

PERIODICALS

# Gargoyle

## Small Cities, Big Opportunities

Recent graduates share  
their enthusiasm for  
practicing law in small  
and mid-size communities.



UNIVERSITY of  
**WISCONSIN**  
LAW SCHOOL

VOLUME 32 NO. 2

WINTER 2007



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## UW Law School Calendar

### ■ Wisconsin International Law Journal Symposium on Islamic Finance Law

Friday, March 2, 2007

[uwsymp@gmail.com](mailto:uwsymp@gmail.com)

### ■ Regulation & Governance Health Care Symposium

March 2-3, 2007

UW Fluno Center

[pshollen@wisc.edu](mailto:pshollen@wisc.edu)

### ■ LEO Banquet

Saturday, April 14, 2007

Madison Concourse Hotel

[binsfeld@wisc.edu](mailto:binsfeld@wisc.edu)

### ■ Thomas E. Fairchild Lecture

Friday, April 27, 2007

Judge Diane Woods

U.S. Court of Appeals – Seventh Circuit

[lfthomp1@wisc.edu](mailto:lfthomp1@wisc.edu)

### ■ Law School Commencement

Friday, May 18, 2007

Monona Terrace

JEFF MILLER, UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS



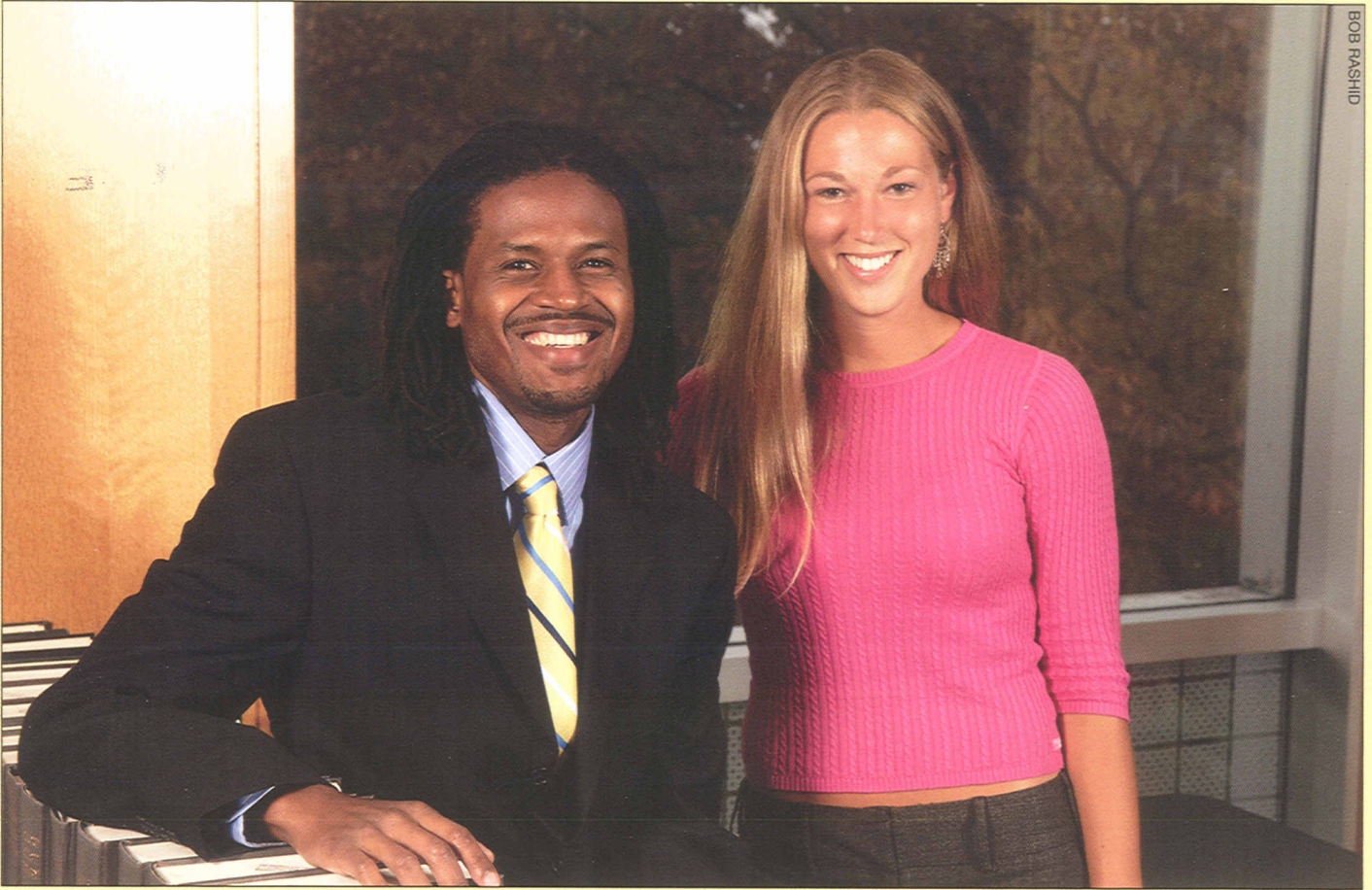
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**For excellent students like Waladeen and Jess, scholarships make law school affordable.**



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In her UW-Madison undergraduate career as a legal studies major, Jess Ring balanced outstanding academic performance with Division One athletics, serving as captain of the UW women's soccer team. She continued to flourish in both areas as a first-year law student, playing her final year of eligibility while excelling in classes and winning a place on *Law Review*. Jess is the recipient of the John Walsh Scholarship for former UW intercollegiate athletes.

Waladeen Norwood came to the Law School with a bachelor's in electrical engineering and an M.B.A., plus extensive experience with General Electric, where he interned throughout his college years at Howard University and was selected for programs in management training and executive training in Wisconsin. His interest in technology and patents led him to the UW Law School, where the offer of a three-year Francis Larkin Trust Fund scholarship for students focusing on intellectual property helped convince him to leave a business career in full swing to become a student again, culminating his education with a focus on patent law.

The Law School is committed to recruiting and retaining outstanding students like Jess and Waladeen. Scholarships are crucial in the competition to bring them here and to support them as they focus on their goals.

For more information on creating or contributing to a scholarship fund, contact Ann Flynn at 608-263-2202 or [ann.flynn@uwfoundation.wisc.edu](mailto:ann.flynn@uwfoundation.wisc.edu).





# Gargoyle

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## Why Gargoyle?

In 1962, when the existing Law School was demolished to make way for a new building, Law School Dean 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 had landed unscathed.

That rescued gargoyle, which is 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 [www.law.wisc.edu/lore/gargoyle.htm](http://www.law.wisc.edu/lore/gargoyle.htm).

The *Gargoyle* is the alumni magazine of the University of Wisconsin Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison, WI 53706-1399. It is funded by private donations.

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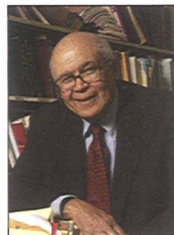
Campus Adviser/Art Direction:  
Niki Denison/Colleen O'Hara  
Wisconsin Alumni Association

Cover photo by C&N Photography: Class of 2005 alumni Ricardo Estrada and Candice Tlustosch are two of many young attorneys who enjoy the challenges and benefits of practicing law in smaller communities. Ricardo practices in La Crosse, Wisconsin; Candice practices in Sparta, where the photo was taken in front of the Monroe County Courthouse. See cover story, page 14.



## 14 Small Cities, Big Opportunities

As part of a new Law School initiative to help spread the word about the advantages of practicing in smaller communities, the *Gargoyle* asked seven recent graduates to share their thoughts on the professional benefits of small-city practice and the lifestyle opportunities they are enjoying.



## 20 How I Got Here

Professor James E. Jones, Jr. describes his journey from his hometown of Little Rock, Arkansas, to a top-level post at the Department of Labor in Washington, to an outstanding teaching career in Madison.



## 25 What Is That in Plain English?

Professor David Schultz, Director of the Law School's Continuing Education and Outreach Program, has completed 30 years as reporter for Wisconsin's Criminal Jury Instructions Committee, creating model jury instructions in accurate, plain English.



## 28 The Bloggable Life of Professor Ann Althouse

The Law School's Professor Althouse is nationally known for her Web log, which receives more than 12,000 visitors each day.

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Student Carla McKenzie shares her discovery that the skills she learned in her Law School clinic were exactly the skills she needed when she went to work for a private firm.

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# TELLING OUR STORY THROUGH *YOU*

Two Harvard scholars credit the Wisconsin law faculty as a major source in the development of what it means to 'think like a lawyer' in America today.



PASKUS STUDIO

Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr.

**W**e live in a world in which communication is essential and powerful. How and to whom we communicate about our Law School is increasingly critical to our stature and reputation — and ultimately to our ability to maintain our national position. Thus, over the past few years, we have made it a priority to evaluate and improve the ways in which our Law School communicates with external audiences, particularly with our alumni, who are the voices

through which our story is best told.

At the core of our communication efforts is our Web site: [www.law.wisc.edu](http://www.law.wisc.edu), which provides in-depth information for all of our constituents. Our site is important, particularly for prospective and current students, and we are in the process of revising it to provide powerful images, additional content, and a more sophisticated look.

The other focus of our communications strategy is our pair of alumni publications: the *Gargoyle* magazine and *Law in Action* newsletter. We provide these publications to current

and prospective students, but their main purpose is to give alumni and friends, like you, information about what is happening at the Law School — successful initiatives, new programs, impressive students, faculty honors, alumni news, etc.

According to Malcolm Gladwell, the author of the best-selling book *The Tipping Point*, messages spread just like viruses do, from person to person. In our case, we want our message to reach lawyers, judges, academics, and leaders in the business and legal communi-

ties who can spread the word about the success of our alumni, the excellence of our academic programs, the impact of our clinical programs, and the research and scholarship of our faculty.

We believe that the most effective way to spread the message about what differentiates Wisconsin from other law schools is through you. It is our hope that our publications and our Web site will encourage you to talk about Wisconsin with the top students from your area, with the partners in your firm or colleagues in your organization, and with friends and legal employers.

Here are some of the talking points that describe our Law School and that we'd like to share:

■ The UW Law School has a tradition of excellence and is known for its law-in-action approach to teaching and learning the law — an approach that distinguishes us from other law schools. This law-in-action approach is not a marketing tool; it is at the core of our teaching and our scholarship. The UW Law School has pioneered the belief that law must be studied in action as it relates to society and not in isolation. We are as interested in how the law operates in the real world as we are in the "law on the books."



■ A new book, *The Canon of American Legal Thought*, by Harvard scholars David Kennedy and William Fisher, identifies the Wisconsin Law School faculty as a major source in the development of what it means to “think like a lawyer” in America today. The book selects the 20 most important works of American legal thought since 1890, and **two of the 20** are by University of Wisconsin Law School Professors: Stewart Macaulay and Marc Galanter. As authors Kennedy and Fisher explain, law students “learn to argue alongside Macaulay and Galanter in ways that foreground the gap between ‘law in the books and law in action.’”

An additional Wisconsin connection is author Kimberlé Crenshaw, who received her LL.M. from the UW Law School as a William H. Hastie Fellow and clerked for Justice Shirley Abrahamson of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

■ Our clinical programs, which are among the best in the country, incorporate our law-in-action approach. Modeled on medical school clinics, our programs give law students the opportunity to learn how to be lawyers by being lawyers. Students work under the close supervision of clinical faculty to assist some of Wisconsin’s most underserved citizens. In the course of providing real legal services to real clients, they learn the substantive law and procedure and they experience and practice the highest degree of ethical, competent professionalism.

■ Diversity and equal access to legal education have a long tradi-



WOLFGANG HOFMANN

**We believe that the most effective way to spread the message about what differentiates Wisconsin from other law schools is through you.**

tion at the University of Wisconsin Law School. The first African-American student was admitted in 1875; the first woman graduated in 1885. We believe that bringing together students with different experiences and views is important to an exceptional legal education, and we have been recognized in the national press as a place where diversity works. Our students represent a variety of backgrounds, ages, interests, races, nationalities, and life experiences. A typical entering class includes 25-30 percent students of color, 45-50 percent women, and students from 30 states and more than 100 undergraduate institutions.

■ Madison is a sophisticated city and one of the country’s most beautiful. It has been consistently

named one of the best places to live in the U.S. Madison has the amenities of a much larger city; it offers numerous fine restaurants, professional theater, a symphony, a beautiful arts center, and a host of additional activities associated with the university, including athletic and cultural events. It is culturally diverse and offers a variety of neighborhoods, affordable housing, excellent schools, and safe streets. Chicago, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee are within driving distance.

We hope that you will make a point of spreading the word about the University of Wisconsin Law School — a unique school with an important history and an exciting future.



