

THE GARGOYLE



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Alumni Bulletin of The University of Wisconsin Law School

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The Gargoyle

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GREETINGS FROM THE DEAN:

For those of us who have been on the campus of the University of Wisconsin during this past autumn the atmosphere seems especially peaceful and pleasant. Students appear to be more interested in their studies than they have been in recent years. Many first year law students are commenting enthusiastically about their first year courses. Our feelings of growing serenity may be illusory, of course. But, for the time being, at least, we are enjoying the new academic year and the quietest and most beautiful fall in years.

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The focus of interest in this issue of the *Gargoyle* is the developing relationships between the practicing members of the Bar of Wisconsin and the Law School. During the past year, we have had several opportunities to bring students, Faculty and Alumni together, through the two day visit by the Board of Visitors and the gatherings of the Board of Directors of the WLAA. The General Practice course continues to provide probably the best chance for mutual association between students and the members of the Bar. The Trial Advocacy course, being developed by Stuart Gullickson during his leave as Smongeski Research Professor, will bring lawyers to the Law School in increasing numbers to share the benefits of their experience with students.

We are, however, only meeting a small part of our obligation to provide practical experiences for Law students to be acquired along with their academic training. The Clinical Program has, of necessity, a small enrollment. Less than 20% of the students in the Law School had law-related summer clerkships in 1970. Only a few law students were located in firms in the smaller towns.



These opportunities must be expanded if the Law School is to meet its responsibilities to the state Bar. Day-to-day association between the student and the small firm or sole practitioner over a period of time—a summer, or a term—is the only way in which students can be exposed to the challenges and rewards of the practice of law in smaller communities.

It will require our joint efforts to develop the practical aspects of legal education to the fullest.

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During the past month I have had a chance to meet with groups of Alumni in Superior, Ashland, Hudson, Eau Claire, Janesville, the Twin Cities, Fennimore, Racine, Chicago and Wisconsin Dells. During December, I will be visiting several more groups. I relish the opportunity to talk about the Law School with Alumni. I look forward to more of these gatherings, which are extremely pleasant—as well as educational—for me.

Spencer L. Kimball
Dean

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from the Dean	2
Two Distinguished Alumni	3
Members of the Class of 1970	7
Law School Admits Record Class	8
How're You Going to Keep Them	9
Gullickson Develops Trial Advocacy Course	11
Faculty Notes	12
Board of Directors, Board of Visitors	14
Briefing Service	15

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GARGOYLE VISITS TWO DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

From time to time, the *Gargoyle* carries accounts of conversations with distinguished alumni of the Law School. This serves to provide a broader perspective for students currently in Law School and alumni of all ages on the profession to which all *Gargoyle* readers devote their daily lives.

EDITOR.

* * *

To converse with *Mr. Harlan B. Rogers* of Portage is to travel back and forth over a hundred years of Wisconsin history, and especially of Columbia County. His law firm, now called Rogers, Owens and Charles, has been in business since 1868—the same year the Law School was established—when it was founded by J. H. Rogers, father of Harlan Rogers. Members of Mr. Rogers' immediate family have always been associated with the firm. His two sons have been members, and one is currently a partner.

Mr. Rogers, a member of the Class of 1909, received us in his comfortable office over the City Bank of Portage, where he still works every morning. He has the self-assurance of a man who has lived a happy and successful life, an important member of a small community. His interest in the world around him, if a little detached now, is active and lively. He is clearly a man who is still enjoying himself fully, doing, in recent years, only those tasks he really wants to do.

Although he has been a contented small town lawyer for over sixty years, and although he is a member of a family with a well-established legal tradition, he is an accidental lawyer. He never intended it.

For one thing, his father was extremely hardworking, in his office night and day, seven days a week. This regimen did not strike Harlan Rogers, always interested in sports, as an acceptable way of life. He recalls sitting at the dining room table, as the family (parents and children) copied off documents in long hand. All had to participate except Harlan.

He was excused because he could neither write nor spell. In fact, he was a very poor student. In recent years, he has discovered that he probably has suffered from dyslexia, a relatively recently identified genetic condition which makes learning difficult for those afflicted.

Athletics was his great love, and his family comforted him by saying he earned his "honors with his heels," unlike other members of the family who were great scholars. The elder Mr. Rogers set an awesome pace, having earned the highest grade given in every course he took at the University of Toronto, before he attended Law School at the University of Michigan.

It was athletics, not the legal tradition, that attracted Mr. Rogers to college. He recalls setting forth by train from Portage to enroll at Beloit College, where he could play football. En route he stopped over in Madison to visit a cousin. He was persuaded, while here, to enroll in the Commerce Department of the University of Wisconsin. At the end of one year of academic work a required spelling and penmanship test ended his career in business. Admission to the Law School was possible, even for those who couldn't write or spell. Football was also possible for law students. So, despite his firm intentions, Mr. Rogers became a lawyer.

Although the family firm was well established in Portage, his joining it in 1910 was also accidental. His older brother, Selden Rogers, had passed the bar examination and joined the family firm in January preceding Harlan Rogers' graduation from Law School. Harlan Rogers was therefore free, on graduation, to go to New Mexico, where he was admitted to the Bar at Silver City by the Federal judge of the territory. Within the year, his brother died in Portage. On the eve of his departure to practice law in San Diego, he returned to Portage, and never left it again.

He has not been sorry. He enjoys the human associations which are an integral part of the practice of law. For many years he has been deeply involved in the business and personal lives of a large percentage of the people of Columbia County. He claims that he has never met anyone from whom he hasn't learned something.

