

The U.S. Justice Department asked the two of us to co-chair a two-day meeting in Washington, D.C., at which the key corrections officials from a majority of the states explored these ideas and debated our article about the Task Force work. The Task Force Report's proposals and rationale also figured large in the Executive Session on Sentencing and Corrections (a three-year series of meetings sponsored by the Department of Justice and launched at the UW Law School in September 1997), from which a dozen monographs have issued. We were both members of that Executive Session, and one of us (Smith) was its co-convenor, which gave us opportunities for further testing of our ideas against

² The story of this Task Force and its Report is told in greater detail in our 1998 article, "What if Corrections were Serious About Public Safety?" *Corrections Management Quarterly* 2 (3), 12-30.

the experiences of others, and of other jurisdictions. Some of our writings about those ideas drew the attention of officials of the Home Office in London, where the British Home Secretary had launched a "Review of the Sentencing Framework for England and Wales." The chair of that Review included us in some of its deliberations, and the Home Office sponsored an Executive Session on Sentencing, managed by the Cambridge Institute of Criminology, whose half dozen three-day meetings have been led by the Director of that Institute and one of us (Smith).

In these ways, the Task Force "probe" grew larger, penetrating new territories and surfacing new questions and new knowledge. There were some overlapping "probes" as well. Dickey became a member of, and Smith became a consultant to the chair of, Wisconsin's Criminal Penalties Study Committee, established by the legislature in a belated effort to contain the damage of the "Truth-in-Sentencing" legislation. We brought our seminar students to many of this Committee's meetings, just as we had included them in meetings of the Executive Session on Sentencing and Corrections, and in meetings of the Wisconsin Task Force on Sentencing and Corrections. We also made members of the Criminal Penalties Study Committee guests in our seminar and in the first year Criminal Procedure course.

But we think the most productive of our efforts to join our teaching with our probing for new, useful knowledge was the "Wisconsin Idea Seminar." Supported by a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, we gathered a half dozen of the state's most accomplished sentencing judges, an experienced district attorney, a creative defense attorney, and thoughtful personnel from various ranks in the Department of Corrections, including the Secretary. At this group's two years of 1½-day quarterly meetings, our second and third year seminar students were full participants. Our collective purpose was to devise a framework for sentencing that would be truer to rule-of-law values than what federal district judge Marvin Frankel famously condemned as "lawless sentencing." Frankel pointed to an absence of law in judges' unfettered exercise of discretion, within very broad sentencing ranges, under the "indeterminate" sentencing statutes that were standard in this country for most of the 20th century. The "Wisconsin Idea Seminar" was in search of a framework of sentencing law that would provide firm guidance

to judges in doing the fact-finding, and the reasoning from facts to sentence by application of law to facts found. But it was also trying to avoid the oversimplifications and rigidities of two-dimensional sentencing grids, which have been adopted in the federal system and about half the states in the years since Frankel issued his call for reform.

As teachers, we were of course gratified by the learning our students did in these seminars, but the reality of the seminar meetings was that all participants naturally cycled through the roles of student, teacher, and close observer. The students regularly pressed the practitioners with questions for which the two of us thought (wrongly) we already had the answers. In particular, our law students surfaced matters that figure in the decision-making of sentencing judges that neither we nor the judges had considered. For us, the most important products of these seminars were new knowledge—knowledge we think we put to good use in other probes, such as the Criminal Penalties Study Committee—and powerful ideas for rule-of-law sentencing. We have published several articles that draw on the work done in these seminar meetings; some are aimed at practitioners and some at academic and policy audiences. Now we are writing a book which details our ideas for “rule-of-law sentencing” and for “corrections oriented to public safety”—a book for which we are mining the transcripts of meetings of the Wisconsin Idea Seminar, the Executive Session, and the Criminal Penalties Study Committee.

We have of course failed to make as clear as we would like our more complete answer to the casual question, “And what do you teach?” This little article may do no more than make the case for not answering that question on social occasions. But we hope to have stimulated some productive thought about the many ways in which law professors try to integrate teaching, public service and scholarship. We continue to think that by positioning ourselves to create value for our multiple clients, by taking seriously the idea that we owe them what any lawyer owes a client, by working on their real-world problems in real time, and by doing the research and writing required for that strategy to work, we align ourselves with the traditions of this university and with the professional responsibilities of a teacher-lawyer—for which Frank Remington remains our model. ♦

expertise, meaningful legal representation of each individual throughout the world who faces deprivation of life or liberty.”

Gregory Shaffer, “Symbolic Politics and Normative Spins: The Link Between U.S. Domestic Politics and Trade-Environment Protests, Negotiations and Disputes,” 31 *Environmental Law Reporter* 11174-11190 (Oct. 2001) (of the Environmental Law Institute).

Louise Trubek, “Linking Low-Wage Work and Health Care Coverage,” in *Governing Work and Welfare in the New Economy: European and American Experiments*, Oxford U. Press, forthcoming.

PRESENTATIONS

Ann Althouse spoke on “The Place of Bush v. Gore in the Rehnquist Court’s Federalism Oeuvre,” at the conference “Final Arbiter: The U.S. Supreme Court, Presidency and the Politics of Election 2000,” at the Ray C. Bliss Institute of Applied Politics in Akron, Ohio in February.

Gordon Baldwin served as a panelist in January at the conference “Terrorism and the Law,” sponsored by the Fellows of the Wisconsin Law Foundation, and held at Marquette Law School. Other speakers were Father Robert Drinan, Dean Howard Eisenberg and Major John Bickers, who holds the position that Baldwin himself held at the Pentagon in 1955. On April 9, Baldwin delivered his 24th talk to the Dane County Bar Association on the recent work of the U.S. Supreme Court.

R. Alta Charo gave the following talks: “From Stem Cells to Jail Cells” at the University of Illinois in March; “Bait and Switch Tactics in Embryo Research Politics” at Northwestern University in April; “Politics and Policy of Embryo Research” at the BioPharmaceutical Technology Center Institute in April; “Genetics and Guinea Pig Ethics” at the National Conference of University Research Administrators in April; and “Journalism Ethics and Cloning Coverage” at the Foundation for American Communication Strategies in May.

Marygold Melli spoke in April to the Wisconsin Family Court Judges at their 2002 Family Law Seminar in Sturgeon Bay. In her talk, titled “A Proposal to Build Brighter Futures for Children,” she discussed a number of legislative initiatives relating to children.

David Schwartz presented the paper “The New Equilibrium: Challenging Arbitration Agreements in the Post-Circuit City World,” at the National Employment Lawyers Association Conference “The New Civil Rights Battleground ADR: After *Circuit City*,” in Philadelphia in March.

Bill Whitford delivered a public lecture in February at the Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, titled “Politics and the Judiciary: An Inquiry Into the U.S. Supreme Court’s Intervention in the 2000 Presidential Election.” The lecture was sponsored by the International Commission of Jurists and the Kenya Human Rights Commission, and was subsequently published by the Kenya Human Rights Commission. Also in Nairobi, Whitford led a seminar on “Alternatives for Insuring Accountability of Government Decision Making,” before the Kenya Constitutional Revision Commission. He was introduced by Professor Y.P. Ghai, Chair of the Commission and formerly a visiting professor at Wisconsin.

A DISTINGUISHED DOZEN

*Meet 12 Professors of Law
Who Began as UW Law Students*

IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES, you will meet twelve of the more than 150 UW law alumni who have gone on to careers in teaching at law schools across the nation. Each of the twelve recently took time to reflect upon what led to choosing legal education as a profession, and what role the UW Law School experience played in that choice.



Heidi Gorovitz Robertson

HEIDI GOROVITZ ROBERTSON '90 was one of those who never thought about law teaching as a career—somewhat surprising, since she taught during two of her three years at the UW Law School. She was a teaching assistant in the Legal Research and Writing course for two years, and during her third year of law school she was the sole teaching assistant for the undergraduate law course “Law in Action.” The latter course was taught by eight different law professors who rotated through the 16-week semester two weeks at a time; Robertson was the constant for the undergraduates who took the course hoping to learn about public law issues.

When she graduated, Robertson took a job as an associate in the environmental law department of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro in San Francisco. She moved to the firm’s Washington, D.C., office when she was about to get married, and in D.C. linked up with some of her former law school classmates. She

was having lunch with one of them one day when he said to her, “Heidi, what are you *doing*?” When she gaped at him, he said, “You’re supposed to be a law professor; why don’t you just go do it?”

Robertson heeded his advice and began a graduate program at Columbia University Law School the next fall. The program was designed, in part, to prepare lawyers to become law professors and included plenty of teaching experience—teaching the legal research and writing course and doing occasional lectures in substantive courses. “I was very lucky to get in,” she says of the program. “They take only three or four students each year.”

After finishing at Columbia, she accepted a tenure-track faculty position at Cleveland State University’s Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, where she teaches environmental law and property. In her teaching, she tries to emulate many of the law professors she knew at Wisconsin. “Howie Erlanger’s style really represents the way I want to teach,” she says. “His energy, his sense of humor, the way he can take abstract concepts and put them into context for students—that’s what I hope to develop.”

She also names Professors Tom Palay, Carin Clauss, Steve Herzberg, and Ken Davis as inspirational teachers, as well as Wisconsin Supreme Court Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson, with whom she had a judicial internship. In recounting Justice Abrahamson’s most admirable traits, Robertson says, “She is a brilliant scholar and jurist, and a nice Jewish mother.” Robertson especially remembers Tom Palay every Halloween when she wears a witch costume to her property class. Why? Because when Robertson was a first-year student, she was one of the first in Professor Palay’s class to recognize that he had come to class in costume (that is, wearing a necktie instead of a bow tie). She also thinks about his class when preparing her own property classes.

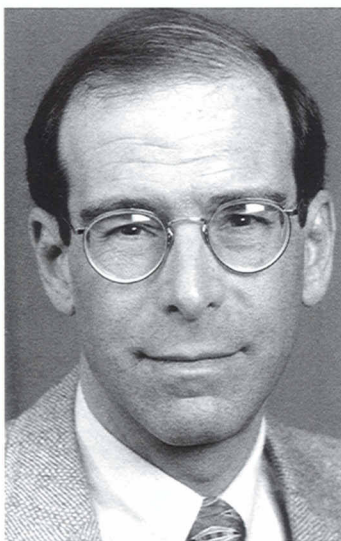
Despite the fact that law teaching as a career never entered her consciousness during law school, Robertson says that she has always been a teacher at heart. Because she was particularly shy about approaching her own professors to talk about the substance of her courses, she works hard to be approachable and encourages her students to talk to her—about anything. (The witch costume probably helps.)

In her scholarship, Robertson concentrates on urban environmental issues, especially those con-

cerning equity in the distribution of environmental risk, and state legislative interventions in the redevelopment of brownfield land. In addition, she recently had the opportunity to co-author an article on the use of human subjects in pesticide toxicity research with her father, a philosophy professor at Syracuse University.

She admits that coming to law professorship in the roundabout way that she did is more difficult than the traditional route. “I came close to but never actually jumped through most of the required hoops,” she says. “I never did law review and I didn’t do a clerkship after law school.” She did jump close to the “hoops” though, by helping edit the *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law*, and interning with Justice Abrahamson. Luckily, she was able to compete for tenure-track positions by virtue of these experiences as well as her previous teaching experience and the program at Columbia.

This academic year, Robertson is on sabbatical. She views it as a time to fill in some gaps, and is currently taking courses in economics. She hopes to use what she learns about economic theory in both her research on environmental decision-making and her teaching of environmental law.



Jonathan Charney

JONATHAN CHARNEY '68 decided to attend law school fairly late in his undergraduate career. He had a suitable undergraduate education for law school, though, since he majored in mathematics and minored in classics. “My major offered rigorous training for the mind,” he says. “I learned how to think things through logically and carefully.”

He made his next major decision, that of going into law teaching, while he was a law student. During the time he was serving on the Wisconsin Law Review, he discovered that he truly enjoyed the process of researching and writing materials for publication; he also found that he liked what the UW law professors were doing and their lifestyles.

Several professors influenced him during his time in law school. Richard Bilder opened his eyes to international law. (In a nice twist of fate, Bilder is now a colleague of his; he serves as the Book Review Editor for the international law journal edited by Charney.) Charney did research on labor law and arbitration for Nate Feinsinger; he also served as a research assistant, during the summer between his second and third years, for Louis Henkin of Columbia University Law School, which gave him even more exposure to the field of international law.

He ended up teaching in the area. He is the Lee S. and Charles A. Speir Chair in Law at Vanderbilt University Law School, where he has taught since 1972. He concentrates his teaching and scholarship in international law areas and is the Co-editor-in-Chief of the American Journal of International Law, the leading scholarly journal of international law worldwide.

Charney's honors as an academician are extensive. In 2000, he was given the Alexander Heard Distinguished Service Professor Award by Vanderbilt University. In 1998, he was invited to present lectures at The Hague Academy of International Law in the Netherlands, an invitation that is extended only to the most preeminent scholars in the field. He has been a consultant to the United States and other countries on issues involving international law, and has taught and lectured worldwide.

While he planned to teach in the future, Charney took a job with the U.S. Department of Justice when he graduated from law school. He was involved from the beginning with litigation between the United States and certain coastal states over the maritime boundary line marking the seaward limits of those states' rights to ocean resources. "The first court I ever walked into as a lawyer was the United States Supreme Court," he says. The other major part of that job was working with other Departments to develop the United States position for the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. In that role, Charney ended up sitting in on an Under-Secretaries' meeting of the National Security

Council. Not bad for a fellow barely out of law school.

But his goal was always to get back to a law school as a professor, and when he was offered the position at Vanderbilt, he went for it. His favorite parts of his job definitely include the scholarship and the opportunity to work in the international law field, but he also immensely enjoys working with the students. His position as co-editor in chief of the law journal now takes an incredible amount of time, he says. "It is a professionally refereed journal and last year we probably looked at 250 manuscripts to fill approximately 30 slots." The opportunities for travel in his work—to places like Western Europe, East Asia, and Russia—have also made him appreciate the decision he made many years ago in Madison.

His memories of being a Wisconsin law student are fond ones. "It was during the Vietnam War era, and the campus was very active," he says. He got involved in some anti-war protests and he and some other law students even helped to assist in the representation of a few individuals who were arrested at protests. "The town, the people, and the Law School were all great," he says of his years at Wisconsin.



Jill Ramsfield

Boredom is not a problem for **JILL RAMSFIELD '83** and it's unlikely to become even a possibility. She is the Director of Legal Research and Writing and a professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center. In that capacity, she directs the first-year research and writing program, with a roster of 700 students annually. She also directs the law school's writing center and an LL.M. program for foreign law graduates that is attended by

about 140 students annually. On top of all this, Ramsfield teaches two upper level legal writing courses and works with Georgetown's legal journals.

And that's just one of her jobs. She has run her own legal writing consulting firm for several years and travels throughout the U.S. and abroad, conducting seminars and training on legal writing and in the process, keeping up with practice trends in both government agencies and private firms. Having presented continuing education seminars to lawyers and judges around the world, she says her mission has become to train legal writers how to "write better, faster."

Ramsfield didn't plan on attending law school; she was a music major at Wellesley and was headed for a graduate program in music. But that step didn't feel right to her for some reason, so instead she traveled around the world for five months. When she returned, she took the LSAT as a lark and did very well. Despite the fact that she had no lawyers in her family and no one in her family had ever even consulted a lawyer, she decided to go for it. She had determined, she says, "to develop the other side of my brain."