BOB RASHID



## Haben Goitom '08

Born and raised in Madison, Haben spent her college years in Philadelphia at the famed Wharton School of Business. Now the UW Law School has drawn her back home to supplement her business expertise with a grounding in law.

**Hometown:** Madison, Wisconsin

**Undergraduate Institution:** Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania

**Undergraduate Major:** Economics

Growing up in her hometown of Madison, Haben Goitom was involved in multiple activities, from playing cello to community service to rowing with the Mendota Rowing Club.

One area that did not claim her attention was business and finance. But when she went off to do her undergraduate work, she headed for the Wharton School of Business, at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

"I applied to the Wharton School because I went to a summer program there when I was in high school," she explains. "It was a month-long business institute. I had no particular interest in business at that time; it was the leadership aspect that attracted me."

In addition, Goitom "wanted to try the East Coast," and she also had an athletic goal: "I also knew I wanted to do crew, and Penn has a great program." She joined the Penn varsity women's crew team as its coxswain.

Goitom also kept up her practice of volunteering. "I like to be involved in the community I live in," she says. "When I moved to Philadelphia, I tutored high school students and did training for the Job Corps."

Goitom majored in economics with a concentration in marketing, and enjoyed the challenge. "Wharton was pre-professional, rigorous, intense," she says. In addition to the business and finance courses, she minored in French and studied abroad in Lyon.

After graduation, Goitom worked for a Philadelphia firm doing consulting for pharmaceutical companies. Meanwhile, several of her friends in Philadelphia had gone on to law school, and she visited some of their classes. She recalls, "My friends would say, 'You should do this, too.'" Goitom agreed.

"I applied to a number of law schools — and the people here at Wisconsin really reached out," she says. "I felt that here I would be at home a lot more than at other schools I applied to."

Now a second-year student, Goitom has once again become involved in numerous areas, both academic and otherwise. "I've been taking a variety of courses, and I'm on *International Law Journal*, Mock Trial, and Moot Court this spring. For my third year, I'm interested in doing a judicial internship. I love that this school offers so many opportunities. It's hard to choose."

Goitom is also academic chair for the Black Law Students Association and a member of the Student Bar Association's Public Service Committee.

Despite all this activity, Goitom has not lost her academic focus. "I have truly enjoyed all my classes," she says, "particularly the variety of courses from Civil Rights Litigation to Business Organizations."

In a few months, Goitom will be on the move again: she has accepted a summer position with Jones Day in New York City. Her love of seeing new places may be a result of childhood trips: "My family is not from the U.S. — we're from Eritrea," she says, "so we used to travel to see relatives in other places."

For her post-graduate future, Goitom looks forward to a career that will combine her professional training in both law and business. "I am really not sure how I plan on putting things together," she says. "I see it as an ever-evolving process."



Miles Gerson came to Wisconsin for a very specific reason: stem cell research.

His interest in this field arose when he was an undergraduate at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, majoring in neuroscience. From the beginning, Gerson intended to combine his knowledge of stem cell research with a law degree. “I was very excited about stem cell research,” he says, “but I also saw some challenges for the protection of it and the funding of it.” He reasoned that a law degree would help him to meet those challenges.

After his undergraduate work, he stayed on at Wesleyan for a master’s. “There was a high-intensity lab there focusing on the regeneration of brain cells, which I found to be captivating.”

He then moved to Los Angeles to teach high school biology for a year before applying to law schools.

“I loved working with kids,” he says, “and I had always been a coach of sorts — baseball, track, gymnastics.”

But during that year, Gerson’s life changed completely. “I became diabetic,” he says. “I ate a bad sandwich.” His analysis is that food poisoning interacted with environmental factors, such as the flu he contracted later that week, and a possible genetic predisposition, to cause his body to attack his own pancreas.

Gerson speaks openly about his condition. “I prefer to share that with people,” he says. “Type One diabetes is often misunderstood. It’s an autoimmune condition in which the body destroys its own insulin-producing cells, and it can occur at almost any age.”

By this time, Wisconsin’s cutting-edge work with stem cell research was widely known, and Gerson decided to head for Wisconsin. “I came here precisely because of the stem cell activity,” he says.

Gerson was accepted at the Law

School but was not well enough yet to begin. “I didn’t think I could handle law school and figure out my health at the same time,” he says. He spent a year “gaining useful, in-house experience” as legal coordinator for Epic Systems, a health-care software company, and deferred his law school admission.

By the time Gerson enrolled at the Law School, in fall 2005, not only was he ready to hit the books, but he was working 30 to 40 hours a week coordinating events for the newly created Diabetes and Wellness Foundation, of which he is executive director.

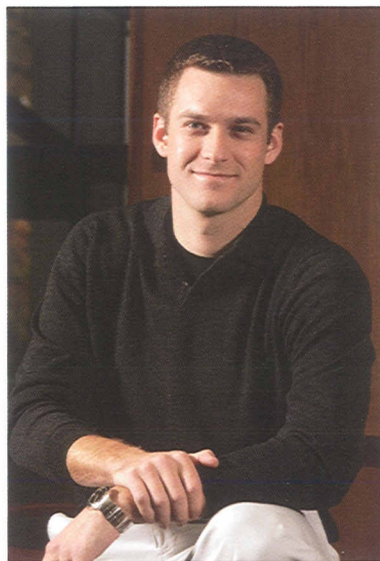
“We recognize and really support the many organizations that raise money for a cure,” he says. “But our focus is to help people enjoy their lives to the fullest in the meanwhile.”

A major event to “help kids be kids” (the Foundation’s informal motto) is a snowboarding camp, which enrolled about 30 young participants in February 2006 and about 100 in February 2007.

Gerson handles communicating with resorts, hotels, participants, medical staff, and volunteers. He also tackles “the biggest challenge — managing corporate sponsorships.”

An enthusiastic cyclist, Gerson has overcome the initial fear of having his blood sugar drop dangerously in the midst of a ride, and is “back on the bike.” He is excited about upcoming classes in patent law, bioethics, and biotechnology, and finds time to participate in Moot Court and serve as the State Bar representative for the Intellectual Property Students Organization.

Gerson’s career goal is quite clear. “I would really like to be involved in the biotech market,” he says, “helping to guide and foster emerging companies in a socially responsible manner.” His original interest in stem cells as a scientist has evolved into his focus as a lawyer.



BOB RASHID

## Miles Gerson '08

Fascinated with stem cells since undergraduate days, Miles plans to combine his science background with his law degree to work with intellectual property issues in the emerging biotechnology field. As a full-time law student, he also runs a foundation dedicated to helping children with diabetes.

**Hometown:** Boulder, Colorado

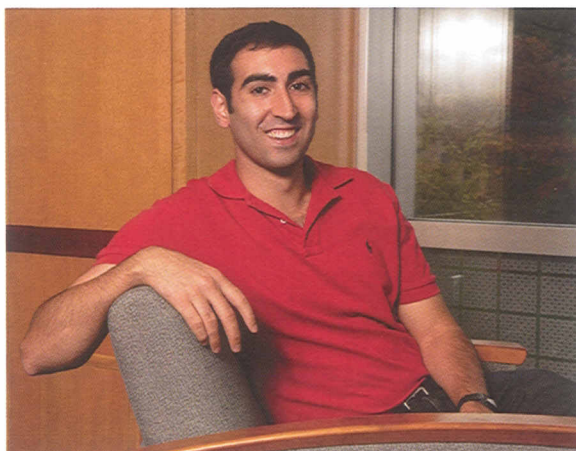
**Undergraduate Institution:** Wesleyan University

**Undergraduate Major:** Neuroscience and Behavioral Studies

**Graduate Degree:** M.A., Neuroscience and Behavioral Studies, Wesleyan University



BOB RASHID



### Jerry Marogil '07

Jerry's family ties in the Middle East took on new significance for him after September 11, 2001. He has experienced violence in both Iraq and Israel, and is working on a plan 'to try to prevent further instability in the countries my parents are from.'

**Hometown:** Grand Rapids, Michigan

**Undergraduate Institution:** University of Michigan

**Undergraduate Major:** Organizational Studies

Jerry Marogil was born and raised in a "traditional white suburb" in the American Midwest. His parents, who had met and married there, came from lands that were far less peaceful.

"My parents have an interesting background," Marogil says. "My mother was a Palestinian refugee from the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, which expelled her from her home when she was six months old." Her family, Palestinian Christians, came to Grand Rapids with a refugee program when a church there sponsored them.

Marogil's father, a physician, is an Iraqi native from Baghdad, who came to Grand Rapids as an adult to pursue his career.

For their American son, life took a new direction after September 11, 2001. "My beliefs were really being tested at that point," Marogil says. "I was driven to be more interested in my history."

Marogil, who had graduated from the University of Michigan by that time, found himself drawn to the Middle East, and went to study at American University in Beirut. While he was there, the U.S. entered Iraq.

As a response, Marogil and a friend launched the first English-language newspaper in Iraq since the fall of Saddam Hussein. He was able to check on family members in Iraq at the same time. "They were okay," he says. "Well — they weren't okay. It was depressing and promising at the same time."

For Marogil, it was a life-changing experience. "There was no government, no law. Seeing the amount of destruction in the country and witnessing a number of violent situations — having my life in danger a number of times — I understood the relevance of law in culture, government, security, stability."

Marogil's thoughts turned

toward law school, and Wisconsin was a top choice. "I had friends here who really liked it," he says.

As a second-year law student, Marogil was able to take advantage of a study-abroad opportunity in Israel at the University of Haifa. He studied international law and general courses with Israeli classmates (everything was taught in English), and also created a model solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which he is still refining with contacts in Israel.

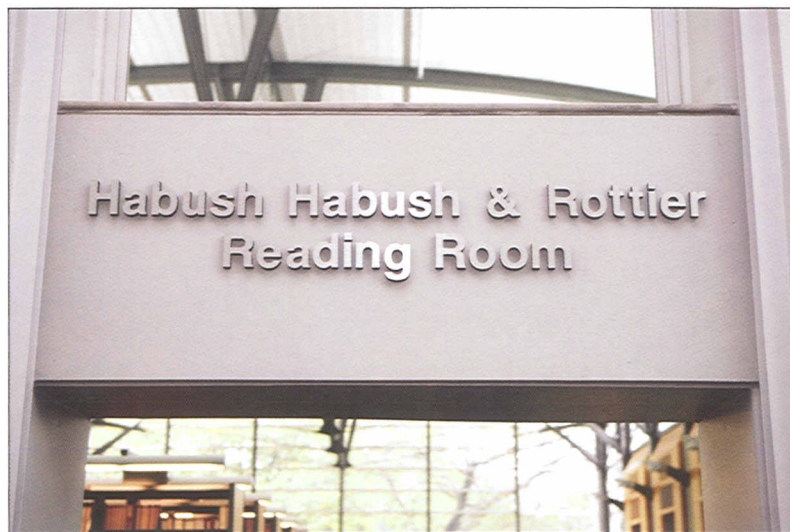
"It's a huge, ambitious undertaking," he says, "but the more I've done politically, the more I see how possible it is for one individual to have an impact on the world. There is no reason why I shouldn't devote some of my energy to this problem."

While Marogil was in Haifa, he found himself once again in the midst of violence: the war between Hezbollah and Israel broke out, and three Hezbollah missiles shook his apartment. "Needless to say," he comments, "all this has motivated me to try to prevent such further instability — all this war and destruction in the countries my parents are from."

As a 3L back at the Law School, Marogil tackled a new area: clinical work at the Remington Center. "I liked the challenge of something new," he says. "A knowledge of criminal law is so beneficial, and the opportunity to work with people in prison was an amazing experience. I was able to get a client paroled — that was very meaningful to me. You really do touch and impact people's lives."

Marogil credits both students and faculty for the quality of his experience at the Law School. "There are so many interesting people here — so many perspectives," he says. "I feel that this is a place where you can come and test preconceived notions."





JAY SALVO (3)

## Habush Habush & Rottier Reading Room Dedicated

A major gift from the firm of Habush Habush & Rottier has led to a new name in the Law School: the Law Library's Grand Reading Room was officially rededicated as the Habush Habush & Rottier Reading Room at a reception on Friday, September 29, 2006. The celebration also honored a substantial building renovation project contributed by the firm, many of whose attorneys are alumni of the Law School.

"This was the Habush firm's vision: wanting to keep the Law School up-to-date," commented Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr.

Firm partners Robert L. Habush '61 and Daniel A. Rottier '76 spearheaded the plan to underwrite the building improvements. This is the most recent of several gifts from the Habush firm, including a significant contribution when the building was redesigned in 1996 and another generous donation to retire the remaining building debt.

Habush and Rottier joined Dean Davis in delivering remarks at the dedication ceremony, as did guest speaker Governor Jim Doyle,

a longtime friend of the Law School and former adjunct professor and clinical supervising attorney.