On entering practice in Portage, he was paid \$25 a month. When his salary reached \$60, he married. The years have sustained his faith in the rectitude of his fellows in the legal profession. He served as a counsel to the Board of Bar Commissioners for about 20 years, and, during that time investigated 3500-4000 complaints against lawyers. For those 20 years, Mr. Rogers feels that he learned more about the attorneys of Wisconsin than anyone else. He was not disappointed.

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Ruth B. Doyle, editor

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He looks back with pleasure on his personal and professional associations with particular people. Both Burr Jones and John M. Olin were his law school teachers. Mr. Jones began his years of practice in the Rogers firm. Mr. Rogers considers him an outstanding trial lawyer, and remembers with pride the occasion when he won a law suit against him. Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin often visited the Rogers office when he was in Portage between trains.

Of his association with the late, famed Dan Grady, Mr. Rogers says that, while they were bitter professional antagonists, they remained close personal friends always.

Mr. Rogers indicates, however, that his own father was the best lawyer he ever knew. On the last day of his life—in fact with the last words he spoke—he correctly cited for his son a case needed to unravel a knotty problem.

From the time of his enrollment in the Law School until the present day, Mr. Rogers has been closely identified with the Law School. All the members of the Rogers firm except its founder, J. H. Rogers, are alumni of the Law School. Mr. Rogers has served off and on as a member of the Board of Directors and the Board of Visitors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, retiring from the latter in 1967. He agrees with the new emphasis on practical experience for law students and considers the General Practice Course "outstanding." He recalls that in his own case, he had never been in court, nor had he seen a jury drawn, until he was sent alone to try a case in Lincoln County. He won the case by a fortuitous circumstance. He heard two lawyers on the other side discuss the case, and was able thereby to prepare himself for the next day's argument.



Harlan B. Rogers

He has felt strongly for many years that the Law School should require an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States from each student and Faculty member. Potential members of the Bar, who have any reservations in their support of the Constitution, commit perjury on admission — a "lousy way to start practice," he says.

Certification of graduates for admission to the Bar is properly the responsibility of the Law School, he feels. Neither the Supreme Court, nor any other agency, has the competence which the Law School has, by virtue of its three year association with a student, to judge the character and credentials of applicants for admission.

In the early days of his practice, his father insisted that he become thoroughly grounded in the Wisconsin statutes, and even today he does not use the index. He has read every decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and still spends up to an hour each morning reading recent decisions. Early in his career, he developed the ability to speed-read, and this has given him enormous pleasure throughout his life.

Reading aloud was a regular part of life in the Rogers household during his childhood, as it was when his own children were young, and is today, when he and Mrs. Rogers live alone. He recalls happily his mother's constant efforts to provide something of interest at dinner-time for her children. Discussions of interesting topics and books were continuous, and many famous and fascinating guests visited the Rogers home, including Booker T. Washington, Clarence Darrow, and President Taft. Zona Gale Breese grew up across the street.

The formula which combines a deeply-rooted family tradition, continuous commitment to a small, relatively poor community, and broadly-based professional associations covering many years and a wide area, has given Mr. Rogers the ingredients of a life of strength and pleasure.

He himself feels an urgent sense of history, and is working now on a family genealogy which he hopes will provide some of what he has learned and felt to his grandchildren and their children.

Mr. Leon F. Foley (Class of 1921), senior partner of Foley & Lardner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has an important characteristic in common with his fellow lawyer, Mr. Harlan B. Rogers. Although an attribute of two very successful men, one probably cannot conclude that it is an ingredient of success.

He cannot write, and he cannot spell. Life in elementary school was very difficult for him.

Visiting the offices of Wisconsin's largest law firm, one has the sense that it is an institution with a personality and character of its own, built over nearly 130 years of its continuous existence. Although it has grown continuously, with increasing rapidity, and its name has

Rogers, Foley con't

changed many times, and many different personalities have been parts of it, it is a solid entity with a distinct and separate existence. When its members speak of "the Firm", one knows exactly what is meant, just as one does when mention is made of "the Bank" or "the Company".

Mr. Foley's association with the firm covers most of the past 50 years, and is doubtless a contributor to the impression of permanence one gains on entering the offices of Foley & Lardner.

Mr. Foley's Irish ancestors came to Wisconsin during the Irish potato famines. His maternal grandfather came from Quebec to a farm at Rudolph (near Wisconsin Rapids) after eloping with the daughter of the family which employed him to take care of its horses. Mr. Leon F. Foley, an only child, grew up in Wisconsin Rapids.

On graduation from high school he worked seven days a week in a drug store and played a clarinet in a dance band two nights a week, to save \$250 during the summer before he enrolled at the University. Although for a time he thought he might want to study engineering, a course in economics persuaded him that law was his chosen field. He has since regretted the fact that he did not complete the work for a liberal arts degree, when, because of financial pressures, he enrolled in the Law School after two years of undergraduate work.

His years in the Law School, where his grades set a record which remained unbroken until his partner, Marvin E. Klitsner, graduated in 1942, were interrupted by service in the Navy in the first World War, where he began as a "landsman for yeoman" (a clerk) and

was discharged an Ensign. He attended the first Officers' Candidates School conducted by the Navy, and located at Great Lakes.

He married in May, 1918, and after his discharge in 1919, he worked on the crew which paved Main Street in Wisconsin Rapids for the first time. His story of his last two years of Law School has a ring of the present day. He and his wife had a small apartment. They had modest resources from savings and the sale of a piano. Mrs. Foley worked in an insurance office. Mr. Foley received a Wisconsin soldier's bonus of \$30 a month. He studied hard, and was selected the first Editor of the Wisconsin Law Review. He was offered an opportunity to be a Law Clerk to a justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, but he did not hesitate to decline it, when he received an offer to become associated with Miller, Mack and Fairchild in Milwaukee in 1921.