She says that attending the UW Law School was "wonderful" but that her right-brain tendencies caused her to struggle at times. One of those times was in the first-year research and writing course where she ended up frustrated and somewhat disappointed in her progress. When she complained about the experience to John Kidwell, her property professor, he suggested that she try teaching the course, so she did. She became a teaching assistant (TA's did all of the teaching of the first-year course until the mid-'90s) and found that she loved it. She was especially grateful to be under the supervision of Mary Barnard Ray, who trained all of the teaching assistants. She also took Mary's advanced legal writing course in her third year. "Mary taught me so much about legal writing," Ramsfield says. "I feel that I owe my career to Mary Ray and John Kidwell."

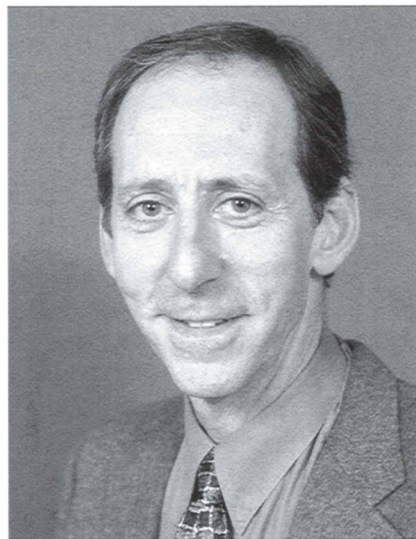
During law school and after graduation, Ramsfield worked for a Madison law firm, Winner, McCallum, Wixson & Pernitz, and learned a lot from that experience. She even continued to work summers for the firm after she had taken a legal writing position in Seattle.

That position, with the University of Puget Sound Law School, turned out to be pivotal in her future. After three years as an instructor in the Puget

Sound program, Ramsfield accepted a similar position at Georgetown and has been there ever since; she was tenured in 1996.

Ramsfield laughs when she says that she is still "orchestrating" even though she does little singing these days. With all of her responsibilities at Georgetown, she oversees the work of five full-time professors, 11 adjunct professors, and 63 student law fellows, all wonderfully talented people, she says.

She has kept in touch with Wisconsin through her association with Mary Ray; the two legal writing experts completed their third edition of *Legal Writing: Getting It Right and Getting It Written* in 2000. And this past year, she has had the opportunity to reconnect with some of the other similarly talented folks at Wisconsin. She was invited last fall to consult on a redesign of the UW's legal research and writing program and that work has put her back in touch with her beginnings.



Daniel Strouse

ASU's Center for the Study of Law, Science and Technology [of which Dan Strouse was director for 11 years] was formed to explore the law's relationship to scientific and technological progress.

A background in university administration and law practice turned out to be a useful combination for **DAN STROUSE '80**. In 1990 he accepted a dual appointment at Arizona State University College of Law as associate professor and director of ASU's Center for the Study of Law, Sci-

ence, and Technology. He was tenured and appointed to full professor in 1994, and stepped down from the Center directorship just last summer. He now teaches full-time, offering courses in health care law, public health law, bioethics and legislation.

Strouse says that a number of his UW law professors encouraged him to consider teaching as a career. For the first 10 years after law school, though, he wanted to try a few other things. He clerked for Wisconsin Supreme Court Chief Justice Nathan Heffernan in the year after his graduation. Then he worked for four years for Bob O'Neil, president of the University of Wisconsin System at the time (and UW law faculty member). When O'Neil left the university for the presidency of the University of Virginia, Strouse went to Cleveland and practiced with a firm there, focusing on higher education law and health law.

Strouse's interest in health law is long-standing. In the mid-'70s—before he entered law school—he worked for a California legislator who dealt primarily with public health issues. He subsequently earned a master's degree in public health.

ASU's Center for the Study of Law, Science and Technology was formed to explore the law's relationship to scientific and technological progress, Strouse says. The Center's research projects over the years have included intellectual property problems relating to computer software; legal and ethical issues arising from advances in human genetics; DNA identification technology; implications for law of advances in evolutionary psychology and biology; and a host of other topics. The Center has served since 1985 as the academic home for *Jurimetrics*, the peer-reviewed journal of the ABA Section of Science and Technology.

Having spent 11 years as the Center's director, Strouse revels in full-time teaching (and also enjoys the greater flexibility it provides for time with his wife, a psychology professor, and their two young children). "It's kind of ironic that I ended up as a law professor," he says, "because initially I was just as uneasy about the challenges and stresses of law school as any of my classmates." Indeed, he recalls seeing all of the smiling, relaxed faces of his former classmates at the swearing-in ceremony after graduation and thinking, "Where have these faces been for the last three years?" In his own classes he favors a participatory style: "I try to foster a climate of intellectual challenge, and to generate discussion

without putting individual students on the hot seat," he says.

Strouse's law school experience was deeply satisfying, he says. "It was the first time in my education that I felt fully ready to give myself over to being a student." The law professors he remembers as influential in his decision to teach are Bill Whitford, George Bunn, and Arlen Christenson, John Robertson, and Bob O'Neil. He feels lucky to have been surrounded by a "wonderful, challenging, and distinguished faculty" and a "smart, engaged and diverse student body."



Alemante Selassie

The journey to William & Mary Marshall-Wythe School of Law was a long one for **ALEMANTE SELASSIE '84**. After growing up in Ethiopia, Selassie left his home country in the early '70s to enter the UW Law School's Master of Legal Institutions program. Little did he know at the time that he would return many years later as a political refugee.

Selassie earned a law degree in his home country and was working as a legal services expert for the Ethiopian government when he was given the opportunity to travel to the U.S. for a master's of law program. He spent the next academic year, 1971-1972, in the UW's MLI program, also doing graduate work in the School of Agriculture in land use and becoming involved with UW's Land Tenure Center.

He returned to Ethiopia in 1972 and became a legal advisor for the Ministry of Land Reform. In 1974, the Ethiopian government was overthrown in

a military coup. The following year, Selassie became the Secretary of the Ministry of Land Reform, second in power only to the Minister. The policies of the ministry were radical for the time and, in some ways, turned out to be less successful than Selassie and his colleagues had hoped; Selassie eventually disagreed with the government's policies, especially its repression of peaceful dissent. The military government was brutal and Selassie, after his life was threatened, defected in 1976, hiding out in the northern Ethiopian countryside until he could escape to the Sudan.

From the Sudan, Selassie went to Paris. There, he was out of reach of the Ethiopian officials, but he had no identification or other papers with him and the Parisian officials had their doubts about him. To prove his identity, Selassie called on a friend from the UW Law School, Professor Joseph Thome, who came through with the necessary affidavits.

Although he had had no intention of returning to the U.S., Selassie ended up back in Madison in November of 1980. "It had really become a second home for me," he says. He stayed with friends whom he had met in Ethiopia where the couple were Peace Corps volunteers in the late 1960s. During the next year, he traveled to apply for jobs in New York and Washington, D.C. At the time, however, government jobs were scarce and Selassie's job search was unsuccessful. His next step, he decided, was to obtain an American J.D., and what better place than the UW, where he had already made friends?

He entered the law school in 1982, even though he had struggled with the LSAT—"I found the LSAT heavily concentrated in American culture and experience," he says, "and I did not do so well. I knew that the test, as applied to me, could not predict my potential to succeed in law school. I greatly admire those who agreed with my view and admitted me despite my score."

Selassie finished his law degree in 2½ years with outstanding grades. After graduation, he practiced with Foley & Lardner in Milwaukee, a firm for which he had clerked in his second year, but after a couple of years with the firm, he wanted to be near Washington, D.C., or New York City in order to connect with the larger Ethiopian communities in those cities. He also decided that he wanted to teach, so he went on the law teaching market in 1987 and accepted an offer from William & Mary.

Selassie immediately became active in the

Ethiopian community in the D.C. area, and worked hard to organize many of the 75,000 Ethiopian residents in the area to lobby the U.S. government regarding its position on Ethiopian governance.

Selassie's current scholarship focuses on criticism of ethnic federalism—the practice of giving ethnic groups within a country the power to control distinct geographic areas. In criticizing ethnic federalism, which has been tried in other parts of the world, Selassie points to the problems that erupted in Yugoslavia and Chechnia in the wake of the weakening of central authority. He argues that when certain groups are encouraged or allowed to perceive themselves as different from others in the same nation and, in addition, are given control over the resources of a particular area, their focus becomes preserving those resources for their own people and ignoring the needs of the rest of the country. The result is economic and psychological separation between ethnic groups.

Selassie's current scholarship focuses on criticism of ethnic federalism—the practice of giving ethnic groups within a country the power to control distinct geographic areas.

In his teaching, Selassie's areas of expertise are contracts, secured transactions, conflicts of law, payment systems and law and development with a focus on African law. Next fall he will be teaching a course in public international law for the first time.

Selassie is most grateful to Professor Joe Thome for making him believe that he was capable of teaching, but he remembers other UW professors, such as Stewart Macaulay, Bill Whitford, and Zig Zile as being very supportive as well, especially when Selassie was most in need. His memories of Madison are all good ones, he says, and he was especially appreciative of the community when he returned to it after having left his home country. "It is truly a uniquely beautiful city," he says. "And for a small town it has an amazing international community. I felt right at home immediately."



Erica Eisinger

ERICA EISINGER '82 believes it's never too late for anything. After all, she entered law school at age 35. And it wasn't until 15 years after graduating law school that she returned to law teaching and became a law professor. But she doesn't regret a single stop on her path to where she is today—the director of clinical programs and associate professor (clinical) of law at Wayne State University Law School. She teaches civil procedure, professional responsibility and civil rights litigation.

"I enjoyed my law practice immensely," she says of her years in private practice during which she concentrated her work in commercial litigation and pro bono work. "I didn't mind the hours at all." The benefits of her current position, she says, are the autonomy and freedom. "I pick the cases I want to litigate; I can refuse volume and I can refuse certain types of cases." She emphasizes that the cases she does select are those that will give her students the most in terms of educational challenge.

Eisinger credits UW law professor Frank Remington with providing her with 'a guiding vision' in designing the clinical program at Wayne State.

She credits UW law professor Frank Remington with providing her with "a guiding vision" in designing the clinical program at Wayne State. She got to know Remington both as a student, when she worked in the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons Program (LAIP), and later as a supervising attorney in that program. "Frank lived what he taught," she says. "He practiced law in action, not law in books, and he was way ahead of his time in clinical legal education." Eisinger particularly admired Remington's balanced perspective in a case. "He believed that both sides needed to work toward safety and protection of the public." As a teacher, Remington impressed her with his straightforward and clear delivery. "When I would take one of his exams," she says, "I would just listen for and hear his voice in my head."

Remington helped her to land a clerkship after graduation with Judge Walter Mansfield on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. He then recruited her to return to Wisconsin and join the LAIP staff, which she did, staying for three years. She then practiced in Palo Alto, California, and Providence, Rhode Island, while her husband, a UW professor of political science, visited those places; she returned to Madison with her family and began work at the law firm of Quarles & Brady in 1988.

Eisinger says she would have gone on the law teaching market right after her clerkship had she not had young children at home. Her hope of teaching never died though, and in 1997 she took a six-month leave of absence from her firm to teach at Marquette University Law School and to begin the AALS process for finding a law teaching job. She started at Wayne State that fall; this time, her husband followed her.

She was at the UW Law School during an exciting intellectual time, Eisinger says. She remembers loving Ted Finman's civil procedure course, Carin Clauss's labor law course, conflict of laws with Gary Milhollin, and, of course, criminal courses with Frank Remington. She also remembers that she decided then that what she was really interested in was public interest law. After fifteen years, she has achieved both of her goals: teaching and pursuing public interest law. She also realizes that academic life has its special rewards. Next fall, she'll be the Wayne State Law School's visitor at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands, teaching American law to Dutch students.



Wayne Hanewicz

One of the UW Law School's more recent contributions to the world of legal education is **WAYNE HANEWICZ '94**. Wayne has been an assistant professor of law at the University of Florida College of Law since 2000, teaching contracts, corporations, mergers and acquisitions, and other business law courses.

Hanewicz came to the University of Florida after practicing for six years at Foley & Lardner in Madison. He says he had always thought about teaching, but he also wanted to try private practice. At Foley, he did corporate and regulatory work and enjoyed his practice so much that the time flew. "I looked up," he says, "and five years had gone by."

He knew that it would become harder to leave practice and find a teaching job if he had been out of school for too long. So, he decided to "test the water" and enter the AALS selection process. "The professors I knew were really supportive of my decision, as were my workmates at the firm once they got over the surprise of my announcement," he says.

His credentials probably also helped. Hanewicz graduated *magna cum laude* and was the senior note and comment editor for the *Wisconsin Law Review*. He also participated in moot court, an interest that he continues to nurture these days. In March, he traveled to Vienna with the University of Florida moot court team as the team's faculty adviser.

One also would suspect that he would take naturally to the academic world. Hanewicz's father is a professor of political science and his mother is a high-school teacher; he admits that he had often thought about a teaching career. And while he enjoyed practicing law, he is happy to be in the

world of legal education—he feels lucky to be able to spend even more time on those aspects of the law that interest him the most. For example, he is now in the midst of a research project on a mergers and acquisitions issue.

As a teacher, Hanewicz works hard to be approachable and informal and he appreciates the fact that in many of his classes, he is teaching his students a whole new language. "Most people have had some experience with things like contracts," he says, "even if it's just an apartment lease. But when they get into a course like corporations, they often come in with a completely blank slate." In filling that slate, Hanewicz says, he often thinks of and tries to recreate the techniques of his favorite UW law professors.



Jean Love

One thing **JEAN LOVE '68** finds amusing about her law teaching career is that it began when she became a "visiting professor from nowhere." Her friends and mentors at the UW Law School so wanted her to come and teach that she was allowed to take the title of visiting professor when she first returned even though she came straight from practice. Yet she must have had it in the back of her mind that she would be teaching someday; from an early age, she declared each year that she wanted to teach in the grade that she was currently attending.

It did take her a while to get there. After graduating first in her class of around 185—and surviving as one of six women in that class—Love went to Nebraska with her husband, who had enlisted in the Air Force. In Nebraska, she had her first real

experience with sex discrimination. "None of the firms in Omaha would hire me," she says. "They even told me that they couldn't hire me because their clients wouldn't be comfortable with a woman." She ended up taking a job with a Lincoln, Nebraska, firm and had a 70-mile commute each way, six days a week.

While she was in Nebraska, Love began receiving inquiries from UW law professors about teaching, but she always refused. Some while later, at a time when her marriage was beginning to falter, UW torts Professor Richard Campbell died and she was asked to fill in for one academic year. This time she accepted, and thus became a visiting professor, but one who had no home institution.

That problem was solved the next year. UW Dean Spencer Kimball had a conversation with a former colleague, Dan Dykstra, who just happened to be the dean at the University of California at Davis Law School. Through this connection, Jean was hired at UC-Davis in 1972, again as a visiting professor, but within six weeks she was on the tenure track.

She ended up spending 19 years at Davis, becoming tenured after four. She continued teaching torts there, and added other courses, including remedies and introduction to law. When someone was needed to teach federal courts, she taught that as well.