Both Habush and Rottier have taught on the Law School's adjunct faculty and encouraged other attorneys at the firm to become involved as teachers and mentors. Habush noted in his remarks, "It's not a difficult decision to give back to the institution that launched all of us as lawyers."

Davis recalled that in the 1970s, when he was a new faculty member, he became aware of Habush's commitment as an adjunct faculty member. "One night every week, Bob Habush gave six or seven hours of his time: he would drive here from Milwaukee, spend a few hours with our students teaching them trial advocacy, and then return home. It's an image that has stayed with me for 25 years."

The renaming of the reading room honors the sum of many contributions, said Dean Davis. "We are all the beneficiaries of their vision and their generosity, and the Habush Habush & Rottier Reading Room honors this."

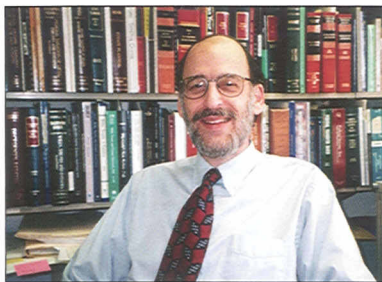


(Above) Governor Jim Doyle congratulates Robert Habush as both celebrate the Law School's new look and newly named library reading room.

(Top left) Daniel Rottier '76 (left) and Robert Habush '61 flank Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice David Prosser '68 at this fall's naming celebration for the Habush Habush & Rottier Reading Room.



## Erlanger is Voted Teacher of the Year



Professor Howard S. Erlanger has been named the Law School's 2006 Teacher of the Year by the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association (WLAA), in recognition of his excellence in classroom teaching.

The WLAA Teacher of the Year

Award, which has been conferred each fall for 20 years, makes a significant statement about the importance of classroom teaching at the Law School. WLAA polls the three most recent classes (excluding the graduating class) for their advice in awarding the honor. To be eligible, a law professor must have completed three years of teaching as a member of the Law School's tenure-track faculty and must not have received the award in the past four years.

This is the fourth time Erlanger has been elected Teacher of the Year.

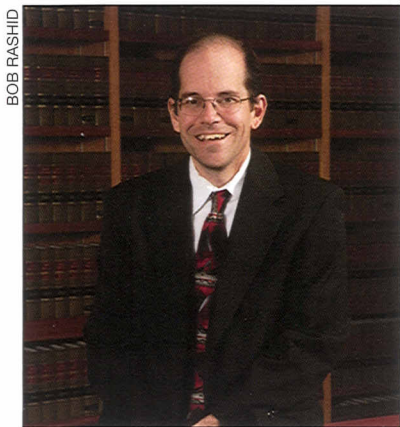
Erlanger teaches in the areas of wills, trusts, marital property, estate

planning, and socio-legal studies. He is Voss-Bascom Professor of Law and Professor of Sociology, and Director of the Law School's Institute for Legal Studies. He holds a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of California at Berkeley, and a J.D. from the University of Wisconsin Law School. He has been on the UW faculty since 1971.

In 2004, Erlanger's exceptional teaching ability brought him another high honor: the Alliant Energy Underkoffler Excellence in Teaching Award, conferred on only four professors throughout the entire University of Wisconsin System.

## Welcoming the Class of 2009

By Assistant Dean Mike Hall  
*Director of Admissions and Financial Aid*



In Fall 2006, the UW Law School welcomed an entering class of impressive first-year students. They are perceptive, energetic, motivated, and accomplished.

From a total of 3,037 applications screened by the Law School's

Admissions Committee, the class numbered 283 men and women on the first day of school.

They come from 28 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, six foreign countries, and eight tribal nations within the U.S.

Statistics can never tell the whole story, but they do help to convey the breadth of background and experience that our new students bring to the Law School community. Here are some noteworthy figures and percentages:

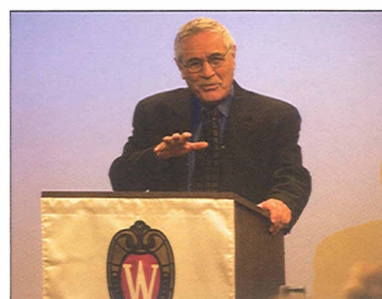
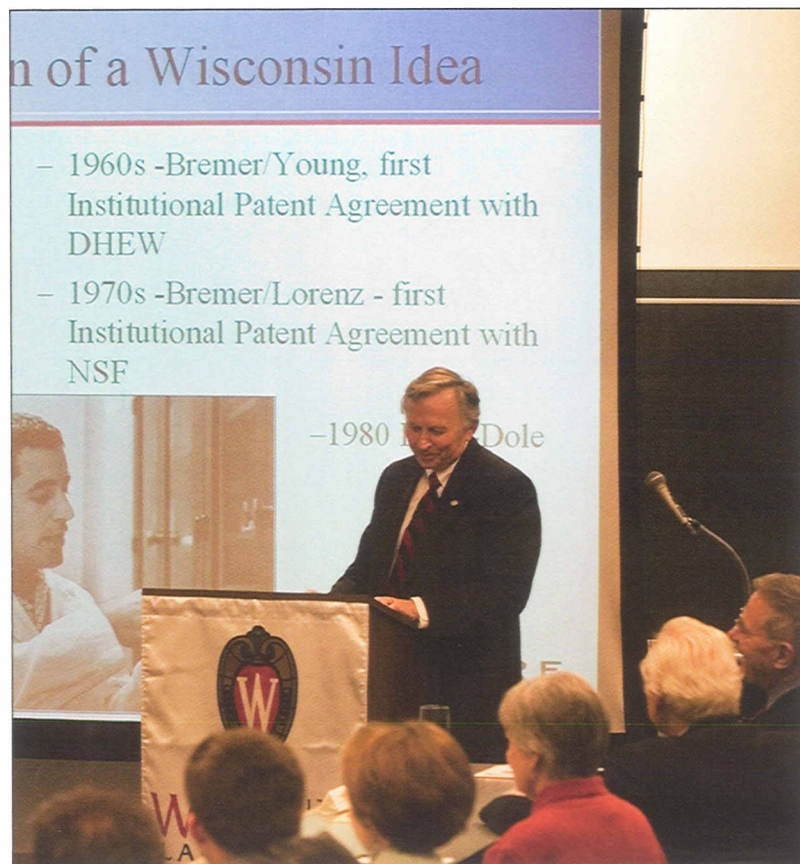
- Wisconsin residents account for 60 percent of the class; the 40 percent nonresidents come from far and near. States with sizable representation include Illinois (17), Minnesota (15), Texas (14), California (13), Michigan (10), and New York (9).
- This year, 53 percent are men and 47 percent women.
- A total of 34 percent are minority students.

- The average age of women is 25; the average age of men is also 25.
- We continue to welcome students of a wide range of ages. Eleven of the women were 30 or older when they entered; 13 of the men were. Two women and two men were 40 or older when they entered.
- The students graduated from 119 undergraduate institutions.
- More than 30 have done graduate work as well.

We are proud that these students chose to pursue their legal studies at the UW Law School, and delighted that we were able to recruit them in the face of strong competition from other schools. You will be hearing more about their talents and achievements, both as law students and as attorneys engaged in the profession and the community.



# Kastenmeier Lecture on Bayh-Dole Act Focuses on Biotech, Intellectual Property



Keynote speaker Carl Gulbrandsen '81 (above and middle photo at right) engages his audience at the 2006 Kastenmeier Lecture on the significance of the groundbreaking Bayh-Dole Act of 1980. Senator Birch Bayh (top right), who co-sponsored the law, and nationally prominent UW-Madison research professor Hector De Luca (bottom right) give their own perspectives.

Four prominent individuals who deal with intellectual property regulations in the biotech field joined to present the Law School's 2006 Kastenmeier Lecture on Friday, November 3, 2006.

Keynote speaker was Law School alumnus Carl Gulbrandsen '81, director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF), who spoke on "The Law in Action: What the Bayh-Dole Act Means to the University of Wisconsin and the State of Wisconsin, and to an Effective National Science Policy."

Retired U.S. Senator Birch Bayh gave introductory remarks on

the genesis, adoption, and impact of the groundbreaking Bayh-Dole Act, which he co-sponsored. The act gave universities the right to patent and market inventions made by faculty using government funds. All the speakers credited the law with revolutionizing the process of scientific invention in the U.S. by allowing university researchers to follow through on their own work.

Two nationally prominent UW-Madison scientists contributed descriptions of what the Bayh-Dole Act has meant to them. Dr. Hector De Luca, Harry Steenbock Research Professor at the UW-Madison De-

partment of Biochemistry, described the success story, "Vitamin D and Derivatives." Dr. T. Rockwell Mackie of the Departments of Medical Physics, Human Oncology, Biomedical Engineering and Engineering Physics spoke on his work in conformational radiotherapy.

Congressman Robert W. Kastenmeier '52, for whom the lecture series is named, introduced Senator Bayh and added his own reminiscences of being manager in the U.S. House of Representatives when the Bayh-Dole Act came before Congress. Kastenmeier served in the House from 1959 to 1991.



## Law School Wins Dean's Cup Victory

The Law School emerged victorious over the UW School of Medicine and Public Health this fall in the annual Dean's Cup competition between the two schools. The Law School tallied a final score of 214.5 points, compared with the Medical School's 140.5 points.

The Student Bar Association (SBA) and counterparts at the Medical School organized a wide range of sports and games, from football to euchre. The events foster camaraderie between the two schools while making important contributions to local charities.

Law School participants were delighted to welcome back the Dean's Cup Trophy for the first time in the last three years. Dean Ken Davis accepted the trophy from Robert Golden, Dean of the Medical School, at a ceremony in the atrium in October 2006. After remarking, "This is the only athletic trophy I will ever hold in my lifetime," Davis added in a more serious vein, "This cup means a lot to me personally because it is a barometer of the level of student engagement we have at the Law School."

The Dean's Cup competition originated in 1995, when a group

of student organizers borrowed the idea from a similar competition at the University of Miami. The UW students added a charitable component to the competition.

Dean's Cup events raised more than \$2,000 to support the Ronald McDonald House and Madison Rape Crisis Center. Additionally, proceeds from the Change Drive and the Malpractice Ball will go to support a child in need through the Children's Organ Transplant Association. The two schools collected close to \$1,000 for a young transplant recipient.



### Law and Medicine Unite

Students from the Schools of Law and Medicine who worked on the 2006 Dean's Cup unite with their deans to celebrate the outcome. Front row, from left: Law School Admissions Dean Mike Hall, Medical School Dean Robert Golden, Law School Dean Ken Davis, second-year medical student Teresa Diaz, Sina Javaherian 3L. Back row: Adam Loomans 2L, Neil Layton 2L, second-year medical student Joe Wildenberg, Student Bar Association President Kene Okocha 3L.

## Brady Williamson is Named Adjunct of the Year

Madison attorney Brady Williamson has been named the 2006 recipient of the Warren H. Stolper Award, recognizing excellence in teaching and a commitment to the UW Law School on the part of one of the Law School's adjunct professors.

Williamson began teaching at the Law School in 1985, focusing on state and federal constitutional law, campaign finance law, and a series of other courses that the Law School opened to graduate and senior undergraduate students at the

University of Wisconsin-Madison.

He has received consistently excellent evaluations from students, who appreciate his creative approach to teaching and his ability to bring his wide-ranging experience as a practicing attorney into the classroom.

Williamson is a constitutional lawyer at LaFollette, Godfrey & Kahn in Madison. He has been active in recent years with constitutional and election law projects in Iraq, Sudan and Ukraine, traveling to Baghdad and East Africa to

work with committees drafting new national and regional constitutions. His legal practice focuses on appellate advocacy and corporate law and reorganization; he has litigated a range of First Amendment, election, and campaign finance law cases in the state and federal courts.

This is the fifth year that the Stolper Award has been conferred. The award is named in honor of Attorney Warren H. Stolper, who taught at the Law School for 40 years as an adjunct professor and was the first recipient of the award.



## Abrahamson Celebrates 30th Year on Court

Exactly 30 years after her investiture as the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson was the honored guest at a celebration this September at the State Capitol in Madison.

In addition to marking 30 years on the Supreme Court, Abrahamson was celebrating her tenth anniversary as Chief Justice and 50 years as a lawyer.

Co-hosts of the event were the UW Law School, Marquette

University Law School, and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Abrahamson earned her S.J.D. at the UW Law School in 1962, following her J.D. degree from Indiana University Law School and A.B. from New York University. Before her appointment to the court, she practiced law in Madison for 14 years, taught as a faculty member of the University of Wisconsin Law School, and lectured at Marquette University Law School.

Abrahamson is the author of numerous articles on topics including

state constitutional law, victims' rights, juries, and judicial independence.