He has been associated with the firm for his entire professional life.

The founders of the firm were Asahel Finch, Jr. and William Pitt Lynde, in 1842. Members of the Miller family were associated with the firm almost from its beginning until just before Mr. Foley joined, when Mr. George P. Miller became inactive. Only one descendant



Leon F. Foley

of the Miller family, Mr. George M. Chester, remains with the firm and is a partner.

During Mr. Foley's professional career, the firm has changed its name four times: it was Miller, Mack and Fairchild from 1906-1951; Fairchild, Foley and Sammond from 1951-1960; Foley, Sammond and Lardner from 1960-1969; and Foley and Lardner at present. It is probable that Foley and Lardner will be retained for the future.

When Mr. Foley came to work for Miller, Mack and Fairchild there were 9 lawyers in the office. They were all engaged in general practice and they all worked extremely hard. He considers that his friendship with the senior partners, Edwin S. Mack and Arthur W. Fairchild, has compensated in part for his lack of a liberal arts degree. Through their eyes, he became aware of many aspects of life and acquired, he says, a broad cultural background from them.

Early in his career, after the death of Mr. James B. Blake, one of the partners in the firm, he assumed general management of the office, a responsibility he has now relinquished to his partner, Lynford Lardner, Jr.

Management included the recruitment of young lawyers in which Mr. Foley and Mr. Lardner played a major part. The firm has grown each year, particularly since 1941. There are now 39 partners and 36 associates. As many as 10 new lawyers have been added each year, and a glance at the roster reveals that they come from many different areas of the United States, and a number of different Law Schools. The largest groups are Harvard and Wisconsin Law School graduates. 12 of the present partners and 5 of the associates are Wisconsin alumni.

Rogers, Foley con't

They have one important attribute in common: all have excellent academic records. Despite the changes in legal education, and developing changes in the methods of evaluation of student performance Foley and Lardner continues to feel that the best indicator of potential success in the practice of law is the academic record and the composite impression of the faculty who graded the students. Eighteen of the present partners were elected to the Order of Coif; 17 were members of Law Reviews. Among the associates, 10 are members of Coif and 19 have been Law Review members.

But a good record is not the sole criterion. For many years Foley & Lardner has depended also on the psychological evaluations of a consulting firm in making its selections. Until this service was employed, as many as 2 out of 3 associates selected were not kept permanently. Now the retention rate is much higher. Summer clerkships are a dependable recruiting device, since they provide an extended opportunity for the firm to observe an applicant and an applicant to observe the firm. Some years, he observes, are more fruitful than others; they have "vintage years" and "non-vintage years."

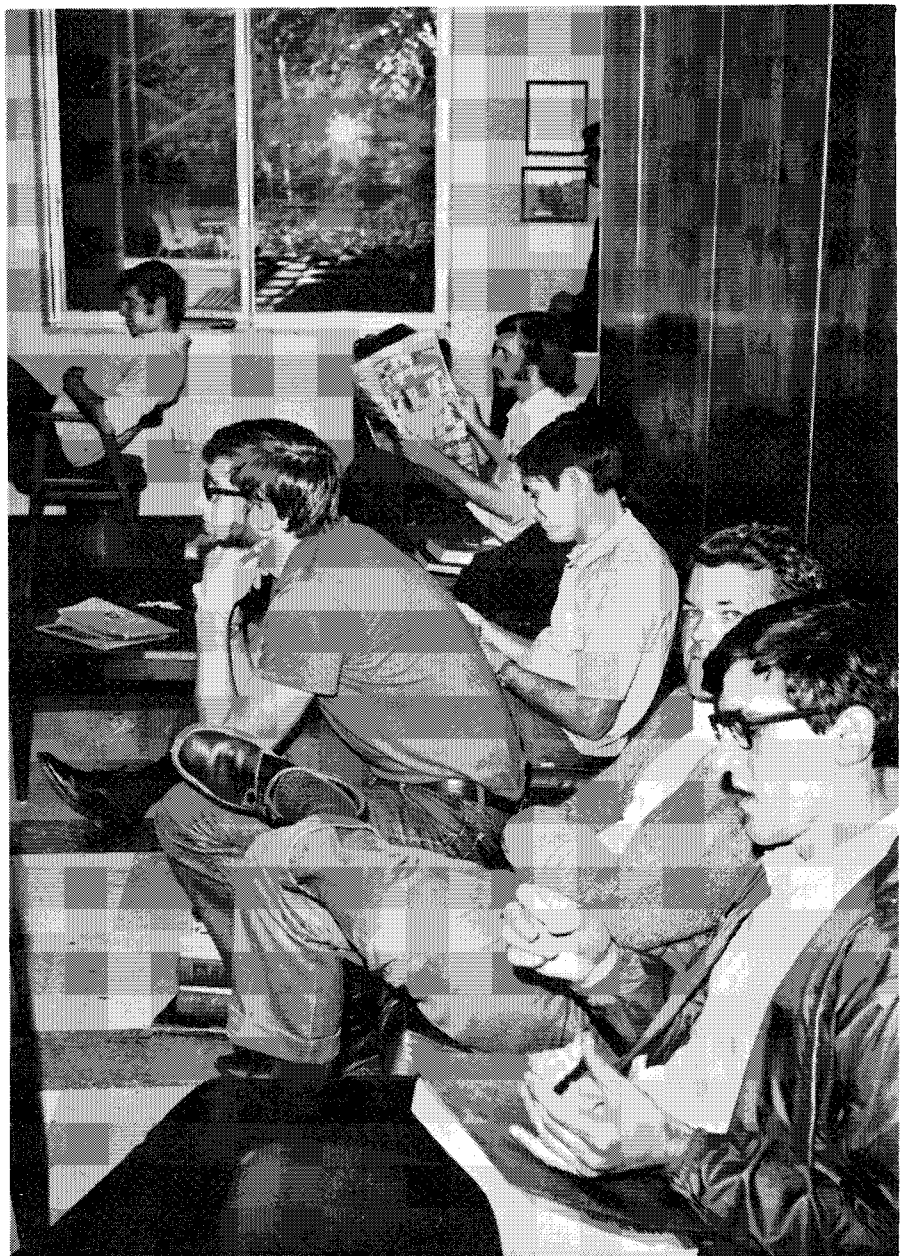
Speaking generally, the lawyers in Foley and Lardner are specialists.