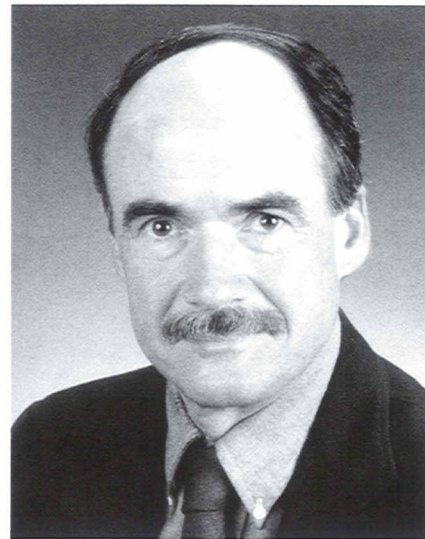
In the meantime, her personal life was changing. Her marriage dissolved in 1978; several years later, she met her life partner, who (a) is a woman, and (b) was tenured at another law school, the University of Texas. The two managed to stay together over seven years of visiting California and Texas law schools when they could and maintaining a long distance relationship when they could not. In 1991, says Jean, they became the first openly lesbian couple to be hired by a law school, the University of Iowa.

At Iowa, she continues to teach in her specialty areas—torts, remedies, introduction to law, and federal courts (now evolving into a "dual courts" course). But she incorporates into all of those courses issues of gender and sexual orientation discrimination as well as the more traditional issues of race and religion. She now teaches Constitutional Law II, and in that course, too, students are exposed to gay and lesbian civil rights issues.

She considers herself a cause-oriented person, and her service record is extensive. She began by

helping to institute infant care in the basement of the law school at Davis; at Iowa she worked to get gay and lesbian couples full parity with married couples in faculty benefits. She has been involved with the Society of American Law Teachers (SALT), a progressive organization of law faculty, since the late '70s, having found "a family" there, and, along with her partner, served as co-president of the organization in the mid-'90s. She has also served on numerous committees for the Association of American Law Schools, including one that developed procedures for protecting gay men and lesbians against discrimination in law schools.

But her favorite part of being a law professor is teaching—she says she never wants to retire and leave the classroom. Questioning students in the traditional "Socratic method" is her favorite way to teach. She rarely "lectures," she says ("I bore myself to tears when I lecture"), preferring to operate with two- to three-minute "mini lectures" that will spark class discussion. She must be doing something right; last year she was one of six professors on the entire University of Iowa campus to receive the Regents' Award for Faculty Excellence.



Peter Krug

A Ph.D. in Russian history may have helped **PETER KRUG '85** land his teaching job at the University of Oklahoma College of Law. While it was not a common credential for law professors, and while he also listed law review and Order of the Coif on his résumé, he believes that having the doctorate caused recruiters to take special notice of him.

Five years after graduating from law school, Krug

had all but given up his idea of teaching—he had originally hoped to do so in Russian and Eastern European history—and he was comfortably ensconced in a large Madison law firm, content with his career choice.

But beginning around 1989, when major changes were occurring in the Soviet Union, Krug felt a tug. He had kept in touch with UW law professor Zig Zile, a native of Latvia who specialized in Soviet law. He also spoke often with David McDonald, a UW history professor who studied Russian history. Peter found that he wanted to use his knowledge of Russian history somehow, but was stymied in his law practice.

With encouragement from his friends, Krug decided to put his hat in the ring of the Association of American Law Schools' annual recruiting process. "You have a one-page form on which you need to put your life," he says. He spent hours on that form, trying to get it just right, and listing his teaching and research interests as the Russian legal system and mass media law.

Among the law schools interviewing him at the recruiting conference (and afterwards) was Oklahoma. He accepted their offer and has been teaching there ever since, becoming the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation Professor of Law in 1998. Of teaching and scholarship he says, "I have the incredible privilege of spending most of my time on stuff I love doing."

He credits his experience at Wisconsin with much of his current philosophy about law teaching. "I was imbued with the notion that law is part of a larger historical and political picture," he says, remembering in particular his history of law course with Dirk Hartog. He was also inspired, he says, by Arlen Christenson, whom he calls "a model law professor."

Krug has a chance to catch up with his mentors and his other favorite professors who are still at Wisconsin—John Kidwell, Ken Davis, Richard Bilder, and Len Kaplan, to name a few—fairly regularly. Every summer, he and his wife leave Oklahoma and return to Madison where he "sets up shop" in the law library. He says the faculty and staff are "very accommodating" and tolerate his recurring presence quite well. He also values the opportunity to discuss Russian legal issues with Professor Kathryn Hendley, and he even plays softball on a team managed by Assistant Dean Ed Reisner.

The UW Law School was a perfect fit for some-

one like him, he says—someone interested in history and politics. "Wisconsin does so much in law and society—it was very inspirational to me. And because I was fairly academically oriented anyway, the atmosphere of intellectual curiosity and excitement was just what I was looking for."



Juliet Kostritsky

JULIET KOSTRITSKY '80, who now teaches law at Case Western Reserve University Law School, had no aspirations to join a law faculty when she left law school. She headed for a Wall Street firm and the exciting and emerging law she just knew she would find there. It turned out that she found practice to be less intellectual and more practical than she had imagined it would be.

'The [UW Law] faculty care so much about the students—they have this sense of duty and obligation that is very rare but is emblematic of that law school.'

But it wasn't until she returned to a reunion of her high school class at Phillips Exeter Academy that Kostritsky realized what she was missing. "I sat in on my former English teacher's class while he was discussing poetry. I thought to myself 'this is what I want to be doing—I want to be teaching about ideas!'"

So in 1984, Kostritsky left her high-powered associate's position and went to Case Western. When

she told her contracts professor from Wisconsin—Robert Gordon, now at Yale—that she was going to be teaching first-year contracts, he said “read everything you can on contracts in the legal periodicals.” She found his response refreshingly typical of faculty who were interested in the intellectual pursuit of the law.

“Wisconsin was a wonderful place for fostering ideas,” she says of the intellectual atmosphere. “And the faculty there care so much about the students—they have this sense of duty and obligation that is very rare but is emblematic of that law school.”

She says she still remembers being in Larry Church’s property class and how excited he would get about stories of lawyers thinking “outside of the box.” She admired Church’s ability to take a case such as the *Keeble v. Hickeringill* case from 1707 and show the students how creative the lawyer had been in framing the case as an interference with trade case rather than a wild animal case. She admits to reflecting back on his property classes when preparing her own.

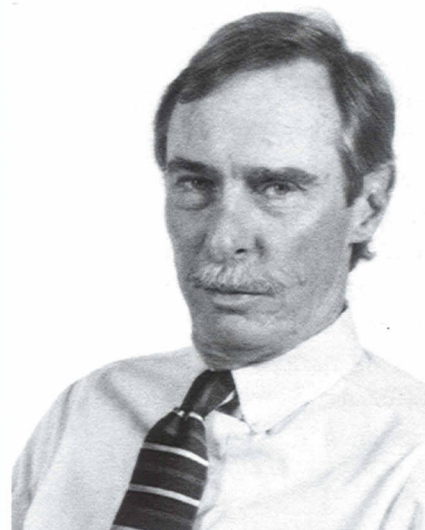
Teaching property and contracts gives Kostritsky a lot of exposure to the first-year students at Case Western and she loves their enthusiasm. “In the first year, you are teaching students a whole new way to think,” she says, “and it’s exciting to be a part of shaping their experience.”

She must be successful from the first years’ perspective as she has received the First Years’ Professor Award at Case Western for two years in a row. In addition to the first-year courses, she teaches a seminar in advanced contracts and commercial paper.

Kostritsky recently completed an empirical research project that had satisfying results. She began with a proposition, espoused by numerous other scholars in the field, that promissory estoppel, while a favorite of law professors, was not often accepted by the courts. She collected data from a number of cases over a five-year period and discovered that once certain cases were weeded out (those with particularly weak promissory estoppel claims and those with fatal flaws), the data showed that courts do in fact provide relief in promissory estoppel cases. The article is entitled “The Rise and Fall of Promissory Estoppel or Is Promissory Estoppel Really as Unsuccessful as Scholars Say It Is: A New Look at the Data.” It is forthcoming in the *Wake Forest Law Review*.

Her law review buddies from Wisconsin would no

doubt be proud of her research on this project. Kostritsky calls her law review experience a “big part of why I’m teaching and writing these days.” She worked with “wonderful editors” on law review during a period in her life she calls “a formative time.” And she was fortunate, she says, to have had the help of her former professor Ken Davis who discussed with her the intricacies of Rule 10b-5 (an anti-fraud provision of the federal securities laws) when she was working on her law review comment.



James Krier

JIM KRIER ‘66 decided to attend law school because of a job he had right out of college as a management trainee. He left that job to join the army and after completing his service and beginning to think about what he would do next, he couldn’t imagine going back to it. So he chose more education.

Once he arrived, Krier did well in his law school courses and got to know many of his professors. Among those he remembers well are Stewart Macaulay, Frank Remington, Willard Hurst, and Bill Whitford. He took a seminar from Lawrence Friedman and sought his help with an article that was eventually published in the *Stanford Law Review*; Krier also later co-wrote with Friedman an article that appeared in the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*. Friedman and Bill Klein, another professor from whom Krier took two courses, were instrumental in his later decision to pursue law teaching. “They were quite approachable,” he says, “so I got to know them pretty well. And from what I could see, law teaching looked like a nice life.”

After graduating first in his class, Krier clerked

for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court, where he, along with the other supreme court clerks, did extensive work on judicial opinions as well as occasional law review articles; at the court, he rediscovered the love of writing that had become evident to him when he was articles editor of the *Wisconsin Law Review*.

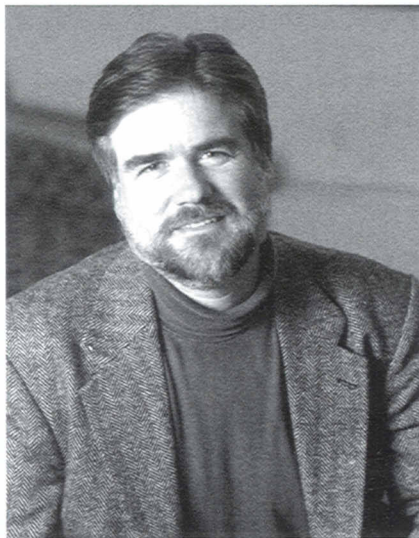
When his clerkship ended, Krier left for Washington, D.C., working for two years for the firm of Arnold and Porter, after which he returned to California and began teaching at UCLA Law School. He found law teaching to be an excellent fit, and has been teaching ever since. After UCLA, he taught at Stanford University Law School and finally, in 1983, he moved to the University of Michigan Law School, where he is the Earl Warren DeLano Professor of Law and a recognized authority on property law. Krier's major areas of scholarship and teaching are in property law and law and economics; he is the coauthor of what is probably the most widely used property law text in the country. He also teaches environmental law and trusts and estates. His favorite part of teaching, he says, is the interaction with students.

Krier's major areas of scholarship and teaching are property law and law and economics; he is the co-author of what is probably the most widely used property law text in the country.

What has changed in legal education over the 33 years during which he has been involved in it? Well, there has definitely been an increase in clinical programs and interdisciplinary work, he says. Also, he sees law school faculties as getting better all the time. "There is a glut of talent out there," he says. "The applicants we are seeing are extraordinarily qualified for the jobs they are seeking."

Even 36 years after leaving Wisconsin he has fond memories of his time here. "I made some awfully good friends in law school," he says. In those years, during the Vietnam War, there was a mandatory service requirement; many of his ROTC bud-

dies ended up being his classmates in law school so he found himself in a familiar, welcoming community from the beginning. And the faculty members were "very generous to me," he says.



ANNALESE POORMAN

Charles Geyh

Students in the law course of **CHARLIE GEYH** '83 law courses probably feel that they get their money's worth. Geyh admits that there is an aspect of performance in his classes, but he insists that it is a two-way performance. "My favorite part of teaching? Definitely mixing it up with students." He must be good at it; last year he received the Indiana University Trustees' Teaching Award.

Geyh came to Indiana University Law School at Bloomington in 1998 after holding a number of other positions that along with law teaching vie for what he calls "the best job of my life." Before he began his career as a law professor, first at Widener University School of Law and later IU, he clerked for a federal appellate judge, worked for a Washington, D.C., law firm, and served as counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on the Judiciary, working for Wisconsin Congressman Robert Kastenmeier. His experience on Capitol Hill gives him plenty of material to enrich his courses on courts and Congress and the legal profession.

It was the experience with the House Judiciary Committee that first got him interested in his primary research field—judicial independence and judicial accountability. These topics got especially hot, even with the public, he says, after a controversial 1996 ruling by federal judge Harold Baer. His work since then has explored the extent to which we do and should control judges and their rulings

and he has written extensively on the subject.

He tries his best, he says, to pay equal attention to the three aspects of law professorship— teaching, scholarship and service. “I realize that most professors tend to align themselves primarily with one or another of the three,” he says. “But I really try to keep it balanced.”

His service record speaks for itself: director of the American Judicature Society’s Center for Judicial Independence; reporter for the American Bar Association’s commissions on judicial independence and public financing of judicial elections; consultant to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal; and legislative liaison to the Federal Courts Study Committee.

The service aspect, Geyh says, “is all tied up with” his personal mission as a law professor. He emphasizes to his students that they are about to enter a profession for which they will take a public oath to do public good. “I sometimes get up on my soapbox,” he says sheepishly, but he wants them to know that they will always wear two hats: one of service to their clients and one of service to the public.

His inspiration for his own commitment? He says it came in the form of UW Law Professor Gerald Thain, for whom he did research while in law school on commercial speech and deceptive advertising. “Gerry is what I would call ‘an applied academic,’” Geyh says. “He was always interested in the greater good. He is truly the kind of academic that I aspire to be.” Geyh credits Thain with exposing him to consumer activism early in his legal career (and with later helping him to find his first teaching job).

Memories of other Wisconsin professors also stay with him these days. “As a teacher, I’m probably most like Chuck Irish and Tom Palay,” he says. “I try to combine their traits to maintain a high level of energy and rigor in the classroom that keeps students interested and up to speed.”

Geyh remembers his experience on the Wisconsin Law Review as “phenomenal” and the crowd he worked with there as “productive and a lot of fun.” It was, he says, “an extraordinary community of people to be involved with.” ♦

—Annie Walljasper

Annie Walljasper ‘85 has been writing and editing for legal publications for more than 10 years. She began teaching legal writing at the UW Law School in 1994, and serves as an editor for the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Replies from More Professors

While space considerations kept us from interviewing more than 12 alums in legal education, we wanted to share the responses received when our last Gargoyle asked for news of professors who earned law degrees at the UW. Here are three noteworthy replies:

I am teaching at Northeastern University in Boston. I teach criminal law, criminal due process, legal jurisprudence, or Introduction to Law and Legal Process 1& 2 and evidence.

It’s hard to single out one professor. Krista Ralston and Michele LaVigne, along with other professors, encouraged me to practice law, which I did for five years. But I believe I got the idea to teach from my clinical experiences with both of these professors. Ideally, I would like to work in a clinical teaching arena, but for now I love teaching the law.

So, I say thank you to my two legal inspirations.

Bridgette Baldwin (Bridgette Richmond ‘96)

I teach at the Louis D. Brandeis School of Law at the University of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky. My teaching specialties are criminal procedure. My research specialty is judicial ethics.

When I studied at UW-Madison, I had been teaching for four years. I was fortunate to sit in on some classes taught by exceptional teachers—especially Herman Goldstein and Willard Hurst. In addition, Frank Remington was encouraging as my faculty advisor, and Ben Kempinen at LAIP was always very supportive in the project I completed while in Madison.