She was Chair of the National Institute of Justice National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence, 1997-2001, and is currently a member of the Science, Law and Technology Panel of the National Academy of Science. She is an elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, and has won numerous awards recognizing judicial excellence.



JAY SALVO (3)



### A Special Anniversary

(Above) Supreme Court of Wisconsin Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson addresses a crowd of well-wishers.

(Above, left) High-level Wisconsin leaders had front-row seats for the event. From left, Justice Jon Wilcox, Justice Ann Walsh Bradley, Justice Patrick Crooks, Justice David Prosser, Justice Louis Butler, Judge Barbara Crabb, Governor Jim Doyle, First Lady Jessica Doyle.

(Left) Joining the chief justice to mark her multiple anniversaries were, clockwise from left: Patrick Lucey, Wisconsin's 38th governor; Joseph Kearney, Dean of Marquette University Law School; George Brown, Executive Director of the State Bar of Wisconsin; UW Law School Dean Ken Davis; Steve Levine, President of the State Bar of Wisconsin.



## Thain, Center, Reisner Take Emeritus Status

At an end-of-the-year dinner in June 2006, the Law School faculty and staff gathered to recognize milestones reached by their colleagues.

Professor Gerald Thain, Librarian Sue Center, and Assistant Dean Ed Reisner were the evening's honored guests as they marked their retirements.

Thain is a nationally prominent authority on consumer law and tobacco legislation, and a member of the Transatlantic Consumer Dialogues (EU-US law) committee on e-commerce. He served as the Law School's Associate Dean for Academic Affairs for 12 years, and most recently was author of the Law School's self-study report for its successful ABA re-accreditation. Although he has taken emeritus status, Thain will continue to teach half-time and to serve as chair of the Graduate Law division, which currently involves 65 students from around the world in three graduate law degree programs. (See Professor



DIANNE SATTINGER

Professor Gerald Thain, Law Library Assistant Director Sue Center, and Director of Alumni Relations Ed Reisner.

Thain's Web page at <http://law.wisc.edu/facstaff/biog.php?iID=423>.)

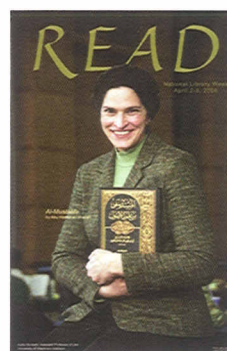
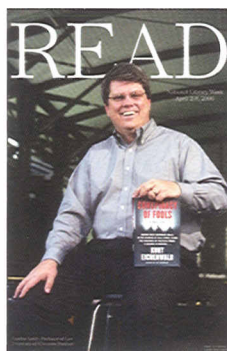
In honoring Thain, Professor Charles Irish noted Thain's devotion to public service, his numerous areas of professional expertise, and his thorough knowledge of trivia, especially in the fields of sports and movies. "His trivia skills were the talk of the expatriate community in Indo-

nesia," said Irish, who is Director of the East Asian Legal Studies Center.

Sue Center, who stepped down as the UW Law Library's Assistant Director for Public Services after 35 years of service to the university, began her Law School career as director of the Criminal Justice Reference and Information Center.

In honoring Center, Law Library Director Steve Barkan said she had built one of the finest collections on criminal law and criminal justice in the country. "Sue has set a standard of service for the library that cannot be matched," Barkan said.

Assistant Dean for Alumni Relations Ed Reisner, whose many responsibilities at the Law School included working with alumni and editing the *Gargoyle*, came back from his already-in-progress retirement to be honored at the dinner and receive his own gargoyle statuette. Reisner stepped down in September 2005 after 30 years of serving the school. (The Summer 2005 *Gargoyle* includes information about Reisner in the Dean's column, a news article, Reisner's own "From the Editor" farewell column, and even the Mystery Photo; it is available online at <http://law.wisc.edu/alumni/gargoyle/v31n2.html>)



When UW Law Professors **Cheryl Rosen Weston**, **Gordon Smith**, and **Asifa Quraishi** were asked to help the UW Law Library celebrate National Library Week by posing for posters promoting reading, they rose to the occasion.

"All three faculty members were very good sports and had fun with the project," commented Librarian Bonnie Shucha, the UW Law Library's Head of Reference. "We asked them to choose a favorite book: one that they enjoyed reading, reflected their personality, or had influenced them in some way."

The photographer was another UW Law Professor: Arthur McEvoy. "He did an outstanding job," Shucha said.

The posters were designed and printed by the Law Library's evening and weekend supervisor, Erin Schlicht. They have been framed and will be gracing the library's walls.



## Smith Wins 2006 Loeb Award

JAY SALVO



Rebecca L. Smith, a third-year student at the University of Wisconsin Law School, has been named the recipient of the

2006 Leonard Loeb Scholarship in recognition of her academic excellence and strong interest in family law.

The Loeb Scholarship was created by the family of the late Leonard Loeb, a 1952 graduate of the UW Law School. Loeb served as President of the State Bar of Wisconsin and was a recognized leader in family law.

Smith is president of the UW Law School Mock Trial Team; Articles Editor and Symposium Editor for the *Wisconsin Women's Law Journal*; and Secretary of the Latino/a Law Students Association. She is a 2004 graduate of UW-Madison, where her majors were women's studies and theatre and drama.

Smith's work as a student attorney with the Law School's Family Court Assistance Project (FCAP)

included helping low-income individuals with family law issues, expanding the scope of the clinic from its original focus of divorce to include other family issues, and creating an additional clinical program to respond to the growing number of domestic violence victims who turn to the clinic for help.

Collaborating with the local agency Domestic Abuse Intervention Services and the Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Smith and other FCAP clinic members created a Restraining Order Clinic at the Dane County Courthouse, serving close to 70 victims in the course of the school year.

The clinic is now an established presence at the courthouse, with assistance from law students, undergraduates, and interns.

Smith will receive the Leonard Loeb Award at the Law School's spring 2007 awards ceremony.

This is the fourth year the Leonard Loeb Family Law Scholarship Committee of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers and Fellows has presented the award.

## Intensive Program on Impaired Driving Set for April 10-11

The 13th Annual Traffic and Impaired Driving Law Program, organized by the Law School's Resource Center on Impaired Driving, will be Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10-11, 2007, at the Radisson Paper Valley Hotel, Appleton.

Close to two dozen speakers with wide-ranging expertise will participate in this comprehensive program to provide information on traffic law and impaired-driving law to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, general practitioners, and others.

Approximately 11 CLE credits are expected to be approved for the program. Registration is available online at [www.law.wisc.edu/clew](http://www.law.wisc.edu/clew). For more information, contact Resource Center Director Nina Emerson at [ninaj@wisc.edu](mailto:ninaj@wisc.edu) or (608) 265-3411 or 1-800-862-1048.

BOB RASHID



## Gargoyle Magazine Announces New Editor

Dianne Sattinger has been named editor of the *Gargoyle* magazine, following the retirement

of longtime editor Ed Reisner. Sattinger will be the third editor in the Law School alumni magazine's 30-year history.

Sattinger joined forces with Reisner in working on the *Gargoyle* soon after she came to the Law School in 1997. Most recently, she has worked with the editorial and

design staff of the Wisconsin Alumni Association as the *Gargoyle* made the transition to a full-color format.

Sattinger is editor of the news column on the Law School home page at [www.law.wisc.edu](http://www.law.wisc.edu), and she has teamed up with Law School colleagues to write and edit text for several of the school's printed publications.

From 2003 to 2007, Sattinger has also been Managing Editor of the *Law & Society Review* during the editorship of Professor Herbert Kritzer of the UW-Madison Department of Political Science. For this

period, the journal was based at the UW Law School's Institute for Legal Studies.

Sattinger holds a bachelor's degree from Stanford University, a master's from Brown University, and a doctorate from UW-Madison, all in Russian language and literature. She also received a master's degree in history from the University of Minnesota. She taught Russian at the university level for several years before returning to her previous career of journalism when she became the Law School's communications coordinator.



# The Practice Is Challenging, The Lifestyle Is Great

Young Law School alumni tell the story of why they choose to practice in smaller cities.

A new initiative is under way at the Law School to help students learn more about the advantages of practicing law in Wisconsin's small and mid-size communities. Dean Ken Davis, the Office of Career Services, and the Lawyering Skills Program are three key players in launching this multi-phase project to acquaint future lawyers with a career option they may have overlooked.

- In June 2006, Dean Davis launched the Wisconsin Hiring Initiative by inviting attorneys from all parts of the state to come to Madison for a roundtable discussion on the challenges of hiring young attorneys and getting the word out about the advantages of small-community practice.
- In November 2006, the Law School's Office of Career Services hosted a panel discussion by four recent graduates who practice in small and mid-size firms in smaller cities. More than 50 students attended and the feedback was terrific. (See Assistant Dean Jane Heymann's column in this section, page 19.)
- In fall 2006, Professor Ralph Cagle, director of the Lawyering Skills Program, inaugurated a summer clerkship program to place five law students in selected firms in small-to-mid-size Wisconsin communities. (See page 17.)

Cagle is delighted that the topic of small-community practice and its multiple advantages has moved into the spotlight. "My personal feeling is that there are some marvelous opportunities out there," he says. "I have this conversation more than a dozen times a year."

To learn more about what is attracting young alumni to smaller communities, the *Gargoyle* interviewed several recent graduates who have chosen to practice in firms outside Madison and Milwaukee. Stereotypes disappear as we get a glimpse of the variety among smaller firms and the numerous professional and personal advantages of living and practicing in small and mid-size communities.



C&N PHOTOGRAPHY

Class of 2005 alumni Candice Tlustosch and Ricardo Estrada are two of many young attorneys who are enthusiastic about practicing law in smaller communities.



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**Kathryn M. (Scott) Blom '03**  
McCarty Law LLP  
*Kaukana and Appleton*



Katie Blom '03 entered law school with a goal in mind: practicing with McCarty Law in her hometown of Kaukana, midway be-

tween Green Bay and Appleton. As a first-year law student, she sent her résumé to the firm, and clerked for the firm after her first and second summers in law school.

"When most people come out of law school, they want a big city," Blom says. "People don't give consideration to coming up to the Fox Valley. You often find that the people who come here to work are *from* here — we *know* the benefits."

Advantages include a lower cost of living (which offsets lower salaries), and a wealth of outdoor opportunities, Blom says. "There are a lot of lakes and state parks, and Door County is only an hour and a half away. We're not far from larger cities either: Milwaukee is two hours away, and it's only four hours to Chicago. We have wilderness to the north, and major cities to the south."

Blom adds that the Fox Cities area itself has a lot to offer, including Broadway shows, unique restaurants, nightlife, and sporting events.

Blom, whose practice focuses on business transactions, sees multiple professional benefits as well. "The number-one benefit of practicing in a small community is being able to take ownership of a project and see it from start to finish early in your career," she says. "I also

enjoy the complexity of the projects I am involved in at this point in my practice."

She has received excellent mentoring at her firm, Blom says. "When you are hired, it is with the objective that you will become a partner, so the partners have a vested interest in your growth. It is common for a partner to sit down with you and work on a project for half an hour or an hour. That's pretty neat."

Blom is married and has a baby daughter, another reason she is pleased about practicing in a small community. "I think it's more conducive to family life," she says. "If you say you're going to leave early to see your daughter's play or your son's game, it's quite acceptable."

Blom comments that people may mistakenly equate a small-community practice with small clients. "It is really not true — and especially in our practice. People may not be aware of the large companies we have around here. Our clients range from mom-and-pop businesses to large corporations. It gives you a really interesting practice."

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**Jeremy Welch '01**  
Ruder Ware  
*Wausau*



Jeremy Welch '01, who earned his undergraduate degree in accounting, had two priorities in planning his law career: he wanted to

practice in a small city and to focus on business and commercial law.

The firm of Ruder Ware in Wausau was a perfect fit for him.

"We're a business law firm with a sophisticated practice," Welch says. "We have larger clients, and I do a lot of commercial finance work as well as mergers and acquisitions."

Welch adds, "One of the stereotypes about firms in small communities is that they have less sophisticated attorneys, but I have not felt that to be true. I work with very interesting attorneys, both at my own firm and from other firms."

He elaborates, "The stereotype is that if you go to a small town, the work is simpler. But my work is sophisticated and challenging." Ruder Ware employs 45 attorneys: 30 in its Wausau office and 15 in Eau Claire. "We're the eleventh largest firm in the state," Welch says, "and the biggest outside Madison and Milwaukee."

Welch is enthusiastic about the life that he and his wife and family are able to lead in a smaller community. Outdoor life includes boating, hiking, and skiing; the city has an active arts community; and the public schools are excellent. "We have made so many friends since we've arrived here," he says. "When we moved here, we didn't know anyone."