They are divided into teams. Highly competent and diligent lawyers make the management of the firm headed by partners a relatively easy task. New lawyers take about two years to develop a specialty—the decisions being based on the needs of the firm and the interests of the lawyer.

Mr. Foley has placed great reliance on intangible native capabilities he calls "aptitudes" in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of lawyers. High intelligence and diligence must be supplemented by an aptitude for the tasks at hand. His own specialty for many years was as a consultant, as well as counsel, for the corporations which were clients of the firm. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of many companies, and retains several memberships, although he considers himself largely with-

drawn from the active practice of law.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley have lived in Whitefish Bay almost all the time they have been in Milwaukee. They live in the house they purchased in 1933, when they became "financially able to do so." They are content to stay there and have traveled extensively in all parts of the world until it became impractical to face the uncertainties and medical problems encountered in the various countries.



MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1970—WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

*Report from the
Placement Office*

Fifty-eight members of the Class of 1970 have accepted positions in private practice since graduation from the Law School. This is the same number that entered private practice after graduation in 1969. Of these, 32 will be located in Wisconsin.

After recruiting by over 220 law firms, businesses, banks and government agencies, approximately 130 members of the Class of 1970, which includes January, June and August graduates had made career decisions by September, 1970.

Twenty-eight of the 1970 graduates are now employed by government agencies, 9 of them in Wisconsin. These include federal appointments, jobs in state government and positions in county legal offices—as Assistant District Attorneys and Assistant to County Corporation Counsels. Two recent graduates are associated with large city police departments.

Legal services to the poor attracted 4 graduates in 1970, compared to 10 a year ago. This decrease probably reflects a shrinkage in the number of job opportunities, rather than in the interests of young lawyers. A number of those in private practice in the large cities will doubtless combine volunteer legal services with their salaried positions.

Fourteen members of the Class of 1970 have been appointed Clerks to State Supreme Court Justices and judges of the U.S. District Courts and the Circuit Courts of Appeals. Seven of these are located in Wisconsin and 7 elsewhere.

Banks, corporations, and accounting firms attracted 7 graduates, compared to 18 members of the Class of 1969.

Five graduates are continuing their studies, and 5 were, at last report, undecided about their future plans. Three chose occupations unrelated to law, and about 12 have not notified the Placement office of their intentions.

Only 9 graduates entered military service upon graduation, compared to 21 members of the Class of 1969. This development probably indicates that a larger percentage of the Class of 1970 had already fulfilled its military obligation before graduation.

Mrs. Mary Staley, Coordinator of Placement Services, reports that there appears to be a slight decline in the number of firms, government agencies and corporations which will be conducting interviews at the Law School during 1970-71. It also appears that there will be fewer offers, although it is still too early to make a prediction. There is every reason at this moment, however, to believe that all members of the Class of 1971 will find satisfactory job opportunities if they wish them.

ALUMNI

*WHATEVER HAPPENED TO
WHAT'S HIS NAME?*

*HAVE YOU LOST TRACK
OF SOMEONE IN
PARTICULAR?*

The *Gargoyle* may be able to help:

Send in the coupon below:

I wish to locate

Class of.....

My Name.....

Address.....



Left to right: Bruce Schrimpf, Mary Staley, Robert Slade, Marine National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee.

LAW SCHOOL ADMITS RECORD CLASS

The first year class in 1970-71 is 15% larger than the class admitted in September, 1969, and 33% larger than the class admitted in September, 1968. Mrs. Mary Duckwitz, Admissions Examiner, has revealed in her recently-published analysis of admissions.

The newly enrolled class has 331 members, compared to 288 one year ago, and 248 in September, 1968.

It appears that the great increase is not only a result of an increased number of applications (up slightly, from 1427 to 1458), nor is it only a result of the increased number of acceptances by the Law School (although this too is up slightly from 647 to 655). Actually a much larger percentage of those who were offered admission are now members of the first year class. About 50% of those who were offered admission are actually enrolled, compared to 44% one year ago and 37% two years ago.

One can only speculate as to why this is true. More students applied; and of the applicants, more had serious intentions of studying law. Increasing law school enrollments are a nation-wide phenomenon this year. It may be that the Wisconsin Law School was the first choice of a greater number of those accepted.

The Class of 1973 is not only larger; it appears to be better qualified, according to the traditional measures of academic quality, the cumulative grade point average and the Law School Admission Test score.

The median grade point average (on a 4. scale) is 3.03, compared to 2.87 in September, 1969. The median LSAT score is 614, compared to 591 a year ago.



Mary Duckwitz

Students in the first year class come from 23 states and the District of Columbia. One student has entered from Ethiopia.

The largest group (71%) is classified as residents of Wisconsin for tuition purposes. The rest (93 students) are non-residents of Wisconsin. New York and Illinois each contributed 16 first year students. The rest are widely distributed across the United States.