Les Abrahamson (LL.M. ‘78, S.J.D. ‘79)

I teach Civil Procedure I and II, Property II, Women and the Law, and Sexual Orientation and the Law, at California Western School of Law, San Diego, California. My specialty area of scholarship is legal recognition of same-sex relationships, and most recently, same-sex marriage and conflicts of law. I also just finished a four-year term as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

The two professors most influential were Jim Jones and Carin Clauss. Both were very strong in encouraging me to become a law professor and they both helped me understand the demands of the position. Jim Jones suggested always keeping a running list of my future scholarship plans so that I always had a research agenda ready for pursuing. Carin Clauss was extremely supportive while I was teaching as a member of the academic staff at the Law School and Women’s Studies program, and encouraged me to seek a tenure-track position so that I could more fully participate in scholarship, community service and faculty governance. Their help and encouragement made all the difference to me.

Barbara Cox ‘82



Hire Early—*And Often!*

Assistant Dean Jane Heymann
Director of Career Services

IF I COULD HAVE one wish in my capacity as Director of Career Services it would be for employers who are hiring our graduates to extend their offers by mid-May. Not only would this spread happiness—and relief—among our new graduates, but it would help the Law School in an important task: submitting data that will affect our rankings by three influential national organizations. What is the connection? Read on:

Every winter, career services offices at law schools across the country work feverishly to find out where their most recent graduates are working, how and when they got their jobs, their starting salaries, etc. We do this not just because of our natural interest in learning about the employment experiences of our young alumni, but also because we are subject to various reporting requirements that we can satisfy only by obtaining employment data from our most recent graduating class.

Three of the organizations to which we submit our data (always without any identifying information; only aggregates and averages are reported) are the American Bar Association; the National Association for Law Placement; and *U.S. News & World Report*. Each of these organizations uses the employment statistics in a different way. You are all undoubtedly aware of

how *U.S. News* uses the data: they treat our graduates' ability to get jobs as one component in their "ranking" of our law school. We are asked to provide employment statistics for our graduates both "at graduation" and at nine months after graduation.

The majority of law schools agree that "at graduation" information does little to accurately reflect law school graduates' ability to obtain employment. For instance, the "at graduation" numbers may be skewed by such factors as evening programs and the kind of jobs that students pursue. Schools with large evening programs are advantaged, *vis a vis* those without evening programs, because their student populations are normally employed at graduation with their continuing employers, whether or not in a legal capacity. Moreover, schools with students interested in public interest and state government jobs will be hurt by reporting "at graduation" data, because the majority of these employers rarely hire by graduation. This is in no way an indication of the ability of the schools' graduates to obtain employment, but merely an indication of particular employers' hiring practices.

That being said, we would love to improve our "at graduation" statistics. Not only would an increased "at graduation" employment rate help to boost

our *U.S. News* ranking; it would also give a real morale boost to the third-year students who would otherwise go through the law school graduation ceremony not knowing how soon they will have a job or where they will be working.

Many of our students obtain permanent employment offers before they graduate from law school. Usually, those are (i) students who have accepted offers from medium-sized or large law firms for whom they clerked the previous summer; or (ii) students who've accepted post-graduate judicial clerkships with judges—who typically hire at least a year in advance; or (iii) students who receive job offers from federal government agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Justice, which typically make entry-level offers to 3Ls through their "honors programs" sometime during the students' third year of law school.

If your organization is considering adding new lawyers to its staff, we hope you will think of us and let us make that information available to our students. Even better would be for your organization to participate in our fall or spring on-campus interviewing programs. Graduation is always in mid-May. Give someone the best graduation gift of all: a job offer to tell their parents about! ♦

Tommy Thompson '66 Wins Distinguished Service Award

AT APRIL'S annual banquet of the Benchers Society, the Law School's 2002 Distinguished Service Award was presented to Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy G. Thompson, a member of the UW Law School Class of 1966. Introducing Thompson (to a group for whom he needed no introduction) was James R. Klauser '64, who was Secretary of the Department of Administration when Thompson served as Governor of Wisconsin. At right, Thompson enjoys the occasion with Dean Ken Davis. ♦



September is Reunion Month!

Is one of these graduation years **YOURS?**

1952 1957 1962 1967 1972
1977 1982 1992 1997

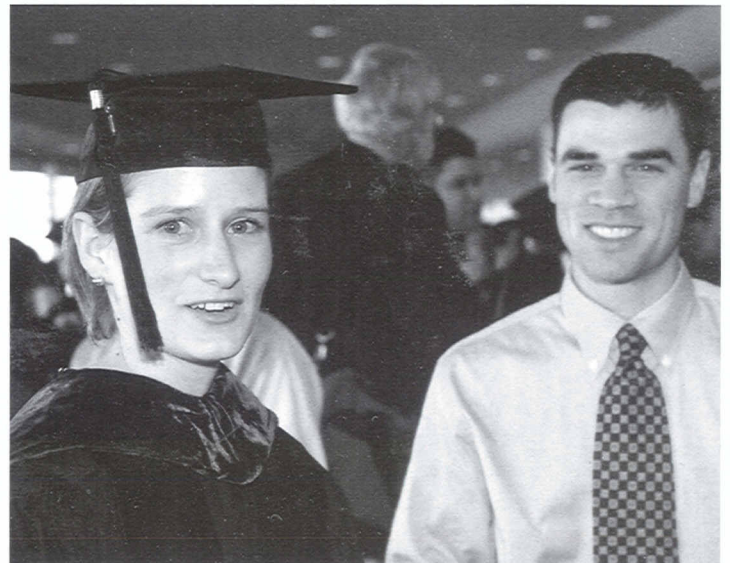
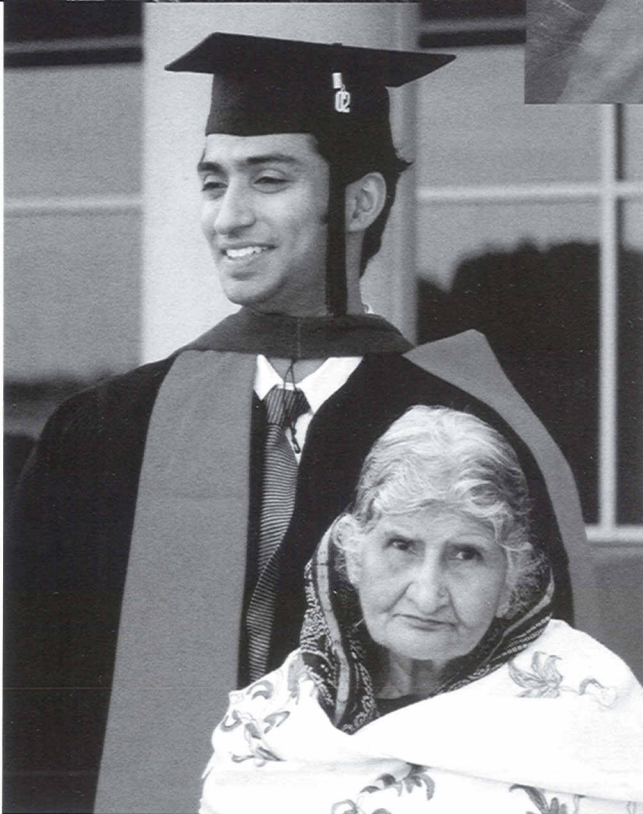
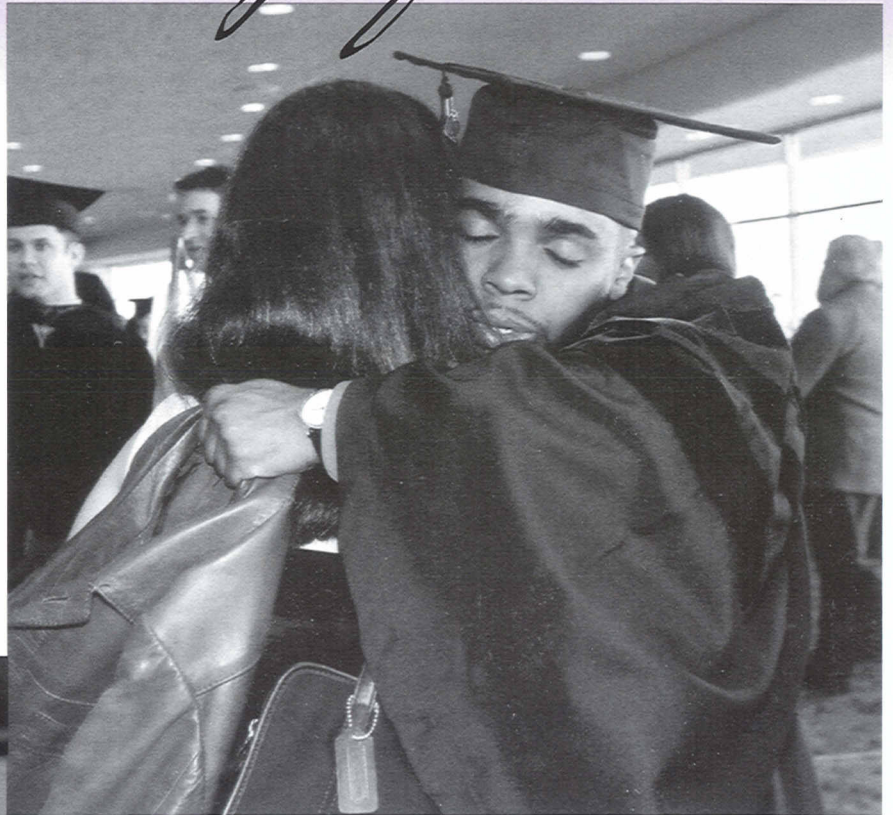
If your year is listed, it means your classmates will be gathering in Madison in September to celebrate the anniversary. Remember to mark your calendars for September 20 and 21, and check out our Reunion Web Page at www.law.wisc.edu/alumni/reunion/index.htm. You can register there online, or if you prefer, contact Lynn Thompson at the Law School: 608/262-4915 or LFTHOMP1@facstaff.wisc.edu.

Lynn will be happy to answer any questions you may have. A member of your Reunion Committee will be calling you this summer, but you don't need to wait for the call!

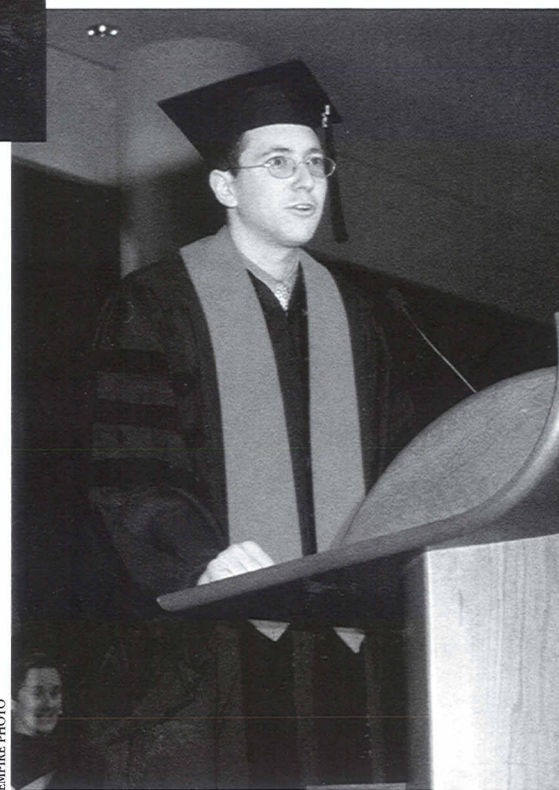
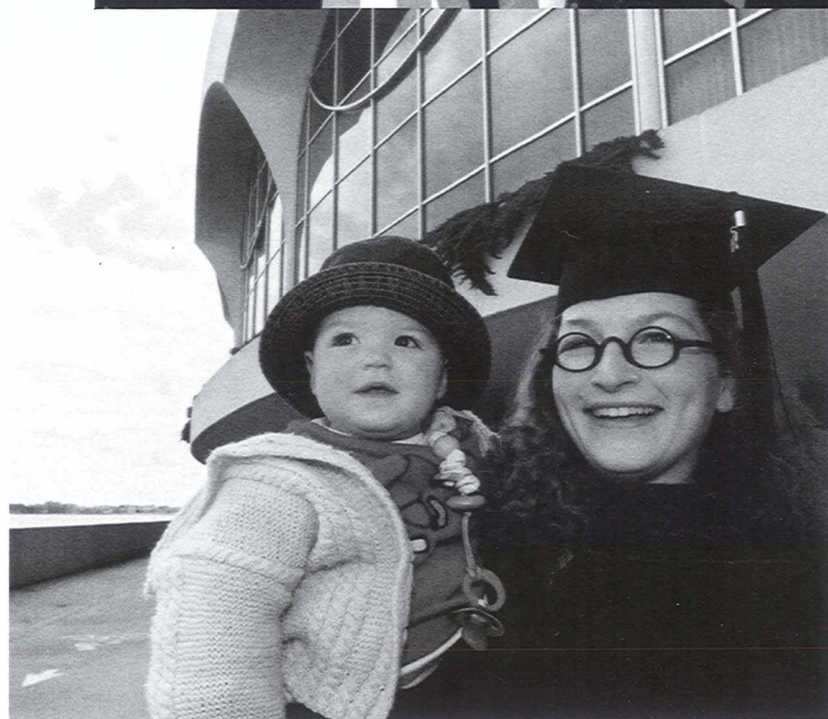
NEWS *of the school*

COMMENCEMENT

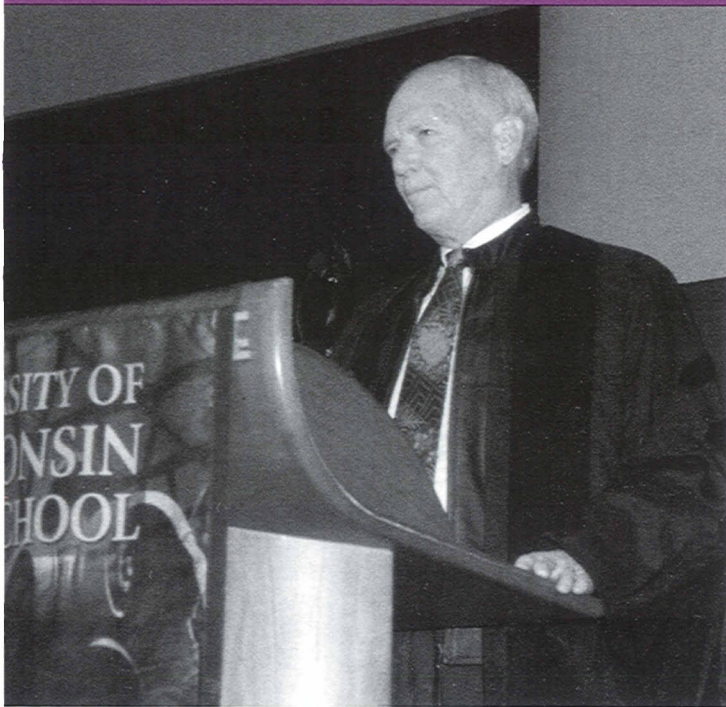
May of 2002



Photos by Bruce Fritz



EMPIRE PHOTO



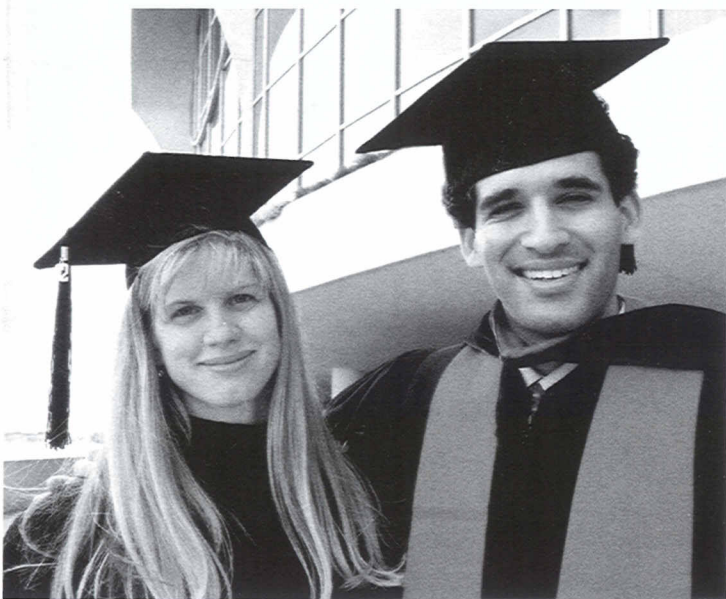
EMPIRE PHOTO

The Class of 2002 graduated from the Law School on Friday, May 17.