Welch also volunteers in the community. "It's strongly encouraged — everyone at the firm does it," Welch says. "Here in Wausau, there probably isn't one nonprofit board that we don't have an attorney on. The firm's attitude is to give back to the community that gave to us."

One of the benefits of working and living in a small community, Welch says, is that your clients are also your neighbors. "They come to you not only when they need a lawyer, but also for advice on business issues," he says. "You really become partners with your clients."



**Candice C. M. Tlustosch '05**  
**Arndt, Buswell & Thorn S.C.**  
*Sparta*



Candice Tlustosch '05 joined the firm of Arndt, Buswell & Thorn in Sparta, Wisconsin, directly out of law school. Partner Ellen

Thorn '84 had come to campus to interview and, as Tlustosch recalls, "When Ellen described the practice, it sounded right for me: the right amount of independence and client selection, the perfect level of autonomy."

Tlustosch had been drawn to study law as she observed her grandparents, owners of a family farm in Montana, dealing with legal matters. "I came to law school thinking I wanted to do estate planning, and ABT hired me for business and tax law, but I can do any area of law."

A year and a half later, Tlustosch knows she made the right choice. "I absolutely love my job. I love being an attorney in a small town. I often feel that I'm too busy — much busier than I expected — but I love what I do and I love the people I work with."

Client contact is a key advantage of small-community practice, Tlustosch says. "From the first day of the job, you jump in and meet

the real person behind the case."

She adds that any stereotype of an old-fashioned firm with very little work is completely off the mark. "I have no shortage of work here; I have been absolutely swamped since my third month. The opportunities for learning and growth are fantastic. After eighteen months, I feel like I have sampled everything."

Tlustosch enjoys the natural beauty of western Wisconsin as well. "It's a beautiful area. I get to travel because I rotate between several counties, and I see a lot of lovely scenery — and a lot of judicial styles." She adds that her husband, an avid sportsman, "absolutely loves living in this area."

Tlustosch's early insight into the amount of independence possible in small-community practice turned out to be exactly correct. "You get a fantastic level of autonomy. I make my own intake decisions; I am in control of my own caseload."



**Joy Willis '03**  
**Cross, Jenks,**  
**Mercer**  
**and Maffei**  
*Baraboo*

When Joy Willis '03 graduated from law school, she went straight to the firm of Cross Jenks

in Baraboo. "I really wanted to go to a smaller community," she says. "I liked the idea of general practice: having a lot of different issues is really interesting."

In addition, she was quite taken with the picturesque town of Baraboo. "When I came downtown, I fell in love with it."

Willis says that she and the firm created an unusual set of job responsibilities to capitalize on her strong interest in writing. "It was a little bit different," she says. "I was hired to do a lot of the writing for the firm — to do many of their briefs. That was so clearly what I wanted to do."

This did not mean, however, that she never saw the inside of a courtroom. "I was in court within the first month and a half," she says. "They throw you in as soon as possible — while they hold your hand."

"I think that coming here was the best decision I could have made," Willis says. "The people here are fantastic."

Another great attraction, Willis says, was that "The firm wants you to be involved in the community — and they give you time off to do it. They do not expect you to work 70 hours a week."

Willis joined a dart league ("They tease me at the firm") and a volleyball league, and taught a class once a week at the Portage/Reedsburg campus of Madison Area Technical College. She taught both employment law and criminal law.

## Ten Frequently Cited Advantages of Practice in Smaller Firms and Communities

- Close client contact
- Accelerated advancement
- Flexibility of scheduling
- Early opportunities for community leadership
- Lower cost of living
- Internet brings access to resources equal to that of larger firms
- Close relationships with other legal professionals
- Taking projects from beginning to end early in your career
- Opportunity for professional growth in multiple areas
- Easy access to outdoor recreation areas



"When you work in a small firm and you say, 'I have to be off by six tonight,' nobody objects," she says.

"From my experience working in a small-community firm," says Willis, "it is the same work you would be doing in a big city — especially here in the county seat — but it is somewhat more laid-back."

Shortly after Willis was interviewed for this article, she set off for a new professional adventure: clerking for three judges of the Sixth Judicial District Court in Silver City, New Mexico. "It's another small community," Willis says. "Probably the size of Baraboo, but add some mountains."

### **Ricardo Estrada '05** **Fitzpatrick, Blackey** **& Associates** *La Crosse*



Ricardo Estrada '05 grew up in a large city — Milwaukee, but when it came time to decide where to practice, he chose Fitzpatrick, Blackey & Associates in La Crosse. "At first my choice was to be in a smaller firm — I wasn't thinking of a smaller community," he says.

"I had interned in a small firm in Milwaukee and liked the small-firm environment. But when I visited La Crosse, I was taken with what a good place it is to raise a family." Estrada and his wife have three young daughters.

"It was the right fit," Estrada reports. "I really enjoy working here."

Estrada cites multiple professional advantages to the combination of small firm plus small community.

"For litigation, it's a big advantage," he says. "There are five attorneys in my firm, and we just jump right in whenever something comes up. The work doesn't get handed off to someone else."

He also appreciates the ability to control his own

## First Small-Community Clerkships Set

In summer 2007, a new clerkship opportunity will be inaugurated at the Law School: Five second-year law students have been matched up with firms in small to mid-size communities for summer clerkship experiences. The students will gain practical skills and experience while living and working in non-metropolitan Wisconsin communities.

The students are from hometowns ranging from Elm Grove to Milwaukee to South Bend, Indiana; all are headed for unfamiliar territory for their summer experience.

Funding for the clerkships was provided by a special legacy from the late Judge Edmund P. Arpin of Neenah, Wisconsin, a graduate of the Law School's Class of 1950, who made a generous unrestricted gift to the Law School to be used at the discretion of the dean.

To be eligible for the program, the selected students will take the spring semester Lawyering Skills Course before they begin their

clerkships. In the fall when they return, they will take a one-credit follow-up seminar.

Day-to-day supervision and mentoring will be provided by the selected law firms and also by Lawyering Skills Professors Ralph Cagle and Gretchen Viney.

A total of 40 students applied to participate in the new program. Professor Cagle, Director of the Lawyering Skills Program, comments, "The fact that 40 students applied for these clerkships is evidence of a strong interest in exploring the advantages of practice in smaller communities."

Cagle adds, "Right now, this is a program in the testing phase, but all indications are that we have an excellent cross-section of our students interested in the advantages of practice in small and mid-size communities, plus several fine law firms that are very interested in our students. The next step is to do all we can to help these students be successful in their employment."

**Five firms in smaller Wisconsin communities will employ UW law students as summer clerks in 2007:**

Jennifer Dye —  
LaRowe, Gerlach & Roy LLP,  
Reedsburg

Nicole Marklein —  
Cross, Jenks, Mercer and Maffei,  
Baraboo

Maria Selsor —  
Johns, Flaherty & Collins S.C.,  
La Crosse

Todd Sobotka —  
Roethe Krohn Pope LLP,  
Edgerton

Adam Walsh —  
Mubarak, Radcliffe & Berry S.C.,  
Tomah



schedule. "Your boss is not making your schedule."

Estrada says it is a misconception that someone who moves to a smaller community is isolated there. "Actually, it's easier to meet other attorneys here than it would be if you were completely new in a big city," he says. "You see people just walking down the street; you get to know other attorneys and judges pretty well, and to build good relationships with them."

He adds, "You also deal with firms outside the area — all around Wisconsin — and, as in any other place, you get to put up the good fight with firms in Milwaukee."

Estrada also appreciates the mentorship opportunities in a smaller firm. "You can walk down the hall and talk to one of the attorneys. They are never too busy to answer a question or to guide you along to make the right decision."

The La Crosse area offers numerous natural attractions as well, Estrada says. "If you're an outdoor person, you have camping, bike trails, and beautiful scenery along the Mississippi. There are festivals, hunting, and fishing; everything is at your fingertips, not four or five hours away."

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**Jeremy Gill '99**  
**Nash, Spindler, Grimstad & McCracken LLP**  
*Manitowoc*



Jeremy Gill '99 knew that he wanted to pursue litigation as the focus of his legal career after his clinical experiences at the UW Law School and externships with the Wisconsin Department of Justice and Wisconsin

Court of Appeals. "It was clear to me that I wanted to stay in litigation work," Gill recalls, "and I was pretty selective in where I wanted to apply."

Gill had clerked for a larger city firm and decided that it was not a good fit. "So I directed my job search toward smaller communities."

The right job in the right community turned out to be at Nash, Spindler, Grimstad & McCracken in Manitowoc, where Gill practices in the areas of civil litigation, insurance defense, and professional liability litigation.

The work is often intense, Gill says, far from the stereotype of a laid-back small-town practice. "Litigation takes a lot of time," he says. "At times, you live, eat, and breathe the job. But the trade-off is having a little flexibility with your schedule." When he is not busy with work, he and his wife are occupied with their 19-month-old son.

Gill has no trouble acknowledging what his community does *not* have: "You don't have the same type of night life as a larger city, or a lot of access to sporting events," he says. "But there are other things to enjoy. Lake Michigan is a huge draw: our office is right across from the lake. There is cross-country skiing and a state park close by, and everyday recreation in a nice city (we have a new multi-million-dollar aquatic center planned for 2008). There are all kinds of programs for kids. This is a really good place to live and raise a family."

Gill cites professional advantages in a small community as well. "You have a closer relationship with the attorneys you work with," he says. "Working in a small community leads to a greater level of civility, because these are people you are going to be seeing a lot of."

He adds, "I also appreciate having the ability to work a case in the way that I think it should be pursued — with a client's blessing, of course. I have a lot of autonomy in my work."

**Amy Eddy '00**  
**Anderson, O'Brien, Bertz, Skrenes & Golla**  
*Stevens Point*



Amy Eddy '00 focused her attention on the Anderson Law Firm in Stevens Point early in her law school career. "Living in the community, I was

already acquainted with the firm," she says. "I made contact with them about clerking during my first year as a law student."

She clerked there for her first two summers in law school, and during her third year she worked at the firm and commuted. After graduation, she became a full-time associate, and in 2005, she became a partner.

"I never really left!" she laughs, and then speaks thoughtfully about the advantages of small-community practice.

"One of the biggest things that comes to mind is that in a smaller community — which to me equals 'smaller firm' — you have a variety of your own clients, your own cases. I never thought I would be able to get involved in so many areas of law and with so many cases right out of law school. And you are potentially on a faster track to everything: handling cases, working with clients, and becoming partner."

It would be a mistake to assume that everyone who works in a small firm is a general practitioner, Eddy says. At the Anderson Law Firm, the associates and partners tend to specialize. She focuses her own practice on estate planning, probate, trust settlements, and elder law.

Other advantages Eddy cites



are a flexible schedule and a high quality of life. "It may be attractive to a new associate that we are a college town, with a green circle trail and nature conservancy, through our College of Natural Resources. My husband and I have two children, and this is a very

good place to raise a family."

The firm's interaction with the community is another plus for Eddy. "Our motto is 'a community law firm' and we are highly involved in community leadership," she says. "All of our attorneys are involved in the community, and

there are good opportunities for associates coming to town."

Eddy observes, "When you have the ability to be more involved with your clients and your community, I suspect this leads to more satisfaction with the law practice." ■

## Panel of Recent Law Graduates Leads Lively Discussion on Small-City Practice

By Assistant Dean Jane Heymann  
*Director of Career Services*

Helping students to identify career options, including those available outside of large metropolitan areas, is one of



the jobs of the Office of Career Services. We are therefore very excited about the Law School's new initiative to draw our students' attention to opportunities to practice law in smaller firms and smaller communities.

As part of this initiative, the Office of Career Services hosted a panel discussion in November, at which four of our recent graduates spoke to an audience of more than 50 law students about their careers in small and mid-size law firms in cities outside of Madison and Milwaukee.

This program proved to be one of the most popular ones we've organized in recent years, based on both student attendance and feedback we received after the fact.

Program participants were:

- Amy Eddy (Class of 2000) of

Anderson O'Brien in Stevens Point

- Christopher Toner (Class of 2002) of Ruder Ware's Wausau office
- Pam Macal (Class of 2003) from Weld Riley in Eau Claire
- Amanda Wieckowicz (Class of 2003) of LaRowe, Gerlach & Roy's Reedsburg office

**Young lawyers in small and mid-size firms are offered more client contact and higher levels of responsibility.**

One of the most striking points made by all four panelists was that, because they practice in small and mid-size cities, they have been offered opportunities to be actively involved in their communities and to assume leadership positions at a very early point in their careers. All of them, for example, are already serving on boards of directors of local businesses and civic organizations, and their firms encourage them to do so because of the client development potential of those sorts of activities. They are also routinely asked to make presentations to local organizations.

Each of the panelists believes that young lawyers in small and mid-size firms are offered

substantially more client contact and higher levels of responsibility for client matters than their counterparts at larger firms. In short, the message from these young alums was that professional development opportunities come to a young lawyer in a smaller city at a very brisk pace.