The members of the new class come from 97 undergraduate colleges. One hundred forty-seven attended the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and 42 attended either the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (11), the University of Wisconsin-Parkside (1) or one of seven of the Wisconsin State Universities (Eau Claire—6; LaCrosse—2; Oshkosh—2; River Falls—1; Stevens Point—6; Superior—1; Whitewater—9). Private colleges in Wisconsin produced 25 members of the class.

Included in the Class of 1973 are 9 students, members of minority groups, who are in the Legal Education Opportunities Program.

Among the new students in the Law School, there are 4 students

who have transferred from other law schools. Twenty-six students were admitted without having completed the requirements for their undergraduate degrees.

It had been expected that there would be 40 women in the first year class; 35 women actually enrolled in the first year, and one of the transfer students is a woman. In 1969, there were 22 women among the new students, and twenty-five began their study in 1968.

1970

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HOW'RE YOU GOING TO KEEP THEM DOWN ON THE FARM?

*A Proposal To Broaden
the Law School Experience*

More than 150 men and women received law degrees from the University of Wisconsin Law School in January, June, and August, 1970. Of these a little more than a third immediately entered private practice, 32 of them in Wisconsin. Of the 32 in Wisconsin, only 17 are located outside the metropolitan centers of Milwaukee and Madison.

The fact that only a little more than 10% of last year's graduates are engaged in practice in all of Wisconsin except Milwaukee and Madison should be of concern to the Bar of Wisconsin as well as to the Law School itself. The growing volume and the increasing complexity of the law business places ever greater and greater strains upon the profession as it attempts to meet its obligations to individual clients and to the communities it serves.

Input into the Bar of Wisconsin in 1970 probably did not match the number who left the profession through death, retirement or other causes. It certainly did not provide any increase to meet increased demands.

Why should this be true?

* * *

As with most other young, educated, professional people, it appears to young lawyers that opportunities for successful careers exist only in the centers of population. This impression is confirmed by the fact that few small town practitioners use the Law School Placement Service for recruiting associates. During the peak period in this recruiting season (1970), fewer than a half dozen lawyers from the small towns of Wisconsin have come to interview second and third year students.

Law students have little other opportunity to get acquainted with small town lawyers, and to learn from observation or experience the ingredients of the small town practice. Of the approximately 60 students engaged in office practice during the summer of 1970, only 12 were located in Wisconsin firms outside Milwaukee and Madison.

What's to be done?

Efforts to bring alumni and students together will provide the means by which mutually beneficial associations can develop naturally.

Some of these are already underway. The best example, of course, is the General Practice course, which brings many lawyers into close contact with law students and recent graduates. Unfortunately, until recently, the course has been offered only to recent graduates, whose career choices had, for the most part, already been made.

It was felt by all who participated in the two day visit by the Board of Visitors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association in April, 1970, that the opportunity for student-faculty-alumni discussion did a great deal to break down stereotypes and mitigate misunderstandings. All such efforts will be continued and encouraged. In fact, the Board of Directors of the WLAA has budgeted \$1000 this year to promote alumni-student contact.

One is always surprised to learn of the many law students who have had no association with practicing lawyers—no parents, relatives or close friends through whom they can have some chance to become acquainted with the work which lawyers do on a day-to-day basis.

Practicing lawyers can contribute to professional education by providing summer clerkship opportunities in all kinds of firms, and in many different kinds of communities.



Rodney Kittelson

Less than 10% of the students in the Law School had summer clerkships during 1970. Of the 60 students who sought office credit for summer employment, only 12 were located in Wisconsin firms outside Madison and Milwaukee.

Summer job opportunities of all kinds were less plentiful in 1970, and it appears that the shortage of jobs will continue. Students need the income as well as the experience.

René Burkhalter, L-3, Madison, is one of the very few students who worked in a small Wisconsin city during the summer of 1970. He is the rare student who, thinking he would like small town practice, set about to find his own opportunity. After selecting a list of communities which attracted him, he wrote to a number of firms. He chose Kittelson, Brand and Barry, in Monroe.

Small town con't

Rodney Kittelson (Class of 1940) considers that his summer with René Burkhalter was a great success. While he began the summer feeling, as many lawyers would, that he was doing the student a favor, he was more caught up with his work at the end of the summer than he had been in years.

"A little planning in the beginning," says Mr. Kittelson, can make the arrangement pay off. Citing the heavy burdens of the single practitioner, or the partner in a small firm, Mr. Kittelson stated that every law office has files which have been neglected—or set aside—or on which action has been delayed. Mr. Burkhalter did the extensive preliminary work on three or four briefs which had been pending for some time.

According to Mr. Kittelson, Burkhalter did "a little bit of everything." For example, working with a small group of union members seeking to establish a Labor Temple, he aided with incorporating the group, with the submission of the documents required by the Securities Commission, with the real estate transaction (including the examination of the abstract) in which the clubhouse was acquired.

Burkhalter assisted in the preparation for trial of several cases, and actually attended the trials of cases on which he had worked. He helped to adapt a conditional sales contract to the revised Uniform Commercial Code.

Mr. Kittelson paid Burkhalter \$125 a week, much less than the salary paid in the large city law firms. Almost all of his time was billable, and he actually made more for the firm than he cost.

Mr. Burkhalter agrees that his summer with Kittelson, Brand and Barry was a complete success. He believes that the shortage of opportunities in the small firms is due to a lack of understanding of what a law clerk can do. For example, he saved his employer many hours by drafting responses to a wide variety of inquiries in the probate field.