At the now-traditional afternoon "Awarding of the Colors" ceremony at Monona Terrace Convention Center, students and their families and friends heard a full slate of speakers: Keynote Speaker Cliff Thompson (Law School professor and Dean Emeritus); Faculty Speaker Jane Larson; and student speakers Russell Ainsworth, Vikram Barad and David Smith. All were elected speakers by the graduating class.



Members of the UW Law faculty took their turns in presenting the individual graduates with their "colors" (the purple velvet hood representing the field of law). Joining them in "hooding" the students was alumnus David S. Ruder '57, who was in Madison to receive an honorary degree from the University at the Kohl Center Commencement ceremony that evening. Ruder, who is a professor of law and former dean at Northwestern University Law School, served as chairman of the federal Securities and Exchange Commission from 1987 to 1989. The university selected him to receive an honorary degree in recognition of his substantial influence on the legal system under which American capital markets must operate.



After the Monona Terrace ceremony, graduates and audience returned to the Law School for a reception, followed by another now-traditional Commencement event: the walk—in full academic garb—from the Law School to the Kohl Center, for the University Commencement exercises in which degrees are conferred. ♦

May 2002 Law Degrees
J.D. 264 LL.M. 9 S.J.D. 6 M.L.I. 26

Address by Faculty Speaker Jane Larson Awarding of the Colors Ceremony

May 17, 2002

MY ROLE TODAY is to speak to the graduating class on behalf of the faculty.

Although this is Lake Monona we see outside, I picture myself today standing on the shores of Lake Mendota, where the University is located, waving a handkerchief as the ship pulls away.

You and your families have been through a lot of graduations in your life. And for most of you, this one will be the last. But this one is different, just like law school was different from any other educational experience.

described lawyers as the American version of an aristocracy: He wrote, "[w]hen the rich, the noble, and the prince are excluded from government, the lawyers then step into their full rights, for they are then the only men both enlightened and skillful, but not of the people, whom the people can choose." In America, Tocqueville says, the status of a lawyer is a proxy for the status of ruler.

The idea that lawyers are a ruling class is not hyperbole: Two-thirds of all presidents in our national history were trained as lawyers. Half the current members of Congress and the

people." Thus the public is both fascinated and horrified by the sight of lawyers at their work. A very nice man seated next to me on an airplane a few years ago explained the popularity of courtroom dramas on television and in film as "kind of like watching a boa constrictor eat mice whole." And what else but a potent mix of respect and contempt could explain why lawyer jokes routinely compare lawyers to snakes, or to sharks, rats, vermin, and every other kind of bottom-dweller or pestilential swarm.

Given this mistrust, the public is rightly concerned about what the law schools are teaching—that is, how we are preparing society's rulers. Issues such as struggles over affirmative action in law school admissions at schools around the country are of national concern, and not just the small town news of the small world that is legal academia.

In the alchemy of turning bright, sophisticated, and ambitious people into lawyers, law schools teach students a new language and a whole new way of thinking about themselves, their futures, and the world. Every law graduate here knows the feeling of having lost touch with the person they once were, or the feeling that "learning to think like a lawyer" is like nothing so much as a "Vulcan mind meld." But if Tocqueville was right that lawyers are rulers, the law schools are directly determining not only who will rule our nation, but how they understand their power and what they do with it.

And so the world rightly asks the legal academy: Are you training highly skilled technicians who use weapons

... the public is both fascinated and horrified by the sight of lawyers at their work.



BRUCE FRITZ

Professor Jane Larson

Law school is not just "big college." When you leave here, you acquire a new social identity. You are sharp of mind and tongue. You are able to make a living, even a good one. People take you seriously. Doctors laugh nervously when you tell them your profession. Landlords can discriminate against you on the grounds that you know too much about tenant rights. You can forget trying to claim you didn't see the fine print on the contract. You are a lawyer.

Alexis de Tocqueville, in fact,

majority of current state governors are lawyers. Even the U.S. Supreme Court—can you believe it?—has a few lawyers on board. Lawyers also govern the most powerful academic institutions in the country: Stanford, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Michigan all have had lawyer-presidents in recent years.

As any ruling class deserves, the public is suspicious. This is because they see what Tocqueville saw, that lawyers have both the "enlighten[ment] and skill[]" for political rule, but are "not of the

STUDENT AWARDS 2002



of adversarial gamesmanship to defend the highest bidder? Have you traded their conscience for instrumental reason? Or have you instead taught your students that law is not a stratagem of war but the social technology of peace? That the lawyer's imagination, conscience, wisdom, and empathy are the master and not the servant of conceptual webs of doctrine?

Until now, each one of you graduates has been among those outside looking in. It is sobering to recognize that today, as you cross this stage, you switch sides in what have been for three years your love-hate relationships with those powerful exemplars, your professors. Everything that you have felt about us, other people are now going to feel about you. You will face similar questions from the world about how you exercise the skill, responsibility, and power you leave with today.

Tocqueville had further insights into America's rulers, cautionary words that I leave you with. Tocqueville marveled at what he saw as the peculiar national character of Americans, which he described, admiringly I might add, as "intractable, selfish, even irrationally aggressive." American intractability, he argued, guaranteed a love of independence that would prevent any return to the despotism and servitude of Europe. But Tocqueville also warned that the self-loving American might just as easily destroy this unique experiment in human freedom. Such people, he cautioned, easily tolerate inequality, often sacrifice morality for present gain, and may be unwilling to contemplate a broader horizon of

interests beyond their own welfare.

So treat the confident, aggressive, fluent professional *persona* that you have acquired during your years at Wisconsin like a spirited horse. Keep a strong hand on the reins or it will take over and run where it chooses, with you clinging without control onto its back. Fast and strong requires the tempering capacities of generosity, patience, moral integrity, intuition, empathy, responsibility, self-awareness, and humor. With these human gifts, you will lend your considerable gifts and years of training to the task of defending those who need your strength and speed. You will build and strengthen the remarkable social project that is our commitment to the rule of law. And, thereby, you will be men and women of justice, the most important identity a lawyer can have.

Today the faculty passes you out of its care and control. From now on, it is up to you to define the profession's responsibilities and aspirations as one of Tocqueville's lawyer-rulers. Yet as Wisconsin graduates, you forever carry the family name. Whether you become the next Supreme Court justice to graduate from this law school, or you go down in flames in scandal, every time one of you makes the news as a lawyer, the world will call upon the Law School to explain how it is you got that way.

Graduations are thus properly ceremonious and grave in tone. They mark a rite of passage of some consequence, not just for those taking degrees, but importantly, too, for those of us conferring them, and for the world at large. I am honored to mark this occasion with you. ♦

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

American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers Award

For outstanding interest in and dedication to Family Law

Jennifer Van Kirk

American Bar Association/Bureau of National Affairs Award

For outstanding scholarship in Intellectual Property Law

**Sirajuddin Ahmed
Sandra Doll
Kirk Hogan**

American Bar Association/Bureau of National Affairs Award

For outstanding scholarship in Labor and Employment Law

**Charles Domer
Paul Sherman
Melissa Thiel**

American Indian Alumni Award

For academic achievement

**J.R. Bluehouse
William Cornelius
Sarah Lawson
James Washinawatok II**

Association for Women Lawyers

For outstanding commitment to community service

Manee Moua

Bruce F. Beilfuss Memorial Award

For outstanding service to the Law School

**Raphael Choi
Eric Defort
Allison Lynn
Michael Stirrup**

Joseph Bercovici Prize

For the best students in Jurisprudence and Legal Philosophy For scholarship and service to the community

**Daniel Chanen
Michael Phillips
Ellen Shin
Richard Wicka**

Brown v. Board of Education Award

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

Leticia Smith-Evans

Ray and Ethel Brown Award
For character, leadership and service by first or second year students

LouAnn Bohn
Jorge Castro
Jenigh Garrett
Charles Halverson
Amber Lucsay
John Olson
Binu Palal
Jini Rabas
Catherine West

Constitutional Law Prize
For the student excelling in Constitutional Law
Karl Runft

Salmon Dalberg Award
To an outstanding member of the graduating class
Amanda Antholt

Joseph E. Davies Award
Erik Guenther

Barbara B. Crabb Award
For promoting the ideals of honesty, fairness and equality under the law
Katherine Houston

Abner Brodie Award
For outstanding contribution to life at the Law School
Anthony Baer

Ruth B. Doyle Award
For student contribution to the Law School community
Mark McCabe

Sonnet Schmidt Edmonds Prize
For excellence in the study of Energy Law
Aaron Green

Leon Feingold Memorial Award
For outstanding commitment to the Law School and greater community
Anastasia Senat

Melvin J. Friedman Award
For outstanding contribution to the Innocence Project
Jessica Harry

Daniel B. Grady Award
To the top ranking student in the graduating class
Sarah Le Cloux

William G. Hagenah Award
For service to the Wisconsin Law Review
Robert Clarke

James Hanks Memorial Award
For excellence in the study of Corporate Law
Jonathan Allen

Katherine Held Prize
For outstanding contributions to the Wisconsin Women's Law Journal
Emilia Sicilia
Katharine Scrivner

International Academy of Trial Lawyers Award
For excellence in Trial Advocacy
Daniel Meylink, Jr.

George Laikin Award
For outstanding contribution to the Wisconsin Law Review in special fields
Laurel Kent

Larkin Award
For excellence in the study of Patent Law
Jeremy Laabs

Loan Repayment Assistance Program Grants
To support graduates working in the Public Interest
Anthony Breidenbach
Axel Candelaria Rivera
Kelly Cotter
Michael Keberlein
Terry Kent
Jessica Lane
Adnan Latif
LaRasz Moody
Jeremy Patterson
Janice Pintar
Emilia Sicilia
Farrah Wilder

Catherine Manning Memorial Award
For outstanding contribution to the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons Program
Michael Greiveldinger
Pamela Macal
Michele Perreault
Amy Weber

Mathys Memorial Award for Appellate Advocacy
To outstanding oralists in Moot Court Competition
Winn Collins
Carolina Stark
Candace White Halverson

Gwynette Smalley Award
For scholarship and service to the Wisconsin Law Review
Tracey Berry
Gabrielle Bina
Andrew Ketter

Don A. Olson Memorial Award
For an outstanding student leader
Darius Davenport

William Herbert Page Award
For outstanding contribution to the Wisconsin Law Review
Edward Rue

National Association of Women Lawyers Award
For commitment to advancing women in the profession of law
Nora Kersten

Vicki and Brent Orrico Scholarship
For leadership, character, initiative and service to the Law School and greater community
Annie Huang
Stephanie Lovinger

Phillip Owen Memorial Award
For scholarship and community service
Emily Lewis
Anne Sweeney

William Herbert Page Award
For outstanding contribution to the Wisconsin Law Review
Edward Rue

Mary Kelly Quackenbush Memorial Award
For outstanding student articles in the Wisconsin International Law Journal
Adnan Latif

Andre Saltoun Prize
For academic excellence
Michael Ashton
Avram Berkson
Margaret Daun
Brian Larson
Sarah Maguire
Michele Perreault
Victoria Selkove
Jessica Shoemaker

Abe Sigman Award
For scholarship, character, and contribution to the Law School and greater community
Carlos Barraza
Alvin Chu
Cullen Goretzke
Juan Ramirez

Wisconsin Public Interest Law Foundation Award
For demonstrating exceptional commitment to Public Interest Law
Russell Ainsworth

State Bar of Wisconsin Award
For excellence in Corporate Finance Law
Erik Guenther

Julie Strasser Scholarship
For scholarship, character, and contribution to the Law School and greater community
Michelle Wehnes

Fred Suhr Award
For dedication to community service & equal access to the law
Neil Byl
Richard Holland
Manee Moua
Adam Nathe

University League Award
For student service and scholarship
Ali Abtah
Ingrid Alt
Vikram Barad
Tracy Hayes
Nora Kersten
Michael Laux
Alia Rouf
Mark Schroeder
Stephanie Stone

Wisconsin Association of African American Lawyers
For outstanding scholarship
Andrae Reneau

Wisconsin Black Law Alumni Association Award
For an outstanding first year student
Katryna Childs

Wisconsin Law Alumni Association Award
For outstanding contribution to life in the Law School and service to the greater community
Nilesh Patel

Wisconsin Law Alumni Association Award
For service to Moot Court
Joseph Meiers

Wisconsin Lawyers Mutual Insurance Company
For the top ranking student in Professional Responsibilities
Christopher Hoppe

George Young Memorial Award
For service to the Law School community
Craig Davis
Michael Hall
Amber Hyman
Kurt Klomberg ♦

Law School Creates Program to Help Public Interest Law Graduates

A NEW PROGRAM at the Law School is under way to help graduates who want to work in public interest law but whose large student loan repayments prevent them from accepting the relatively low salaries earned by public interest attorneys. The prospect of loan repayment assistance should also help the Law School in the nation-wide competition to attract top students.

In recent years, rising tuition costs have been driving the amounts of student loans and student debt ever higher, and have deterred many excellent attorneys from going into public interest law. The Law School is working to address this problem by establishing a Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP), to help support attorneys committed to public interest legal careers. The LRAP will repay a portion of a graduate's debt if the individual works in a public interest job with a salary below a designated amount.

In fall 2001, a committee of students, faculty, and administrators renewed an effort to establish an LRAP at the UW Law School that had begun more than a decade ago. In recognition of the immediate need for assistance with student debt, the committee focused both on the long-term goal of institutionalizing a fully-funded LRAP and on a short-term goal of providing some assistance to this year's graduates. The Law School helped the group realize their short-term goal by committing \$25,000 to be awarded as LRAP grants to May 2002 graduates, and made the commitment to provide funding until a permanent LRAP is established.

"The Law School's support of this program exemplifies its commitment to public interest and is the first step in the development of a permanent

LRAP," says Anne Sweeney, 2L, a student member of the LRAP Committee. Adds Cullen Goretzke, 2L, also a student committee member, "With this money, we expect to provide graduates who secure a public interest job with a grant covering their loan payments for six months. The grant, combined with the automatic six-month grace period for federal loan repayment, will provide short-term relief from the financial burdens associated with the start of a public interest law career."