Another topic of discussion was the fact that, when making hiring decisions, firms in smaller communities are very interested in whether a job applicant has family or other ties to the community or the region, because they want some assurance that a newly-hired lawyer won't "move on" in a year or two. In response to questions from the audience, the panelists discussed ways that a law student could demonstrate that sort of commitment to prospective law firm employers, even if he or she did not grow up in the area of the country where the firm is located.

The program offered students a wealth of other helpful insights about the "real world" of law practice outside of large cities. We predict that it will result in more students' expanding the scope of their job searches, now that they know more about the advantages offered by small and mid-size law firms in small and mid-size communities.



# How I Got Here

## James E. Jones, Jr.

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In this issue, the ongoing series "How I Got Here" features James E. Jones, Jr., the Law School's Nathan P. Feinsinger Professor of Labor Law Emeritus. Jones joined the faculty in 1969, returning to his law school alma mater after a high-level career at the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, where he was recognized as an outstanding labor lawyer, legislative draftsman, and administrator, whose many pioneering achievements included designing the original rules and regulations mapping out the government's affirmative action policy.

In the course of his subsequent career on the Law School faculty, Jones again achieved national preeminence, winning accolades for his prolific and significant scholarship on a wide range of subjects within labor law; his distinguished and selfless service to the Law School, the wider community, and the legal profession; and his exceptional teaching, both inside and outside the classroom.

Until he retired in 1993, Jones held a quarter-time appointment with the Industrial Relations Research Institute (IRRI), and served as its Director from 1971–73. He was a Bascom professor at the IRRI from 1983–91.

For the following article, Jones was asked to share the "back story" on both the conscious decisions and the chance occurrences that brought him to Wisconsin to teach.

When Professor James E. Jones, Jr., accepted a position on the faculty of the UW Law School in 1969, he was leaving a top-level Washington, D.C., position as Associate Solicitor in the Division of Labor Relations and Civil Rights of the Office of the U.S. Solicitor of Labor.

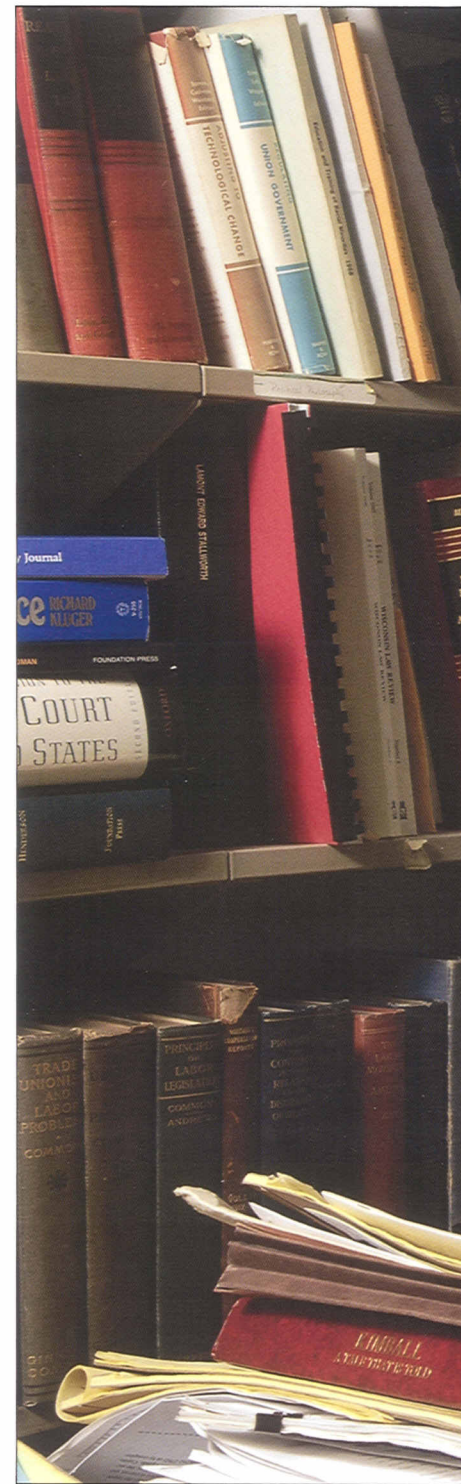
"Why would anyone at the age of 45, at the top of the civil service ladder, with an excellent job and staff and activities that you would not believe, quit and start all over again?" he asks rhetorically. "Now, I don't think it was a mid-life crisis."

The story of how Jones got to Washington in the first place begins in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was born in 1924, the grandson of a slave.

As a child, he lived in a series of houses with no indoor plumbing and only an outdoor faucet to provide running water.

"My mother had four husbands," he says. "My father was the first. He deserted us when I was a little over three years old; I didn't see him again until I went searching for him and found him in Kansas City when I was 23."

Jones's family situation took him in and out of the segregated South. "My grandmother was a built-in babysitter," he says. "In between marriages, she would gather up the two kids and take us to one of my mother's siblings. So I went to schools in Illinois and Detroit; I was in an integrated school in Illinois,



and then I went back to a segregated school in Arkansas."

Jones's experience with segregation continued during World War II and afterward: "When I joined the navy, I served in the segregated navy; I went to a segregated school





to become a marine electrician; and when I went to college after the war, I went to a segregated college. I experienced American apartheid.”

Jones recalls that as a young boy, he planned to become a research chemist. “That was because

black folks said it was too hard and white folks wouldn’t let you do it,” he explains.

He began college in September 1942 at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri, and proceeded according to his plan,

declaring a major in mathematics and chemistry. World War II intervened, however, and he left college to join the U.S. Navy. He returned to college after the war, but no longer wanted to become a chemist. “We had developed the



capacity to blow up the world,” he says. “It seemed that the last thing the world needed was another hard scientist.” Instead, he majored in political science.

During the course of his post-war undergraduate career, Jones says, he “stumbled into” the field of labor management relations.

“I decided I could become an educated functionary and work in the trade union movement, working at the point of labor-management conflict.

I would be so educated that it would be virtually impossible to exclude me because of my race.”

Thus, while most of his fellow political science majors were heading for law school, Jones pursued a different agenda. “I was going to get into this new area of ‘labor relations.’ What I was *not* going to do was to be a lawyer.”

Jones graduated magna cum laude from Lincoln in 1950, and went on to graduate school at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where he received a master’s degree in industrial relations in 1951.

An element of serendipity came into play at this point. One of Jones’s professors from Illinois had taken a new job in Washington as Director of the Case Analysis Division of the U.S. Wage Stabilization Board (WSB), and he took Jones’s application for employment with him. That is how Jones, with a “brand new master’s,” found immediate employment, spending the next year and a half in Chicago as an Industrial Relations Analyst for the WSB.

“Chicago was as segregated then as it is now, if not more so,”

Jones recalls. “I had a white man’s job in downtown Chicago.”

Jones’s bosses soon picked up on the young man’s abilities. “We were all economist types there,” Jones recalls, “but they discovered I was good at imagination. They decided I was gifted in doing things with rules. They’d say, ‘Give it to Jim Jones — he can figure out something.’”

**‘This idea of the many things you can do with a law degree — I’m a poster child for this, way back. I’m an early example of the utility and flexibility of a law degree.’**

It was in this context that Jones first took note of the power of lawyers. “After I would work out an ‘imaginative’ solution, I would go with my division chief to ‘run it by legal.’ The lawyers would tell him ‘you can’t do that’ — and half the time they were wrong.”

This experience had a significant effect on Jones’s career. “I had been planning to go back to school

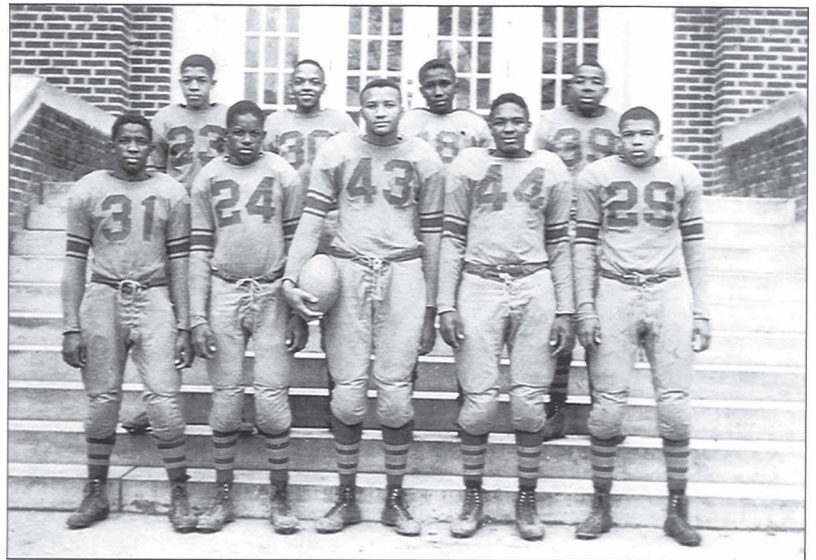
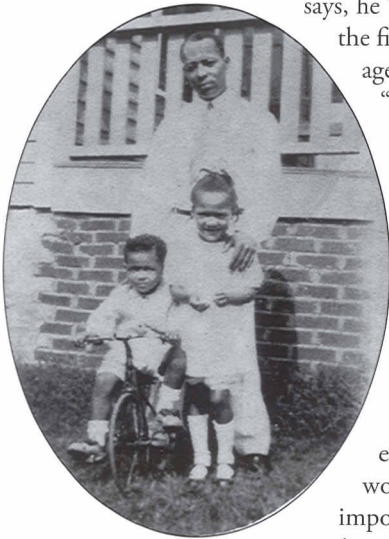
to get a Ph.D.,” he says, “but why do it if some lawyer is going to tell me ‘you can’t do that?’”

Jones came to the conclusion that he needed to acquire a law degree. “I didn’t intend to practice traditional law,” he says. “The reason I decided to come to law school was to get a sufficient collection of tools to do the job.”

He adds, “This idea of the many things you can do with a law degree — I’m a poster child for this, way back. I’m an early example of the utility and flexibility of a law degree.”

Jones chose the University of Wisconsin Law School because of his career focus on labor. “Labor law was one of the Law School’s longtime preeminent fields,” he says. “When I was considering law schools in 1953, my boss’s boss, a Harvard law grad, told me that Wisconsin was the best labor law school.”

As a 30-year-old law student, he found inspiring mentors in Professors Samuel Mermin, Abner Brodie, and Nathan Feinsinger. When Jones graduated in 1956, his first job as a lawyer was the result of their



Seniors on Dunbar High School State Negro Championship football team, Little Rock, 1941. Jim Jones, Number 29, is at the far right in the front row.

(Above, left), Jim Jones (age 3), sister Ida Ruth (age 5), and their father, James Jones, Sr. (age 35) in Little Rock, 1927.





Navy boot camp, 1943. Jim Jones is at the far left.

guidance. “I applied to the Office of the U.S. Solicitor of Labor because Abner Brodie and Sam Mermin had at one time worked there, and they urged me to apply.” Jones was hired by the Department of Labor as a legislative attorney, and progressed to Counsel for Labor Relations, and subsequently Director of the Office of Labor Management Policy Development and Associate Solicitor.

“I was a Department of Labor icon,” he recalls. “Never before in the history of the Department had a ‘Negro’ climbed to the top of the nonpolitical ladder.”

Jones’s groundbreaking accomplishments in Washington included designing the early model of what is now known as affirmative action: in 1961, he was the principal draftsman of the original regulations of President John F. Kennedy’s committee implementing the first mandated affirmative action in employment by federal government contractors.

Professor Carin Clauss, herself a former U.S. Solicitor of Labor, credits Jones as her first professional mentor. She wrote a tribute to Jones on the occasion of his retirement in 1993: “Jim was the favorite speech writer for Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz; he was the Department’s best legislative draftsman, and employed

his enormous skills in drafting one version of the employment discrimination protection in the 1964 Civil Rights Act; he was the Labor Department’s most knowledgeable labor lawyer, and the person primarily responsible for crafting the federal preemption labor doctrine that was adopted by the Supreme Court in 1959; and he developed the forerunner of what is now the Federal Employment Relations Act. He also converted the Executive Order program, prohibiting discrimination in government contracts, from a toothless policy statement of good will to a strong enforcement program. Largely as a result of the Philadelphia Plan, with its goals and timetables, which Jim designed, the Executive Order transformed the white face of skilled labor in steel, construction, and paper into a significantly more diverse and equitable work force.”

When Jones decided to return to Wisconsin to join the law faculty in 1969, he took his fellow government lawyers by surprise. “I had a fabulous job — with job security. I was a veteran and highly regarded, and I had climbed to the pinnacle of

an operation with 9,000 employees. If this had been the army, I would have been a two-star general.”