While he did help prepare several cases for trial, he does not consider that much of his time was spent writing memos, which is considered the traditional job of the summer clerk.

Since he worked continuously under the supervision of the partners, he did not worry that his inexperience would be costly to the firm.

Although there are 13 lawyers in Monroe, he was the only law clerk in the city. The experience persuaded him that small town practice can be challenging and rewarding. He found all the members of the Bar—as well as other citizens—to be congenial and friendly. In company with his employer, he attended the Green County Bar picnic and spent a day at the convention of the State Bar.

He now knows that, should an opportunity be available to him, he would enjoy practice in a small community.

Of all his second year courses, he found Commercial Law the most helpful to his summer work, and he would suggest that any student seeking summer employment as a law clerk in a small firm, have Commercial Law in preparation for it.

He also suggests that law students might be more immediately useful to their employers if they are given a brief orientation. For example, they should be aware of the library available in the typical small office. A brief refresher of part of the Legal Bibliography course, with emphasis on the limitations of office li-



René Burkhalter

braries, would be helpful. For further orientation, he suggests that third year students, who have served as summer law clerks, as well as the employers of clerks, be consulted to establish priorities among the many things a clerk must know.

* * *

Simply mentioning the possibilities and the need will not generate increased opportunities. Cooperative effort by the Bar and the Law School will be required to establish gradually the mutual benefits of such placements.

Alumni of the Law School can be helpful initially, by providing, via the *Gargoyle*, the answers to the following questions if they favor expansion of the practical opportunities available to law students:

1. Will you be willing to serve on a WLAA-student committee to develop a program through which summer clerkships would be available to many students at the end of the second year?

Small town con't

2. Do you see developing opportunities for summer employment in your county bar? Name of county

3. Do you have suggestions about ways in which summer clerkship opportunities can be developed?

4. Would it be possible in your office, if you had plenty of time for planning, to provide a mutually profitable experience?

5. If you have hired students in the past, how have you publicized the opportunity, and how have you selected them?

6. If you have not used the Placement Office, why? How could the Placement Office serve your needs?

7. Would you be interested in receiving information (in brief form) of particular tasks performed by summer clerks in law offices?

8. If you have hired summer clerks in the past, would you be willing to help prepare brief materials to be used by new clerks?

HAVE YOU MOVED?

PLEASE LET

US KNOW

WHERE.

GARGOYLE

THE GARGOYLE

GULLICKSON DEVELOPS NEW COURSE IN TRIAL ADVOCACY

Professor Stuart Gullickson, University of Wisconsin Law School, has been named to the first Smongeski Research Professorship in the Law School. The appointment is for the first semester of the 1970-71 academic year.

The Smongeski Professorship was established by the University of Wisconsin Foundation and is supported by income from the estate of Anton L. Smongeski, a Stevens Point lawyer who died in 1968 at the age of 90. He was a member of the Law School class of 1908. The bulk of his large estate was presented to the Foundation, and its income has been designated for the use of the Law School. In addition to supporting Faculty research, there has been established a Smongeski scholarship fund, the recipients of which are preferably residents of Portage and Manitowoc Counties. [Gargoyle, Vol. 2, No. 1]

Professor Gullickson's research will include a study of the trial process and the role of the advocate in the process. Citing society's need for good trial lawyers, he will use the semester, during which he is free of other duties, to develop a series of written materials, designed to clarify the role of the trial process in the settlement of disputes, and the relation of the trial process to other rational means of dispute settlement. His immediate goal will be the development of materials for the Trial Advocacy course which will present students with the techniques needed to examine witnesses. Limiting the beginning course to the teaching of a single skill will, according to Professor Gullickson, permit the students to learn by doing, rather than by

lecture, and it will permit the use of team teaching, with a teacher-student ratio of 1:4. The teachers will be successful trial lawyers, working under the supervision of one full-time law professor. His work will include the preparation of a textbook, a teacher's manual and other teaching materials.

Professor Gullickson joined the Law School faculty in 1967. He teaches Civil Procedure and is the Director of the General Practice Course, a 10 week summer program in which students handle hypothetical legal matter under the close supervision of practicing attorneys. Forty lawyers, working under Professor Gullickson, in teams of 4 lawyers per week, cover ten different areas, such as probate, real estate, and preparation for civil and criminal trials.

Prior to joining the faculty, Professor Gullickson was engaged in the practice of law in Merrill and Wausau for 18 years, during which he specialized in trial work. An honors graduate of the Law School in 1950, he was one of the editors of the Wisconsin Law Review, and a member of the Order of the Coif. He has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Wisconsin Bar Association, and is currently Chairman of the Student Conduct Appeals Committee on the Madison campus.



Stuart Gullickson

Small town con't

2. Do you see developing opportunities for summer employment in your county bar? Name of county

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Stuart Gullickson

Faculty Notes

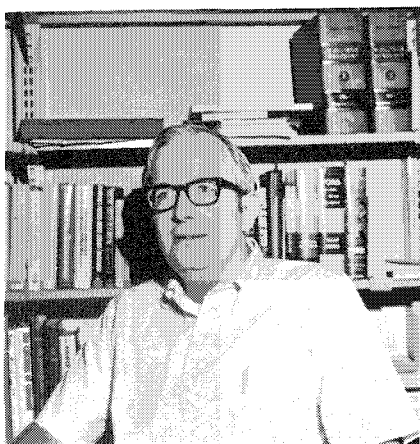
On leave from the Law School.

Prof. Robert Rabin is spending 1970-71 as Visiting Professor of Law at Stanford University, California.