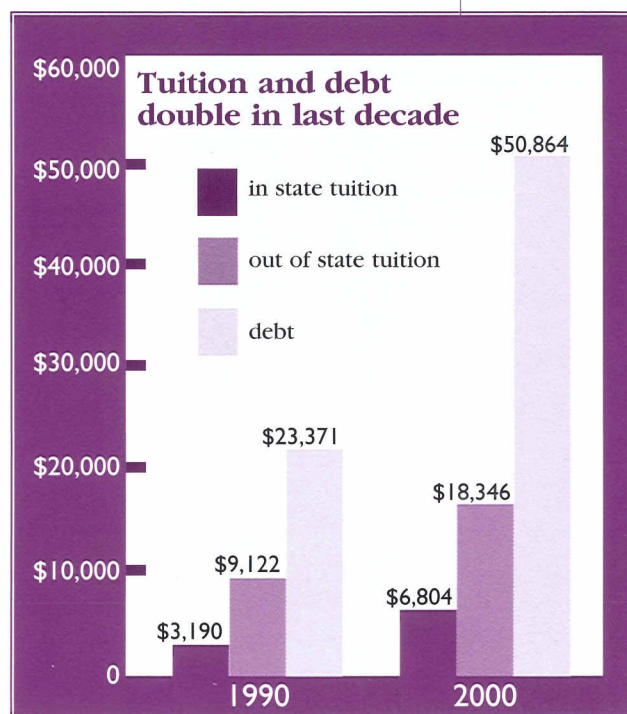
Sixteen of the law schools ranked in the top 20 by *U.S. News and World Report* have LRAPs, and 19 of the top 20 public interest law programs have them, Sweeney and Goretzke point out. Dean of Admissions Beth Kransberger elaborates, "In addition to the benefits an LRAP affords students and individuals in need of legal services, an LRAP will also improve our ability to recruit top students to the UW Law School. In order to compete successfully with other top schools and main-

tain our reputation and tradition for public service, the UW Law School must support graduates who pursue public interest careers by creating an LRAP. Although scholarships are excellent for current students, the needs of graduates are just as critical."

The primary challenge facing the Law School in establishing the LRAP is funding. While money will most likely come from multiple sources, the committee emphasizes the fact that alumni support is crucial. Anyone who would like to contribute to the UW Law School LRAP is encouraged to make a gift to:

**UW Foundation—
Law School LRAP
PO. Box 8860
Madison, WI 53708-8860**

For more information about this initiative at the UW Law School, how to become involved, or LRAPs generally, please send an e-mail to uwlawlrapp@hotmail.com . ♦



Over the last decade, both student debt and tuition at the University of Wisconsin Law School have more than doubled. In the year 2000, average in-state tuition was \$6,804, average out-of-state tuition was \$18,346, average student debt at graduation was \$50,864, and the average public interest law salary was \$31,714. Based on these figures, a 2000 graduate who works at a public interest job takes home \$1,903 per month, pays \$624 per month toward loan debt, and is left with a monthly disposable income of \$1,279.





LEO

Banquet

More than 300 guests attended the Law School's 2002 LEO Banquet in March.

Keynote speaker was attorney Keith Harper, a member of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma and a senior staff attorney at the Native American Rights Fund.



Harper, a graduate of New York University School of Law, discussed his work on a multi-billion dollar lawsuit against the United States government for failure to properly manage Indians' trust funds. Harper is President Emeritus of the Native American Bar Association of Washington, D.C. and teaches federal Indian law at Catholic University Columbus School of Law and American University Washington College of Law.



Harper also discussed some of the unique challenges facing tribes, including forced inclusion into society and loss of control over their communities. ♦

Photos by Derek Jennings

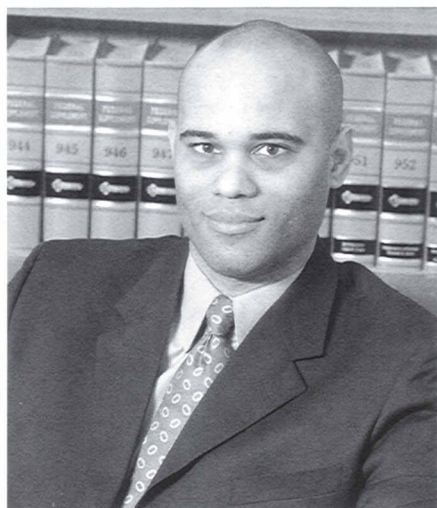
Mitchell Wins Ford Foundation Grant to Study Black Land Loss

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR Thomas Mitchell has received a \$230,000 grant from the Ford Foundation in support of his project "Forced Sales of Black-Owned Land in the Rural South: Assessing Impacts on Black Wealth and Effects of African-American participation in Civil Society."

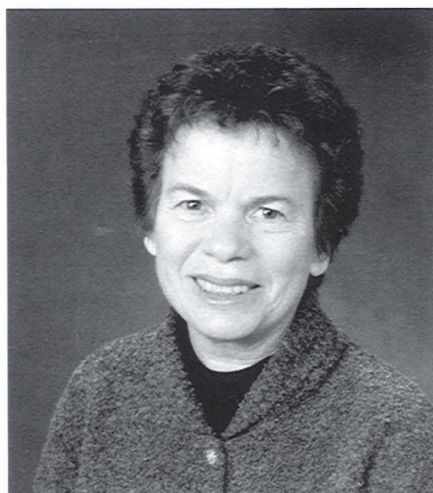
The grant will cover a three-year period, beginning February 1, 2002. The goal of the project is to examine the impact that partition sales have had on black wealth in selected communities of the Rural South, and also to assess the non-economic impact on these communities.

Collaborating with Professor Mitchell on this project will be Professors Richard Green and Stephen Malpezzi of the Real Estate and Urban Land Economics Department of the UW-Madison School of Business.

A further aim of the project is to trace the developments that have led courts to adopt rules in partition actions that make partition sales the norm, despite the fact that state statutes indicate that such sales should occur only in unusual cases. ♦



Thomas Mitchell



Louise Trubek

Professor Louise Trubek's Work Wins National Award

LOUISE TRUBEK, Director of the Law School's Center for Public Representation, has been awarded the William Pincus Award for Outstanding Contributions to Clinical Legal Education by the Association of American Law Schools. The AALS presents the award annually to one or more individuals or institutions, based on service, scholarship, program design and implementation, or for other activities beneficial to clinical education or the advancement of justice.

Trubek's co-recipient is Bernida Reagan of Boalt Hall Law School (UC-Berkeley). Both were cited for "tirelessly promoting innovative and unique models in clinical legal education, advancing the interests of clients, and challenging us in how we think about our lawyering, our teaching, and our roles within our institutions."

The Awards Committee additionally stated that Trubek "has advanced the interests of clinical legal education through her leadership with the Inter-university Consortium on Poverty Law, her prolific scholarship, and her ongoing efforts to explore new and innovative clinical teaching models and public interest lawyering models." ♦

Conference 'Access to Medicines for Developing World' Draws Praise

THE CONFERENCE "Access to Medicines for the Developing World: International Facilitation or Hindrance?" was held at the University of Wisconsin Law School on Saturday and Sunday, March 9 and 10, organized by the Wisconsin International Law Journal and Professor Heinz Klug. Many who attended praised the conference for its substantive discussion of complex issues.

Featured speakers, who convened in Madison from all over the world, included experts in intellectual property law and international trade law, among them law scholars, economists and members of non-governmental organizations.

Access to medicine has become a major public policy issue both domestically and internationally. The Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) agreement, specifically, has brought this issue to the forefront and was discussed in light of its implications for the availability of pharmaceuticals in developing nations, whose own ability to produce life-saving medicines is severely abridged for economic and other reasons.

Conference panels explored ways in which governments can work to ensure adequate and affordable drugs within an international trade regime designed to offer protection for pharmaceutical patent rights. Among the specific issues analyzed were different means by which access could be facilitated, technology transfer, research and development, and litigation strategies that have been employed in attempts to gain access to particular medicines or to restrict the adoption of particular strategies. ♦

Fairchild Lecture Highlights Wisconsin Democratic Party

THE FOURTEENTH Thomas E. Fairchild Lecture, held Friday, April 19, 2002 in Godfrey & Kahn Hall (Room 2260), presented an "all-star" panel discussing the topic, "Revitalization of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin in the Mid-20th Century." Presenters were Governor Patrick Lucey, Senator Gaylord Nelson, Mrs. Ellen Proxmire, and the Hon. Thomas E. Fairchild, for whom this annual event is named. All four shared reminiscences of their experiences as founding members of the state's Democratic Party in the days when the party began to play a prominent role in Wisconsin political life.

Historical commentary was contributed by Alexander Shashko, who is making a study of this topic in graduate work at the University of Michigan.

This was the first time that Judge Fairchild has been on the program at the Fairchild Lecture. The lectureship, which was initiated in Judge Fairchild's honor by his past and present law clerks, brings distinguished members of the legal profession—from the bench, bar, or academia—to speak at the Law School on a topic of importance to the profession. ♦

Charo and Kidwell Named Associate Deans

PROFESSORS John Kidwell and R. Alta Charo have been named associate deans for the Law School, effective this summer. John Kidwell succeeds Thomas Palay as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, and R. Alta Charo follows Peter Carstensen as Associate Dean for Faculty Research and Development.

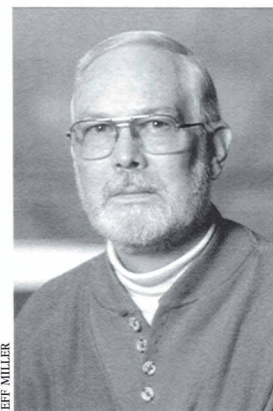
John Kidwell is the Law School's Haight Professor of Law. He has been on the faculty since 1972, and his teaching areas include contracts, copyrights, trademarks, and remedies. He is co-author with three UW Law colleagues of the casebook *Contracts: Law in Action*.

R. Alta Charo, Professor of Law and Medical Ethics, holds a joint appointment with the Law School and the School of Medicine. She is a national authority on bioethics. She has been a member of the Law School faculty since 1989, and teaches courses in bioethics and law, biotechnology law, legislative drafting, biopolitical topics, and torts.

In announcing the two new appointments, Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr. thanked Associate Deans Palay and Carstensen for service "that extended



R. Alta Charo



John Kidwell

well beyond what they originally bargained for." He welcomed Deans Kidwell and Charo to the Law School's administrative team, commenting that he knows the Law School will be very well served by their leadership." ♦

Law School Seeks Legal Writing Director

The University of Wisconsin Law School is hiring a new director for its Legal Research and Writing Program. The new director will play a leadership role in working with other faculty in developing and implementing an innovative research and writing curriculum covering all three years of law study, and meeting the expectations of students, faculty, alumni, and employers.

The Director will be appointed to the clinical faculty track, joining more than 25 other clinical faculty, who share in the governance of the Law School. The 12-month salary will be a minimum of \$65,000; the anticipated starting date is spring or summer 2003.

The successful candidate will have a strong academic background and a demonstrated commitment to legal writing, research, and teaching. He or she will have work experience that exhibits excellent legal writing, research, and analytical skills; will demonstrate a broad understanding of effective ways to teach legal research and writing; and will demonstrate strong interpersonal, management and leadership skills, excellent teaching ability, and creative approaches to teaching and problem solving.

Extensive writing experience is required. A J.D. degree, leadership, management or supervisory experience, teaching experience, and at least two years of legal practice experience are strongly preferred.

Applications must include a 1,000 to 2,000 word, double-spaced statement outlining what the candidate sees as the goals of an outstanding legal research and writing program, some of the ways those goals might effectively be implemented, and the aspects of the candidate's experience that would make him or her an effective leader in their implementation.

To guarantee consideration, applications must be received by September 3, 2002; however, the committee will review applications until the position is filled.

To apply, send cover letter, résumé, and required statement to:

**Office of the Dean
University of Wisconsin Law School
975 Bascom Mall, Madison WI 53706-1399
Phone: 608-262-0618**

**The position is formally announced at
http://www.ohr.wisc.edu/pvll/pv_042029.html**



Gail Holmes

Gail Holmes Retires After 38 Years

AFTER A CAREER of 38 years at the Law School working in the area of finances and personnel, Gail Holmes retired this April. She has a full list of plans, including church work, travel and time spent with her new granddaughter. At a luncheon for the Law School faculty and staff in Holmes's honor, one of the highlights was a surprise visit from her predecessor, office manager Nellie Davidson ("Mrs. D"). In the "rebuttal time" promised her after speeches by administrators and faculty, Holmes shared tales of memorable times at the Law School since her first day on the job: July 20, 1964. ♦

Profiles of Giving:

Linda Bochert '74 and David Hanson '68

MADISON ATTORNEYS Linda Bochert and David Hanson are partners in the law firm of Michael Best & Friedrich, leaders in their field, passionate about community service, and active and dedicated supporters of their Law School. They have been married nearly two decades, have two children at home, two full-time jobs and are an intellectual and inspiring twosome.

At the tail end of a busy week, they discussed their life in the legal profession and talked about the reasons they support the Law School through their service and philanthropy.

Linda joined the firm in 1991, after 17 years in state service with the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Justice. Her legal practice is focused on environmental and land-use

law. In August 1999, *Madison Magazine* named her one of Dane County's top 99 women power brokers, and in January 2001 her peers selected her number one in environmental law in *Madison Magazine's* survey of best lawyers.

David joined the firm in 1981, and has focused on regulated industries, including health care, insurance and public utilities. David's experience has also involved sales and acquisitions of businesses, financing of businesses and general corporate work with an emphasis on non-profit clients. He has managed a large number of major transactions over the past ten years, and works on a regular basis with the appropriate state and federal agencies regarding required regulatory approvals. He formerly served the state as an assistant attorney general from 1968 to



Linda Bochert and David Hanson found time in their complicated schedules for a photo opportunity at Capitol Square in tulip season.

1971 and as deputy attorney general from 1976 to 1981. He also served as assistant chancellor and chief legal counsel at the University of Wisconsin from 1971 to 1976.

Linda and David credit much of their success in the law to the quality education that they received at Wisconsin. Providing financial support is one way of giving back. "The key to my career was the education I got in law school ... and having the advantage of going to an excellent state law school was a real financial bargain," David says.

As a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin Law School, David played an active role in raising money for the capital building campaign. He and Linda made a major gift to the campaign, and were instrumental in organizing a firm gift from Michael Best & Friedrich.

There are many reasons to support the Law School, says David. "In doing so, we are supporting the many friendships and business contacts we've made over the years, as well as supporting our future colleagues." In addition to being an outstanding educational institution, David says, the Law School is a true resource for the legal community—a place to go for information to help with a difficult or novel legal problem, or even to find a quality mediator or arbitrator to help with a client dispute.

Linda and David jokingly explain that they "met in the sewers." In the late 70s, Linda was the executive assistant of the Department of Natural Resources and David was the deputy attorney general. They worked together on a lawsuit against the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, and prevailed. They later married and had children. David has three grown children from a previous marriage. They describe one another as loving, supportive, driven – and at times, workaholics.

Although they bank many hours a week at the same firm, they drive separately, work in different practice areas and often go all day without bumping into each other. David has been on the management committee for most of his 21 years at the firm, and Linda served as head of the Environmental Practice Area for nine years.

Linda and David are dedicated to serving their profession and the community. Linda is the president of the Friends of the Arboretum Board of Directors. The Friends provide volunteer and financial support to the Arboretum—a cherished gem of nature in an urban setting. Linda just completed a two-year term

on the Tempo Board (a female executives' organization) and is chair-elect of the UW College of Agricultural and Life Sciences Board of Visitors.