Jones had not been seeking a job when the Law School invited him to come to Madison as a visiting professor. But the invitation set him thinking. One reason for taking the idea seriously was the desire to move on to a new challenge. He remembers pondering, “Do you stay the course, or do you try something new?”

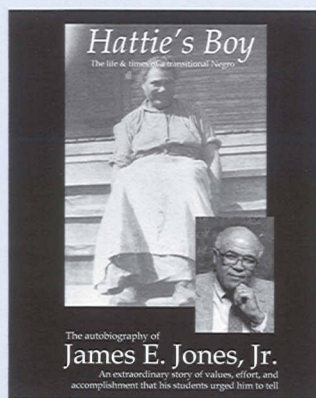
**‘I was a Department of Labor icon. Never before in the history of the department had a “Negro” climbed to the top of the nonpolitical ladder.’**

A second reason was that the offer came at a good time for Jones’s wife, Joan Turner Jones, who had a high-level job as a computer programmer at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). “When John Glenn orbited the earth,” Jones says with pride, “Joan’s unit tracked him.” Joan Jones had requested a leave of absence to take care of the couple’s



Jim Jones accepting the Career Service Award from Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Washington, D.C., 1963. Professor Carin Clauss recalls that Jones was Wirtz’s favorite speechwriter.





## 'You Ought to Write Your Autobiography'

It was because of his students, says Professor Jim Jones, that he wrote *Hattie's Boy: The Life and Times of a Transitional Negro*, which was published this fall by the University of Wisconsin Law School.

"A chorus of students over 25 or more years, at the end of my preaching or telling them something, would say, 'You know, you ought to write your autobiography.'"

Jones spent approximately 10 years writing and revising the book, which is an 864-page hardbound tome, complete with illustrations and an appended tribute to him by his colleagues and students on the occasion of his taking emeritus status in 1993.

"This memoir is the final 'homework' that my students assigned to me," he writes in his preface.

For more information on the book, including sample chapter titles, consult the Web at [www.law.wisc.edu/clew/publications/hatties\\_boy.htm](http://www.law.wisc.edu/clew/publications/hatties_boy.htm). The book can be purchased through the Web site, or by phone at 1-800-355-5573 or 608-262-3833. The cost is \$35 plus tax. All author royalties from sales will go to the James E. Jones, Jr., Professorship Fund, created by Jones's students in his honor.

two young children, but had been turned down.

"So we began talking about the possibility of change," Jones says. "I said to her, 'Why don't you quit? We can give up the household help and live on one salary.'" In addition, Jones recalls, "Joan envisioned living in a university town. So the teaching opportunity came along at just about the right time to be considered."

Wisconsin was not the only law school courting Jones as a result of his high-profile work in the Labor Department in the era of the Civil Rights Movement. He also had received unsolicited offers from three other law schools. The others were full-time positions, while Wisconsin's Professor Bill Foster, chair of the recruiting committee, had merely said to Jones when he was in Madison to lecture, "Why don't you take a leave of absence from your job in Washington and come out to teach for a year?"

Now that the idea of a teaching career had been raised, it was the UW Law School that most interested Jones: not only was it his home territory, with several of his mentors waiting to welcome him back, but the labor law courses were joint-listed with the university's Labor Relations Institute. "Those were the two legs of my graduate education: labor relations and law," Jones says.

When he got back to Washington after his lecture visit, he placed an important call to Bill Foster, telling him that he was about to go for an interview at one of the other schools, and asking whether Wisconsin was only interested in a one-year visit. Jones recalls the response: "Bill had apoplexy over the telephone."

The Law School took action, and the nature of the proposal changed. Soon Jones returned to Madison, this time with Joan. "Now we were talking about a job change," he says.

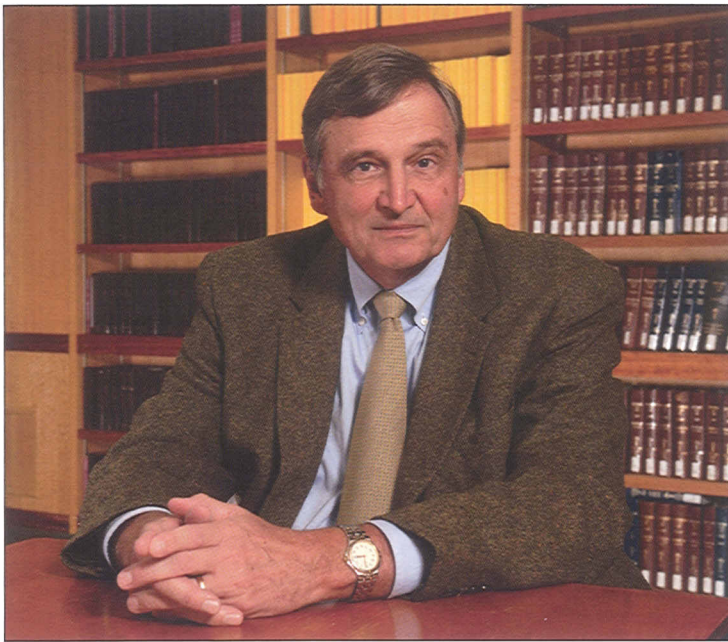
(Almost 25 years later, Professor Gordon Baldwin would write in a tribute to Jones, "I well recall the unanimity of the faculty vote that induced Jim to return to Wisconsin rather than accept the blandishments of Ann Arbor.")

After the visit, Jim and Joan Jones had a serious talk about their future, and made the joint decision to come to Wisconsin to "give it a fling." Jones recalls thinking, "If Madison didn't work out, we would regroup and do something else."

The "something else" was never needed: the Joneses came and stayed. Joan Jones was able to carry out her plan of staying home with the children when they were small, and then rejoined the work force at a number of state agencies. In addition, she committed a great deal of time to volunteer work. "She became an activist with the Urban League and NAACP," her husband says. Jim Jones went on to teach at the UW Law School from 1969 to 1997, taking emeritus status in 1993, but continuing to teach labor law and labor arbitration for four more years. He has been a prolific scholar, and a revered teacher and colleague, with a marked passion for teaching. Countless students over the past 30 years have attributed their successful careers to Jones's hands-on interest, guidance, encouragement, and wisdom.

Today, 13 years since his retirement and almost 10 since his last class, Jones remains a strong presence in the law building and the community, fulfilling a prediction that Professor Carin Clauss made when he retired: "I have known Jim for too many years to believe that he will ever resign his position as teacher, conscience, and catalyst. We will continue to be influenced by Jim, and to be indebted to him for many years to come." ■





BOB RASHID

# Schultz Marks 30 Years

## with Jury Instructions Committee

*Editor's Note: This on-the-scene view of UW Law School Professor David Schultz's work with Wisconsin's Criminal Jury Instructions Committee is reprinted with permission from The Third Branch, a quarterly publication of the Director of State Courts Office.*

By Amanda Todd  
Editor, *The Third Branch*

It's an unusually warm day in early April, and a group of nine circuit court judges — the Criminal Jury Instructions Committee — is shoehorned into a tiny conference room in downtown Madison. They will be here all day, evaluating new laws and appellate opinions to determine whether new jury instructions are needed. Guiding their work — and drafting the necessary instructions — is UW Law Professor David Schultz, who has served in this capacity for 30 years.

The work of the Criminal Jury Instructions Committee is intensive. The group meets six times a year,

**'Dave Schultz's experience, ability, and institutional memory are absolutely critical to the work of this committee. His contribution simply cannot be overstated.'**

— John J. DiMotto  
Chair  
Criminal Jury Instructions Committee

for two days at a time, and communicates regularly between meetings. The payoff is knowing that the model instructions they create will be put to immediate use in courtrooms across the state.

"This is very satisfying work, because you know how useful it is," Schultz explained.

Creating accurate, plain English jury instructions is as much intuitive as it is scientific, and the committee members bring to the table not only their experience on the bench but also their perspectives as judges in large urban centers and small rural counties. Lengthy debates over word use, sidebar discussions on what's

driving crime (methamphetamine in the North Woods and Oxycontin in Milwaukee), and musings about what sparked a piece of legislation are integral to the process. Schultz and John J. DiMotto, committee chair and veteran Milwaukee County Circuit Court Judge, masterfully move the committee forward without stifling discussion.

"Dave Schultz's experience, ability, and institutional memory are absolutely critical to the work of this committee," DiMotto said. "His contribution simply cannot be overstated."

Schultz is a Fort Atkinson native, the son of a police chief, husband of a pediatric nurse-practitioner, and father to three grown children. In addition to his service to the Criminal Jury Instructions Committee, he is the UW Law School's Associate Dean for Continuing Education and Outreach, and he teaches criminal law to first year students.

In 1976, when he began his work with the committee, the



membership had just turned over — the first significant change since its inception in 1960. Among those who retired was Judge Gerald Boileau of Marathon County, the man who first suggested that the state

**The work of the Criminal Jury Instructions Committee is intensive. The payoff is knowing that the model instructions they create will be put to immediate use in courtrooms across the state.**

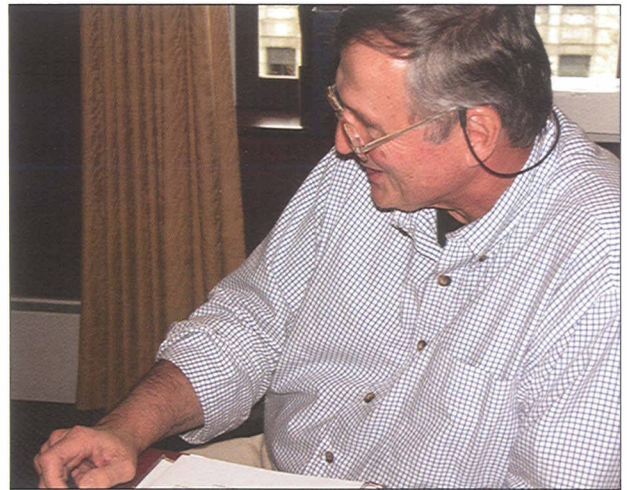
hold an “institute” on jury instructions in 1959 to take the place of a traffic law conference that had fallen through. UW Law Professor Frank Remington took the lead in developing the format and content of that first conference, designing an agenda that permitted the judges themselves to steer the discussions. Remington explained at the time that “the giving of instructions is uniquely a judicial function and one about which the judiciary has the most knowledge and experience.”

The judge-centered approach makes Wisconsin’s committee unique in the nation, and the philosophy is evident in many of the group’s discussions. The members regularly invoke a hypothetical judge

in the County of Flodge (an amalgam of Florence and Dodge) to remind themselves that they are working for the benefit of their colleagues on the trial court.

Further evidence of the trial judges’ supremacy in this arena is the lack of additional layers in the decision process. As Schultz wrote in a 1990 paper, “It seems that the Wisconsin system is better than one where a higher authority approves the instructions and requires their use without change.... The certainty that such a system provides seems to be outweighed by its inflexibility.”

The downside of the lack of review means that there is little room for error. Distributing jury instructions that misstate, for example, the elements of a crime, would be problematic. So the committee will sit around this conference table until late in the day, tinkering with Schultz’s proposed instructions and finally reading them aloud to one another



UW Law School Professor David Schultz says staffing the Criminal Jury Instructions Committee is one of the best parts of his job.

to see if they make sense. And then Schultz will work his formatting and editing magic, the instructions will be distributed, and the process will begin anew. Above all, Schultz said, it’s a great example of the Wisconsin Idea.

“I really believe in that part of the UW’s mission, the idea that we reach out to the people of the state and assist state government in serving the people. The instructions are the product of a true partnership between the judiciary and the UW, and I’m proud to have been a part of that.” ■



Waukesha County Circuit Court Judge Donald J. Hassin, left, and Dane County Circuit Court Judge Steven D. Ebert, right, flank Assistant State Public Defender Charles Vetzner who, along with Assistant Attorney General David Becker, serves as an adviser to the Criminal Jury Instructions Committee. Other committee members are Judges Kitty K. Brennan and John DiMotto (chair), Milwaukee County; Mark A. Mangerson, Oneida County; Scott Needham, St. Croix County; Edward Zappen, Wood County; Annette K. Ziegler, Washington County; and Donald Zuidmulder, Brown County.