Robert Rabin

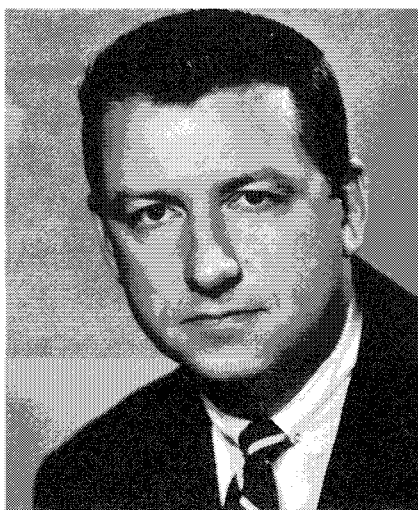
Prof. Stewart Macaulay is serving as Director of the International Legal Center in Chile. The Center conducts seminars in the case and problem methods of legal education. Chilean law professors use the Center for legal research and the preparation of teaching materials in law. The Center is a project of the Ford Foundation.



Stewart Macaulay

Professor Gordon Baldwin is in Iran. (See *Gargoyle*, vol. 2, no. 1.)

Prof. Frank Remington has been appointed Visiting Professor in Law at the University of Minnesota for 1970-71 under the Partners in Excellence Program of the Minnesota Law Alumni Association. Under the Partners in Excellence Program, two distinguished faculty members visit Minnesota each year. In addition to Professor Remington, Prof. Richard Maxwell, former Dean of the Law School at the University of California at Los Angeles is participating.



Frank Remington

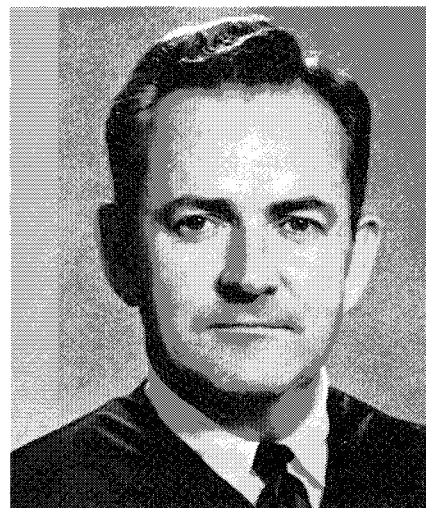
Prof. Arlen Christenson continues on 1/2 time leave to assist Madison campus Chancellor H. Edwin Young.



Arlen Christenson

On leave to the Law School.

Mr. David Jarvis (Class of 1968) is a visiting teacher at the Law School for the first semester. He is on leave from Brady, Tyrell, Cotter and Cutler, Milwaukee.



Justice Nathan Heffernan

Justice Nathan Heffernan of the Wisconsin Supreme Court will conduct a seminar in appellate practice at the Law School during second semester, and *Mr. Scott Van Alstyne* of Madison will teach a section of Property.



Scott Van Alstyne

Prof. Walter B. Raushenbush has been appointed chairman of the special pre-law committee of the Law School Admission Test Council.

The council includes 122 law schools. The committee is the center through which the nation's law schools dispense information about legal education to advisors and prospective law students. It also has charge of the effort to attract more minority group members to the legal profession.

Professor Feinsinger—Disputes Settlement Seminar.

A seminar on the prevention and settlement of labor-management disputes in public education was sponsored on October 29 and 30, 1970, by the Law School Center for Teaching and Research in Disputes Settlement, of which Professor Nathan P. Feinsinger is Director and Eleanor J. Roe is Associate Director. Cooperating sponsors were the Department of Educational Administration of the School of Education, the University Extension and the Industrial Relations Research Institute.



Nathan Feinsinger

Highlight of the seminar was a fact-finding hearing, reenacted by the original participants from Hamilton-Sussex Joint School District #16. Professor Feinsinger gave the opening lecture to the seminar on the history and statutory background of collective bargaining.

* * * * *

Dear Gargoyle Reader,

We hope you enjoy each issue of The **Gargoyle**. But if you do not, please let us know why.

Editor



James Jones

Prof. Jim Jones appointed to UAW Public Review Board.

On September 29, 1970, Professor James Jones was appointed to the Public Review Board of the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America—UAW. The appointment was made by the UAW International Executive Board. Composed of seven members, the Public Review Board is an indepen-

dent agency, with authority under the UAW constitution to review the administration of the UAW local unions as well as the International Union.

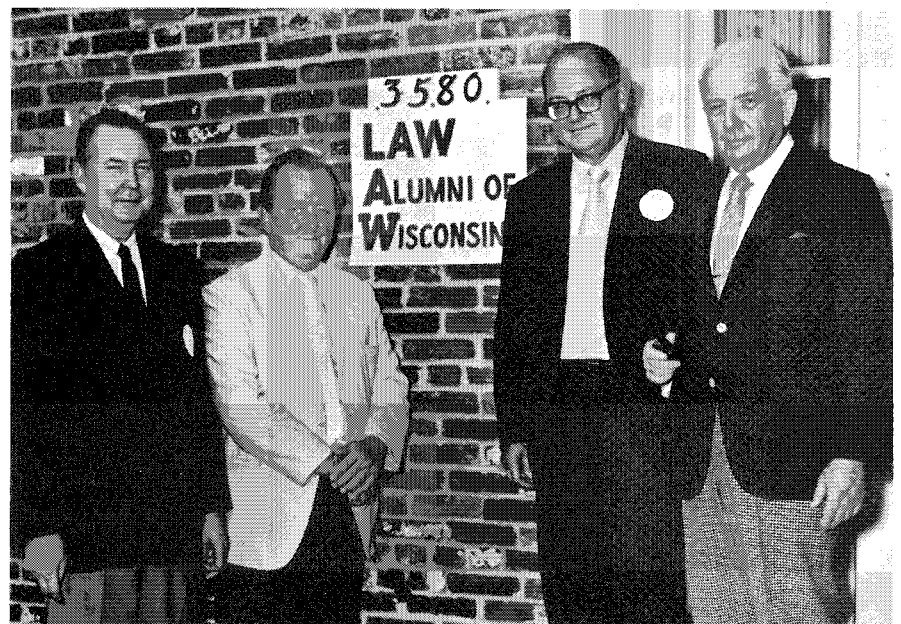
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MacDonald speaks on Environmental Law.