David remains actively involved with the Law School, and serves as the vice president of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association's Board of Directors. David's involvement reaches far beyond his UW ties. He is a board member for the Sand County Foundation—a non-profit corporation established in 1965 to use conservation principles, education, and scientific research to promote sound management practices on private and public lands. He is also on the Edgewood College Board of Trustees and is serving a two-year term as its chair. He also has a long record of service on the Law School's Board of Visitors.

There are many reasons to support the Law School, says David. 'In doing so, we are supporting the many friendships and business contacts we've made over the years, as well as supporting our future colleagues.'

Linda and David clearly enjoy the law and are proud to be lawyers. And although they predict that neither of their children will become lawyers, they offer advice for others considering the practice. "It takes more than a law degree," they say. Students today need to diversify their education. Business, science and technology are often at the bottom of a legal dispute. Having an understanding of the underlying issues will help young lawyers tackle the learning curve.

When they do break away from work, David and Linda are both outdoor enthusiasts. He enjoys hunting, fishing, canoeing and downhill skiing. Linda enjoys downhill skiing and gardening (she pickles beats and makes a mean tomato juice). As a family they often spend vacations skiing in Big Sky, Montana. Quickly the conversation turns to memories of past vacations and excitement about those to come. For David, it is a fishing trip in late summer. And although fishing isn't Linda's forte, David notes that the brook trout she caught 20 years ago is much larger than the one hanging in his office. His comment speaks volumes—David and Linda support each other's successes inside and outside the practice. ♦

– Trina E. Gray

the '40s

ROBERT W. FEUER '49 is the author of *Chronicles of a Chest: Henry Sutton's New Haven Schooners, 1875-1918*, published in 2001. Feuer retired from the FBI after 29 years as a special agent. He spent 12 years researching this book.

the '50s

JAMES R. MORGAN '52 has been re-elected chair of the State of Wisconsin Ethics Board. He has served on the Board for 21 years.

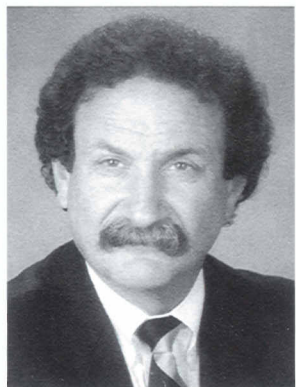
A. GLENN EPPS '56 has been honored by the Mallory, Scott, Van Dyne Bar Association for his lifetime achievements. Epps retired in 1994 after 18 years as an administrative law judge for the Michigan Employment Securities Commission.

the '60s

CURTIS M. KIRKHUFF '60 has been certified as a trial advocate by the National Board of Trial Advocacy.

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HATS ...**

Visit the UW Law School Web site at (www.law.wisc.edu), choose the "Alumni and Friends" link and learn how you can order a variety of Law School apparel that will be shipped directly to you. Pick your favorite color and designs—even customize with your class year.



JOEL HIRSCHHORN '67, of Hirschhorn & Bieber in Coral Gables, Florida, has been elected a Life Fellow of the Wisconsin Bar Foundation for his outstanding accomplishments in the practice of law. He has also been named president elect of the American Board of Criminal Lawyers.

DOUGLAS J. REICH '67 has been named vice president, general counsel and secretary of Hypercom Corp, a leading provider of electronic payment solutions. Hypercom is headquartered in Phoenix.

TERRY W. ROSE '67 has been elected to his ninth term on the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors. Rose practices with Rose & Rose in Kenosha.

PAUL J. CHERNER '68 has joined the Chicago office of Altheimer & Gray, where he concentrates his practice in management labor and employment law. Cherner recently served as president of the UW Hillel Foundation and is

currently chairman of the board of Sinai Health System in Chicago.

STEVEN COHEN '69, international tax partner with Deloitte & Touche in San Francisco, has been elected vice president-finance for the International Fiscal Association (U.S. Branch).

RICHARD KRANITZ '69 has joined GenoMed, Inc., as a member of its board of directors and as corporate Secretary. GenoMed is a St. Louis-based medical genomics biotechnology company.

Southeast Storage & Development, a self-storage partnership including **GEORGE MCCORD** '69, Bluffton, South Carolina, has won the Facility of the Year award from the Self Storage Association.

the '70s

KEVIN LYONS '70 has joined the Milwaukee office of Davis & Kuelthau as a shareholder in its litigation section.

GERALDINE S. HINES '71 has become an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in Boston.

CHRISTOPHER HEXTER '72, a partner in Schuchat Cook and Werner, St. Louis, Missouri, is a member of the ABA Committee on Development of the Law under the NLRA. For the past three years, Hexter has been the union-side

co-chair of the committee and is one of the co-editors of the fourth edition of *The Developing Labor Law* (BNA, 2001).

FRANCES ULMER '72, Lt. Governor of Alaska, is a candidate for the office of Governor in the fall elections.



PAUL A. STURGUL '73 has been elected President of the National Elder Law Foundation, Tucson, Arizona. Sturgul focuses his practice in elder law and maintains offices in Hurley and Woodruff, Wisconsin.



DAPHNE WEBB '73 has been elected to the Executive Committee at Stafford Rosenbaum in Madison. Webb practices

family law and alternative dispute resolution.



RALF-REINHARD BOER '74 has become chairman and CEO of Foley & Lardner, a national law firm headquartered in Milwaukee. Foley employs more than 1000 lawyers in 15 offices.



RICHARD NORDENG '74 has been named head of the government law team at Stafford Rosenbaum in Madison. Nordeng is a specialist in local government and public utility law.

PAULINE H. TESLER '74, partner in Tesler, Sandmann & Fishman, Mill Valley, California, has published *Collaborative Law*, the first book-length treatment of

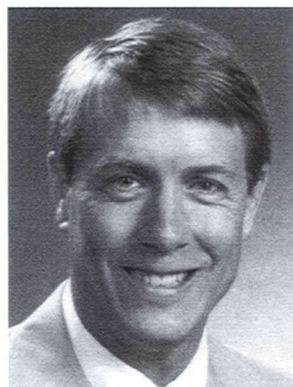
alternative dispute resolution.

M. DANIEL VOGEL '74 has been certified as a trial advocate by the National Board of Trial Advocacy.

PETER M. WEIL '74, of the Los Angeles firm Christensen, Miller, Fink, Jacobs, Glaser, Weil and Shapiro, is the new president of the American Jewish Committee, Los Angeles Chapter.

CHARLES E. NEIDER '75 of Neider & Boucher in Madison has been named among the "best lawyers in Madison" by *Madison Magazine*.

THOMAS L. OLSON '76 announces that his company, U.S. Paper Mills Corp., has been sold to Sonoco Products Company of Hartsville, South Carolina. Olson will continue as president of the new company, Sonoco-U.S. Mills, Inc.



RODNEY J. UPHOFF '76 has been named the Elwood L. Thomas Professor of Law at the University of

Missouri-Columbia School of Law. Uphoff had been a member of the faculty at the University of Oklahoma Law Center for 11 years.

JOSEPH W. BOUCHER '77 of Neider & Boucher in Madison has been named among the "best lawyers in Madison" by *Madison Magazine*. Boucher, a member of the State Bar of Wisconsin Business Law Section, also helped draft the state's "Next Economy" law.

PIERCE A. MCNALLY '78 has joined the entrepreneurial services practice group of Gray Plant Mooty, in Minneapolis.

LINCOLN K. MURPHY '79, **WAYNE L. MAFFEI** '79 and **SCOTT G. PERNITZ** '79 have been certified as trial advocates by the National Board of Trial Advocacy.

PAMELA E. BARKER '79, co-chair of the Environmental Energy Practice Group for the Milwaukee firm of Godfrey & Kahn, has received the Marygold Melli Achievement Award from the Legal Association for Women (LAW). The award is presented in recognition of substantial contributions to the interests of women in law.

the '80s

PEGGY BANCZAK '81 has been named General Counsel at Cielo Wind Power, LLC, an Austin, Texas-based wind power company.

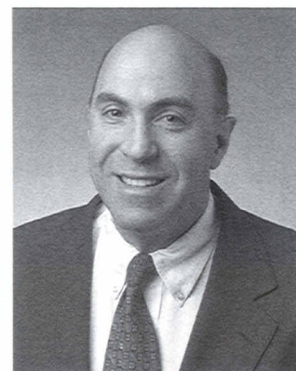
NILA JEAN ROBINSON '81 has been certified as a trial advocate by the National Board of Trial Advocacy.



LAWRENCE BENSKY '83 has been named a partner at Stafford Rosenbaum in Madison. Bensky concentrates on employment law, litigation and criminal law.

JEFFREY LEAVELL '83 has been certified as a trial advocate by the National Board of Trial Advocacy.

SYLVAN A. SOBEL '83 has published *Our Pledge of Allegiance*, his fourth book on U.S. history and government for young readers. Sobel is director of communications for the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, D.C.



JONATHAN E. STROUSE '86 has been elected

partner at McBride Baker & Coles in Chicago. Strouse, a CPA, concentrates on tax controversies and contested litigation.

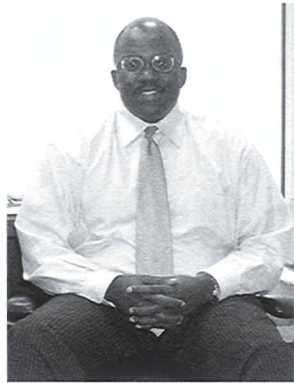


NANCY C. WETTERSTEN '86 has joined DeWitt Ross & Stevens in Madison. She will practice family law, juvenile law and criminal defense.



LYNN BODI '87 has been named head of the children's law team at Stafford Rosenbaum in Madison. Bodi is a frequent lecturer on laws affecting children.

VINCENT LYLES '87 has received the Black Excellence Award from the *Milwaukee Times* and the Louvenia Johnson Scholarship Fund. Lyles



is first vice president in the Public Finance Department of Robert W. Baird & Co.



CAROL M. GAPEN '88 has been elected managing partner at Stafford Rosenbaum in Madison. Gapen practices adoption law and children's law.

EDIBERTO ROMAN '88 has joined the faculty of Florida International University's new College of Law. Roman had been on the faculty of St. Thomas University School of Law.

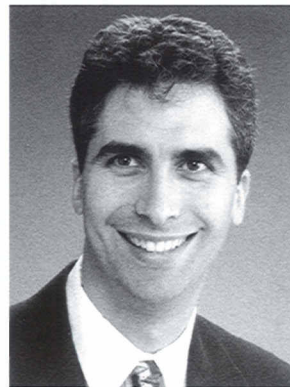
KIMBERLY SHAUL '89 has been named director of life/health compliance for American Family Life Insurance Co. in Madison. She will be responsible for monitoring insurance operations, field force

practices, and training for compliance and ethics.

the '90s



KIM FENSKE '90 has been named director of natural history education at Keystone Ski and Snowboard School. Last summer Fenske worked as an environmental education coordinator with the U.S. Forest Service.

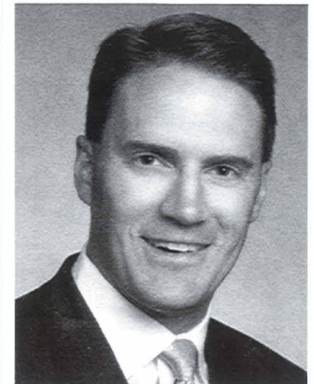


STEPHEN A. DITULLIO '92 is the new managing partner at DeWitt Ross & Stevens, Madison. DiTullio will continue to practice management labor and employment law practice with the firm.

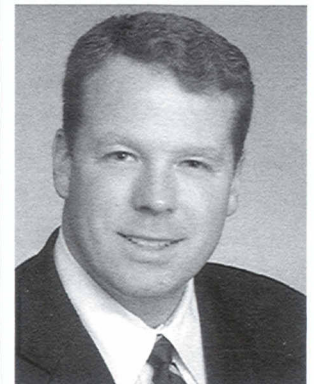
JAMES FRIEDMAN '92 has been promoted to shareholder in the Godfrey & Kahn law firm. Friedman

is a member of the litigation practice group in the firm's Madison office.

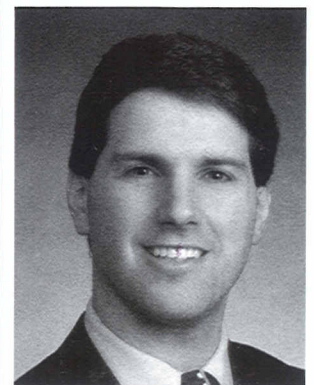
ALAN GORMAN '92 has been elected to the executive committee of Merchant & Gould in Minneapolis. Gorman is a general patent counsel for the firm.



MICHAEL JASKOLSKI '92,



MICHAEL M. GREBE '93



and **MICHAEL LAPPIN** '93

have been named partners at Quarles & Brady in Milwaukee. Jaskolski focuses on intellectual property practice while Grebe and Lappin practice corporate law.

JOSEPH C. MONAHAN '93 has joined the litigation department of Saul Ewing LLP in Philadelphia. He concentrates his practice in intellectual property, business and commercial litigation.

TERENCE A. THOMAS, SR. '93 has been elected a principal in the Detroit office of Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone. Thomas practices business litigation and advises clients on e-commerce issues.



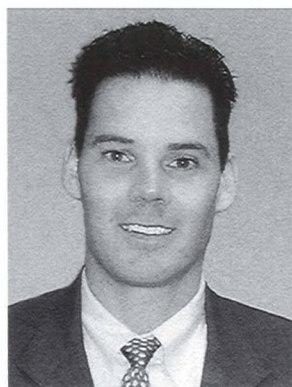
MEG VERGERONT '93 has been named partner at Stafford Rosenbaum in Madison. Vergeront heads the firm's employment law team, representing private and public sector employers.

JACQUES COWAN '95 has joined Maslon Edelman Borman & Brand in Minneapolis. Formerly with Faegre & Benson, Cowan will continue to practice

commercial, products liability and employment litigation.

TAMARA MCNULTY '95 has joined the Northern Virginia office of the Venable Law Firm. McNulty focuses her practice on complex commercial litigation.

SHUNETTE T. CAMPBELL '96 recently became the first African-American woman Wisconsin assistant attorney general to give an oral argument in the Wisconsin Supreme Court.



DALE T. GOLDEN '96, an associate with Marshall, Dennehey, Warner, Coleman & Goggin in their Tampa, Florida office, spoke at a recent seminar given by the National Business Institute on the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

JEREMY LEVITT '96 has joined the faculty at DePaul University College of Law in Chicago.

**LET US KNOW
what you are doing.**

**ereisner@
facstaff.wisc.edu**



JACOB P. WESTERHOF '96



and **BRYAN C. ESCH '97** have become shareholders at DeWitt Ross & Stevens, Madison. Westerhof practices commercial litigation, employment and intellectual property law. Esch focuses his practice on employee benefits, probate and estate, business, tax and real estate law.

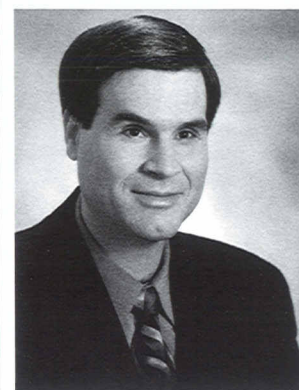
GREG A. ROWE '97 has joined the firm of Bazelon, Less & Feldman, P.C., in Philadelphia. Formerly an associate with the litigation practice group at Pepper Hamilton, Rowe also served as assistant district attorney of Philadelphia.

the 2000s

LAURA KATERS '00 has joined the Kendricks,

Bordeau, Adamini, Chilman & Greenlee firm in Marquette, Michigan. Katers will practice family law, estate planning and probate, and real estate law.