On November 13, Prof. James B. MacDonald addressed a meeting of newspaper reporters and publishers of Wisconsin in Green Bay on the subject of Environmental Litigation. December 2 will find Prof. MacDonald participating in a 2 day symposium on Environmental Legislation at Michigan State University, East Lansing.



James MacDonald



A late summer alumni picnic took Dean Kimball to Washington, where he is shown with Jerome O. Hendrickson, President, Larry Gilbertson, at whose home the picnic was held and Judge James R. Durfee, U.S. Court of Claims.



Glen Campbell
Vice-President
Wisconsin Law Alumni Association



John Tonjes
Chairman, Board of Visitors
Wisconsin Law Alumni Association

WLAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS — BOARD OF VISITORS MEET

The progress of the Law School Fund received the major share of the interest of the WLAA Board of Directors and Board of Visitors at their joint meeting in the Law School on November 13. Dean Kimball reported to the Boards that the fall series of alumni dinners has been very successful. Based on suggestions of various alumni, he proposed that special efforts be directed toward personal solicitation of every alumnus by another alumnus, and urged that specific goals and standards of giving be set.

Accordingly a tentative goal of \$125,000 was presented for discussion by the Boards. A tentative budget for the expenditure of that amount was presented. No action was needed nor taken. The budget included \$50,000 for scholarships, an increase of \$36,000 over the present WLAA scholarship allocation.

A separate allocation from the Fund to the Legal Education Opportunities Program, nearly all to come from earmarked funds, was recommended. It would remove the necessity for the Scholarships Committee to allocate part of its funds to LEO. Gargoyle expense of \$5000 was included as well as \$45,000 for educational improvements, such as matching funds for foundation grants and emergency funds for faculty recruitment. Student activities (such as the Moot Court Team) would receive an allocation, and funds are needed to continue the Deferred Endowment Insurance plan, by which some graduating students are committing themselves to a contribution of \$100 annually after 10 years, based on a life insurance plan. Suggested individual contributions were at least \$100 annually by the time an alumnus was out of school 10 years, increasing as his affluence increases.

There was lengthy discussion on the proposed budget, and general agreement on the goals.

Prof. Raushenbush, Chairman of the Scholarships Committee and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association recommended that serious consideration be given to allocating a greater portion of WLAA's resources to scholarships rather than to loans. He did not ask for any decision on the matter until the February meeting of the Boards, which will be held in conjunction with the mid-winter meeting of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

The Dean reported that the 7% cut-back in expenditures proposed for all Madison campus budget units in September was successfully resisted by the Law School, largely because of the Law School's substantial increase in enrollment this September. He urged that alumni do what they can to convince the Legislature and the University administration of the importance of providing more adequate state support for the School. Classes are larger this year; curricular improvements and greater individualized instruction are not possible. Some offerings to second and third year students have had to be cut back, in order to continue the plan in which each first year student is enrolled in one small section.

Prof. Raushenbush described in detail the pre-admission summer program—the reasons it was conceived and its results. At his request, the Joint Boards agreed to allocate up to \$10,000 for loans to needy students in the pre-admission program, should the Faculty decide to repeat it during the summer of 1971. Board members were informed that great interest has been expressed in the program by other law schools, as well as by the Association of American Law Schools and the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association.



Left to right: Ed Garvey, John Whitney, Robert Curry, John Tonjes, Thomas Zilavy, Spencer Kimball, Irvin Charne, Walter Raushenbush, Joseph Klein, Peter Donohue, Glen Campbell.

The Boards approved a tentative program for the annual visitation of the Law School on March 19 and 20, 1971. Approval was also given to the formation of an *Ad Hoc* committee of alumni and students to

consider ways in which summer job opportunities in the small towns could be generated for law students.

The following new dues structure was adopted:

Alumni	Law Review	WLAA Membership	Total
1st year	\$3.50	0	\$3.50
2nd - 5th year	3.50	\$ 3.50	7.00
5th year and up	3.50	6.50	10.00
Life			200.00
		(\$150.00 at age 65)	
		(\$100.00 at age 75)	



BRIEFING SERVICE ESTABLISHED BY STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

Law Students, under the sponsorship of the Student Bar Association, will undertake, on request, the preparation of briefs for members of the Wisconsin Bar, it has been announced by Peter Donohue, President of SBA. The responsibility for the work will rest on the individual students with whom arrangements are made.

The service is being established to fulfill two purposes, according to Donohue. "It is hoped that, through this service, members of the practicing Bar will be able to use the facilities of the Law School Library," he explained. "Further, we hope to provide for the individual student participant a means to develop a research technique while in law school, as well as some added income," he said. A committee of SBA will be responsible for the administration of the service. Students desiring to participate will be screened by the committee.

Charge for the service is \$3.00 an hour; memoranda, briefs or research memos will be returned typed. The students give assurance that deadlines will be strictly observed. Any requests for service, as well as questions about the service, should be addressed to:

Briefing Service
Student Bar Association
University of Wisconsin Law School
Madison, Wisconsin 53706



Peter Donohue



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