RAMONA NATERA '00, is working at the Centro Guadalupe in Madison, providing the Latino community with representation and counsel on a variety of legal topics. She was featured in the March 1-7 edition of *The Madison Times*.



CHARLES D. WINGROVE '00 has joined Balisle & Roberson in Madison. He will practice family law, estate planning, probate and appellate law.

JENNIFER BINKLEY '01 has won the 2001 American Academy of Matrimonial Law Prize for outstanding commitment to the area of family law.

ERIN M. BINNS '01, **LARS E. GULBRANDSEN '01**, **RYAN P. MORRISON '01** and **LAURENCE J. OLEKSA '01** have joined Quarles & Brady in their Milwaukee office. Binns will practice commercial litigation, school and family law. Gulbrandsen will

practice commercial litigation, Morrison will focus on corporate finance and securities law, and Oleksa will concentrate on labor and employment law.

JENNIFER PETERSON '01, law clerk to Justice N. Patrick Crooks of the Wisconsin Supreme Court for the 2001-02 term, has received the 2001 Outstanding Recent Alumnus Award from UW-Eau Claire, where she graduated in December 1997.



CARI ANNE RENLUND '01



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CORY TENNISON '01 began work in May as the newest prosecutor at the Mille Lacs County Attorney's Office in Minnesota. He passed the Minnesota bar exam earlier this year. Previously, he was working as a part-time district attorney in St. Croix County, Wisconsin.

YER VANG '01 is an immigration attorney, providing assistance to battered immigrants at the Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence, in Madison. She was featured in an article in the March 1-7 edition of *The Madison Times*. ♦

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Francis J. Wilcox '32
in Eau Claire

George A. Solsrud '34
in Madison

John L. Cooper '37
in Washington, DC

John N. Kramer '37
in Fennimore, WI

Robert R. Veenendaal '40
in Dallas, TX

George R. Affeldt, Sr. '48
in Milwaukee

John W. Reynolds Jr. '49
in Milwaukee

Eugene O. Gehl '51
in Madison

Robert M. Siegman '51
in Milwaukee

Dale L. Sorden '53
in Menomonee Falls, WI

John Peyton '54
in Racine

John Kasimatis '57
in Madison

Frank J. Pelisek '58
in Milwaukee

John J. Crosetto '67
in Madison

Karen A. Mercer '70
in Baraboo

Howard B. Eisenberg '71
in Milwaukee

Michelle L. Brook '96
in Milwaukee

Andrew L. Verhulst '01
in Chicago

Legal Profession Remembers Marquette University Dean Eisenberg

(Reprinted with permission from WisBar, the Web site of the Wisconsin State Bar)

HOWARD Eisenberg, dean of the Marquette University Law School, passed away on Tuesday, June 4 at St. Luke's Medical Center in Milwaukee. Eisenberg suffered a mild heart attack on May 23. He was readmitted to the hospital Monday, June 3. He was 55.

"The state of Wisconsin has lost a bright star and I, personally, have lost a close friend and an esteemed colleague," said Wisconsin Supreme Court Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson. "I have known Howard Eisenberg since he was my student at the UW Law School. When he left Wisconsin to teach law at Southern Illinois University, I traveled to Carbondale at his invitation to participate at the law school. When he left Carbondale for the University of Arkansas Law School in Little Rock, I joined him there to give a commencement address. And I took great joy in welcoming him and his wonderful wife Phyllis back to Wisconsin in 1995."

"Through the years, Dean Eisenberg frequently argued cases before our state Supreme Court as a public defender and then as appointed counsel, often receiving no pay for his work," continued Abrahamson. "He was, and will continue to be, an example

of a remarkable lawyer, a role model for all the students at Marquette University Law School and the entire bar.

"I mourn Dean Eisenberg's passing with the heart of a friend and the soul of a fellow teacher and lawyer," concluded Abrahamson. "He lived life, as do all great men and women, as if he would never have to die. He died far too young, but he will live on through his family, his students, and the many people whose lives he touched."

"Howard was the heart and soul of the law school," said Shirley Ann Wiegand, acting associate dean of Marquette University Law School. "He was one of a handful of truly great men, more generous of soul and spirit than anyone I've known. Funny, brilliant, respectful, caring, and far too hardworking; he cannot be replaced. We will miss him always."

"Dean Eisenberg lived the concept of serving the public through pro bono representation of the poor and the disadvantaged, and was always willing to share his vast knowledge and expert advice with other attorneys," said State Bar President Gerry Mowris. "My first memory of Howard was when I called him as a young lawyer facing a difficult legal issue. Howard not only had an answer but quoted me a case and a citation from memory. He was always willing to provide advice and guidance or suggestions to young lawyers. The citizens

of the State of Wisconsin and the State Bar lost a true friend."

"Dean Eisenberg will be missed greatly by the lawyers and the staff of the State Bar of Wisconsin," continued Mowris. "From his service as the state public defender through his service as dean of the Marquette University Law School, Howard has been a consummate professional."

Eisenberg joined the Marquette faculty as dean and professor in July 1995. A native of Chicago, he was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Northwestern University. He attended UW Law School, after which he clerked for Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Horace Wilkie. From 1972 until 1978 he served as the chief State Public Defender of the State of Wisconsin and wrote the current State Public Defender statute. Eisenberg left Wisconsin in 1978 to become executive director of the National Aid and Defender Association in Washington, D.C. From 1983 to 1991 he was professor and director of Clinical Education at Southern Illinois University School of Law in Carbondale, Illinois. He served as dean and professor of law at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock from 1991 until he joined the Marquette faculty.

Eisenberg argued more than 300 appellate cases before state and federal courts, including two cases before the United States Supreme Court. He wrote and presented dozens of continuing legal education



ANDY MANIS

Howard Eisenberg

programs in the areas of criminal procedure, legal ethics, elderlaw, and civil rights.

Eisenberg received the 1989 Outstanding Achievement Award from the governor of Illinois for his work in combating elder abuse and the first Walter J. Cummings Award in 1992 as the outstanding court appointed attorney in the Seventh Federal Judicial Circuit. He received the award a second time in 2002. Eisenberg received several awards recognizing his commitment to pro bono legal services. He served as a member of the Wisconsin Board of Bar Examiners from 1996-2001, and as chair of the board during 2001.

At the time of his death he was chair of the State Bar Appellate Practice Section,

and he served as Chair of the Seventh Circuit Rules Advisory Committee since 1998. Eisenberg was appointed chair of a Special Commission to advise the Archbishop of Milwaukee on issues relating to sexual abuse by priests. Gov. McCallum recently appointed him to co-chair a special committee to recommend changes to the Wisconsin corrupt practices act. Eisenberg was a fellow of the American Academy of Appellate Lawyers, the Wisconsin Law Foundation, and the American Bar Foundation. He taught criminal law, criminal procedure, professional responsibility, and appellate advocacy.

In addition to his wife Phyllis, survivors include a daughter Leah, and two sons, Nathan and Adam. ♦

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from the EDITOR

Edward J. Reisner, Assistant Dean

First Native American Graduate

THE LONGER I spend at this Law School, the more fascinating facts I learn and the more mysteries I face! Next year, our School will be 135 years old but there has been no comprehensive history written of it. If you are old enough, you may be aware that when we celebrated our centennial in 1968, the Wisconsin Law Review published an issue with seven historical articles. I have referred to this issue countless times to answer various questions about our School. One article, "The University of Wisconsin Law School 1868-1968: An Outline History", by W. Scott Van Alstyne, Jr. '53, is an excellent summary of the first hundred years but in its 15 pages cannot be expected to cover any aspect of our history in depth. A Ph.D. dissertation by William R. Johnson, turned into a book titled *Schooled Lawyers*, provides more historical information on our School, at least up to 1930. However, it was written as a contrast between legal education and medical education, not as a history of the School.

The writing of a definitive history will fall to someone else, perhaps in celebration of our 150th anniversary in 2018, but I continue to collect information and anecdotes that may help in that project. Some mysteries have been solved: when the first woman graduated (Belle Case La Follette in 1885), and when the first African-American graduated (William Green, in 1892, although some believe we may have an earlier candidate). One mystery I have been considering for some time is who may have been our earliest Native American graduate.

My interest was revived recently when James Washinawatok II, a second-year student and a member of the Menominee Tribe, told me that there was someone pictured among the members of the Class of 1905 who appeared to James to be a Native American. That individual, T. L. St. Germaine, must have been considered part of the Class of 1905 for

his picture to be included among the graduates but, try as I might, I could find no record of him. It would not be unusual in that period for a student to attend a few classes, then leave to finish his or her study in a law office before seeking admission to practice. Unfortunately, records of individuals who may have attended our School but did not graduate were lost in the State Capitol fire of February 1904.

If the first Native American graduate wasn't Mr. St. Germaine, could it have been John Niemesto '73? I asked John. He replied that he had been told on entering the Law School that he would be the first enrolled member of a recognized tribe to attend the Law School. I am sure that whoever made that comment to John was convinced it was accurate. Time, however, has proven it at least partially incorrect.

I then contacted James Schlender '77, a member of the Bad River Tribe, and asked him if he had ever heard of tribal elders who may have attended our School. Jim came back with three possibilities including Mr. St. Germaine, who may have been a member of the Lac du Flambeau Tribe. The second was Thomas Husting (tribe not recorded). The third was most interesting.

Eugene Ward Winton, of the Lac Courtes Oreilles Tribe, graduated in the Class of 1920. Returning to Shell Lake, he practiced law there until elected District Attorney, then County Judge for several terms each. Winton was a historian himself and, after retiring as Judge, persuaded the County Board to establish a county Historical Society. During his years in practice he represented his tribe in several suits. Winton was also instrumental in establishing the St. Croix Scenic Riverway and preserving the Namakagon River. His son, Warren E. Winton '48, and his grandson, Ward William Winton (Hamline '77) have followed him in practicing in northwestern Wisconsin.

Clearly E. Ward Winton is a graduate this School can recognize with pride for his service and accomplishments. We can also point to him as our first Native American graduate, although someone may yet come forth with an earlier candidate. ♦

Another Brush With Fame

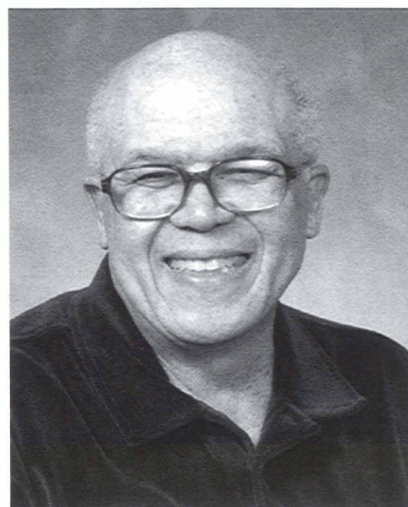
IN A CLEAR CASE of serendipity, while studying the microfiche for E. Ward Winton's records, I noticed that the next record belonged to Norton Labatt Wisdom. That name would not have made much of an impression (except wouldn't you like to be named Wisdom?) but for a chance encounter about ten years ago. During a visit to New Orleans with Dean Dan Bernstine and our former Development Director Chris Richards, we were invited to dinner by a local alum, Harold Judell '38. On the way to dinner, Harold said he had a surprise treat for us. We stopped at one of those fine old houses in the Garden District and were met at the door by a charming elderly man in his bathrobe and slippers. That man, a close friend of Harold's, turned out to be the Hon. John Minor Wisdom, a legendary member of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. We spent about an hour being charmed by the Judge and his wife. If you know nothing of the late Judge Wisdom, I suggest you find something to read about him. You will be impressed.

The student record card for Norton Wisdom indicated he was from New Orleans, born in 1907 (John Wisdom was born in 1905). Both were graduates of Washington and Lee University, and Norton had spent two years at Tulane Law School, where John had graduated in 1929. Norton spent the summer of 1929 in residence here before his UW Law record goes cold. I have not found proof but I certainly suspect that Norton was John's younger brother. ♦

Odyssey of a Labor Law Library

WHEN PROFESSOR JAMES E. JONES, Jr. retired from the faculty in 1993, he neither abandoned the Law School nor left his office. But, as his time became more free, he did begin culling almost twenty-five years of labor law materials, organizing what he would keep and clearing away that which was now not needed. The bulk of what remained was a collection of labor law reports.

In 1998, Professor Beverly Moran chanced upon a federal government program that offered Professor Jones a chance to clean his office of some 500 volumes and, at the same time, enrich the Law Library of a University in Senegal. Various faculty from that Law School have visited our School over the years including Professor Moussa Samb, who has been here a number of times. The Denton Program essentially offered free shipment of educational materials on a space-available basis using military transport. Professor Jones was thrilled and set to work with a student-research assistant to box up some 40 cartons of books and complete the rather intimidating paperwork. During the summer of 1998, all requirements of the Denton Program had been completed except for one: the Senegalese government had to execute an official document promising that no duty would be levied upon receipt of the books.



Professor James E. Jones, Jr.

The books, neatly boxed in a
Law School storeroom, continued to wait ...
and to wait ...

and to wait ...



mystery photo



This Mystery Picture must involve Homecoming, judging by the canes. Because I have an 8 x 10 original, I can actually read the name painted on one of the canes and therefore know the year and who at least one of the celebrants was. How many of them will come forward and admit to once being that young and carefree?



Several of the lawyers pictured in the last Mystery Picture contacted me and correctly identified the occasion and location, if not the date. The photo shows a gathering honoring lawyers in the Eau Claire area who contributed to the Law School by volunteering a week of their time for our General Practice Skills Course (now renamed Lawyering Skills Course). Harry Hertel '76 says it could have been in 1986, 1989 or 1992—all years that he taught. However, Jack Kaiser, one of the attorneys in the photo, has been able to date the event definitively by the presence of his beard. He concludes that it must have been in 1986.

Over the next year and a half various attempts were made to secure this elusive document. Letters, emails and faxes were sent to Senegal; phone calls were made to the Embassy in Washington; and both U.S. Senators from Wisconsin were asked for their help. Finally, in 2000, we obtained what we hoped was the key to sending the books on their way to Africa. The books, neatly boxed in a Law School storeroom, continued to wait . . . and to wait . . . and to wait . . .

Early in 2000, still waiting for free transport, we discovered that the cost of shipping even this weighty shipment was surprisingly low. Professor Jones approached the School for a small amount of gift funds to send the books on their way. In early July, a shipping agent picked up the books and soon they were on a ship headed for Africa, albeit a very slow ship.

Meanwhile we had made contact by email with the Public Affairs Officer at the U.S. Embassy in Dakar, Christopher Datta. Mr. Datta became very important to the final steps of the donation, between the docks in Senegal and the University Library.

About five months after the books left Madison, we received word that they were on the docks. Mr. Datta was able to arrange their ultimate delivery to the Library and, on June 15, 2001, three years after the plan hatched, a public ceremony honored the donation and the donor. One of Dakar's daily newspapers, *Le Matin*, reported that the donation reflected the heart of what public diplomacy is about, and encourages mutual understanding between peoples. The Rector of the University reiterated this sentiment when he said, "I know it must have been very difficult for Professor Jones to part with his private collection and that is what makes this gift even more special to us."

The special part for Professor Jones was knowing that his books will continue to be used and may have a role in the emergence of labor law in this African nation. ♦

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