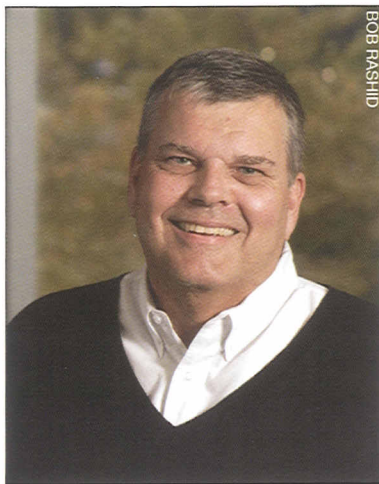
## Speaking Plain English

The Criminal Jury Instructions Committee began producing model jury instructions in 1962. For the next 40 years, its process and product were fairly consistent. Then, in 1998, the committee determined that it would overhaul the instructions to make the formatting easier to follow and the language clearer. With the help of a University of Minnesota professor who specializes in plain language, the modifications were successfully made and the new approach was institutionalized.

"We really have been at the forefront of a national movement to make [jury instructions] easier for juries to follow and understand," said Milwaukee County Circuit Court Judge John J. DiMotto, the committee chair.

The following excerpts from Wis JI-Criminal #800, the instruction of the privilege of self defense, illustrate the effect of the new formatting and plain language.

Before:	After:
Self-defense is an issue in this case. The Criminal Code of Wisconsin provides that a person is privileged to threaten or intentionally use force against another for the purpose of preventing or terminating what he reasonably believes to be an unlawful interference with his person by such other person. However, he may intentionally use only such force or threat thereof as he reasonably believes is necessary to prevent or terminate the interference.	Self-defense is an issue in this case. The law of self-defense allows the defendant to threaten or intentionally use force against another only if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The defendant believed that there was an actual or imminent unlawful interference with the defendant's person; and</li> <li>• The defendant believed that the amount of force the defendant used or threatened to use was necessary to prevent or terminate the interference; and</li> <li>• The defendant's beliefs were reasonable.</li> </ul>



BOB RASHID

### Minter is UW Law School's Second Longtime Jury Instructions Reporter

Continuing Education and Outreach division, like his colleague Dave Schultz, is a longtime committee reporter.

Minter recently marked his 26th year in the jury instructions field. He succeeded Professor John Conway as reporter to the Civil Jury Instructions Committee in 1980, and has served as the reporter to the Juvenile Jury Instructions Committee since its inception in 1992.

Minter comments, "I have had the good fortune to follow John Conway and to work with Dave Schultz, both known for their superb scholarship, work ethic, and respect for the importance of the jury instruction projects. I also appreciate the chance to work with distinguished trial judges who have

served on the committees. Our work is a dual effort to understand the substantive civil law and correctly restate it in a way that is understandable to jurors. At each meeting, I learn more about the law and litigation."

Minter also develops Law School continuing education programs and publications, and is co-author of the widely distributed treatise *Wisconsin Real Estate Law*, which has ongoing connections with the Law School that began in 1964 when it was written by Professors Walter Raushenbush, James MacDonald, and Jake Beuscher. Recently Minter edited the autobiography of Law School Professor James E. Jones, Jr., *Hattie's Boy* (see page 24.)

In addition to the criminal jury instructions, the Law School publishes two more jury instruction sets, Wisconsin Jury Instructions-Civil and Wisconsin Jury Instructions-Children.

For both projects, program attorney **Scott C. Minter** of the



# The Bloggable Life of Professor Ann Althouse



BOB RASHID

Blog: a Web log, simply shortened to 'blog,' created by 'bloggers' — usually individuals or groups that post daily commentary, observations, and opinions on the Internet.

*By Nicole Resnick*

It helps to be familiar with the term 'blog,' and the act of 'blogging' to fully appreciate why Ann Althouse, the Robert W. & Irma M. Arthur-Bascom Professor at the UW Law School, is making waves. Whether on the UW campus or within the virtual 'blogosphere,' where devoted readers check in constantly to see what she has to say, Althouse is a force.

Blogging aside, Althouse has plenty on her plate. Her typical teaching load at the Law School each semester includes courses on Constitutional Law, Federal Jurisdiction, Civil Procedure, and Religion and the Constitution. Althouse's list of scholarly publications in numerous law reviews continues to grow, and this year she is chair of the Law School's Appointments Committee.



Yet as Althouse runs between classrooms, conference halls, and colleagues' offices, she is ruminating, observing, even snapping photos of scenes that catch her eye. Once back in her brightly painted office, whose walls are adorned with art, she plunks herself down in front of her computer screen and happily shares what she's thinking with her growing Internet readership.

Her blogsite, called Althouse ([www.althouse.blogspot.com](http://www.althouse.blogspot.com)), now receives more than 12,000 visitors daily. At the time of her *Gargoyle* interview, Althouse had just captured her six millionth visitor since the inception of her blog less than three years ago.

"Blogging really gets your name out there, although it doesn't necessarily happen for everyone," she says. "But there's something about the way you can develop a profile — it's kind of an organic, mysterious process involving other people linking to you."

Althouse points out that a good deal of her popularity stems from her career as a law professor, and other prominent law professors and legal scholars with blogsites provide her link on their posts. "This creates a system of linking, which drives up blog traffic and gets you noticed," she says, "which in turn causes mainstream media to respond as well."

Althouse's first contribution to the op-ed page of the *New York Times* (many more were to follow) was on Election Day 2004 and resulted from the newspaper's recognition of her political blogging. The editors believed that the presidential race that year was shaped, in part, by the commentary of bloggers. Thus, the *Times* invited select

*"I see myself as a political moderate and an independent thinker, but it's fair to say that in the world of the blogosphere, conservatives have embraced me and see me as an ally, and liberals have — to put it mildly — viewed me with wariness."*

bloggers from all points on the political spectrum to say what they thought was the most important event or moment of the campaign. Here is what Althouse had to say:

*I'd grown used to waiting for John Kerry to reveal what he would do in Iraq. Though I'd voted for Al Gore and Bill Clinton, respectively, in the last two presidential elections, I needed to hear Mr. Kerry commit to success in the war. On April 14, at an event at the City College of New York, a man challenged Mr. Kerry to explain how his plan for Iraq differed from President Bush's. Mr. Kerry responded testily, "You're not listening."*

*I wrote on my blog at the time, "If you still don't know what he would do differently from Bush, do you deserve to be snapped at for 'not listening'?" After that, as I heard Mr. Kerry wriggle his way around the Iraq question one way and then another, I never forgot his willingness to blame the listener for not already seeing his answer, and my mistrust of John Kerry hardened into support for George Bush.*

Since then, Althouse has been invited to write more op-ed pieces, as well as a number of book reviews. In the *Times* this past August, she wrote about Judge Anna Diggs Taylor's opinion in the landmark case between the ACLU and the

National Security Agency regarding President Bush's surveillance program and accusations of eavesdropping.

Althouse is generally considered to be "a conservative law professor and a conservative blogger," as another blogger succinctly states it, but her own view is slightly different. "I see myself as a political moderate and an independent thinker," she says, "but it's fair to say that in the world of the blogosphere, conservatives have embraced me and see me as an ally, and liberals have — to put it mildly — viewed me with wariness."

Despite her achievements as a legal scholar, and the respect she earns as a political blogger, neither law nor politics interested Althouse early in life. Born in Delaware, she grew up in New Jersey and attended the University of Michigan Residence Program as an undergraduate. A passion for art moved her to transfer to the University's School of Art and then to pursue a career as an artist after graduating with a bachelor of fine arts degree in 1973.

"But I eventually got fed up with being an artist," she says. "I was hungry for some intellectual stimulation, and I realized that I wanted to go to law school." Althouse admits she felt old when she enrolled at the New York University School of Law at age 27, but she graduated first in her class and even had her first child during her final year.

After passing the New York Bar Exam the same year she graduated, Althouse clerked for a district judge



in New York and then practiced for law firm giant Sullivan & Cromwell. Although it was a chance to gain some practical experience (at the same time she gave birth to a second son), she knew that she wanted to be a law professor. Althouse landed her very first teaching job with the UW Law School in 1984, and with the exception of visiting professor opportunities at Boston University and the University of Colorado in the early 1990s, she has remained in Madison ever since.

Teaching seems to suit Althouse; her distinctive style resonates with many students. Claire Dalle Molle, a second-year law student who has studied with Althouse, says, "Professor Althouse's lecture style is actually similar to her blogging style. In her lectures, like her blog, she takes a text, comments on it, questions it, and invites response. She then questions the person responding, pointing out the extremes of his position to see if he will stick to it, or she takes the other side, forcing the student to defend his position." This type of interaction is valuable, and as Dalle Molle points out, "it helps the student to decide if they really believe in the position, and then to refine the position."

Such a statement makes it hard to resist visiting Althouse's blog, if you haven't done so already. For a law professor blog, her daily posts can be surprisingly varied in their content, and her popularity may stem from the vast range of topics she may choose to comment on in any given day. (One post revealed that Althouse's blog received the third highest rank out of 30 popular law professor blogs — a rating called "Blog Juice.") At times sharp and sarcastic, at other times reflective and even sappy, Althouse for example created a running playlist of "Unplayable 45's I Won't Throw Out" — a tribute to her love and knowledge of music. Her mood, like her subject matter, is ever-changing.

Without warning, a particular post may incite a war of words, with responses and comments arriving in waves. Usually these posts are political in nature, predictably controversial and provocative. In September, Althouse poked fun at a luncheon hosted by Bill Clinton for a select group of bloggers known to support his every move. Her blog even included a photo taken of the group at lunch, and the virtual discussion that ensued flowed for weeks.

new legal development, these readers are interested and will think, 'Let's stop by and see what Althouse has to say about this.'"

As a strategy for sharing her knowledge and getting others to think and respond, Althouse points out that it works. It also happens to be much more fun and creative. "Whatever it is I'm doing, I love doing it," she says. "And doing it the way I love doing it is getting me a lot of readers, so I'm *not* doing it any

"Whatever it is I'm doing, I love doing it. And doing it the way I love doing it is getting me a lot of readers, so I'm **not** doing it any other way."

What draws Althouse to blogging is the freedom it gives her to throw away certain rules, and instead enjoy the constant creative process. "For me, blogging is an artistic expression, and I feel like I'm satisfying an artistic need that I have," she says. "There are many things about teaching — the traditional legal writing and legal scholarship — that I enjoy doing, but they don't satisfy this part of myself that I sort of abandoned to go to law school." She adds, "Blogging is this amazingly energizing, interesting writing form. It's a very creative enterprise, and I'm interested in it as a writer."

Exactly where her blogsite readers come from is a true source of enjoyment for Althouse. She is stimulated and intrigued by the idea of so many people reading her blog and uses a Web service that allows her to track the numbers of readers, as well as where in the world they live. People in places as far away as Norway, Japan, Singapore, and Tehran follow her blog.

"You want to have a regular readership who wants to read you everyday, and I have that now," she says. "That way, if I have something I want to say about a

other way."

Althouse's blog also serves to showcase life on and around the UW-Madison campus. She always has a camera with her and looks for interesting and artistic scenes to photograph. These photos are posted, along with colorful references to UW-Madison and life in Madison, and they draw in a wide range of readers with some attachment to the city. On any given day you might enjoy shots of the lakeshore running path, the Union Terrace, State Street, or views of Lake Mendota from Bascom Hill.

"Lots of readers respond to these, and I feel like one of the things I can do is to reach out to UW alumni. They like to see pictures of Madison, and I have a sense that they provide a connection." The photos, along with her words, help to create a favorable view, and for Althouse, it all adds up to a satisfying means of making a contribution to the UW-Madison community. ■



# How My Clinical Experience Prepared Me for Private Practice

By Carla McKenzie 3L

## Editor's Note:

Students and employers often wonder whether Law School clinical experiences, especially those dealing with criminal law, carry over to practice in other areas. In this article, printed first in the Remington Center's August 2006 newsletter, third-year student Carla McKenzie describes her discovery that the skills she learned in clinical work were the very same ones she needed as an associate in a large Washington, D.C., firm.



BOB RASHID

I always have been apprehensive about law firms. I never imagined that I would pursue the life of a “corporate” lawyer. As I told one of the partners at the firm where I was an intern in summer 2006, “I was not bred to be a lawyer” — much less one who defends corporations. The partner asked, “Why? Were your parents commie-pinkos or something?” I laughed and answered “No, but close.”

My parents are Jamaican immigrants who raised me to have a strong sense of social justice. For most of my life, I interpreted “social justice” to mean that the world is flat, that there are “good guys” and “bad guys,” “right work” and “wrong work,” the “deserving” and the “undeserving.” I wanted to work for the good guys, the deserving, the “right” causes.

After my year at the Remington Center, I was even more committed

It was not until I began working as a summer associate at a Washington D.C. firm that I realized how the Remington Center helped me become a lawyer.

to working for social justice. I also, however, recognized the frustration of working with few resources, and I realized that legal work usually creates incremental rather than structural change. When On-Campus Interviews rolled around last year, I found myself bidding on firms, albeit reluctantly. I could not avoid the feeling that I was “selling out.” Nevertheless I rationalized, telling myself that my summer experience at a firm would be a skill-building exercise, a résumé enhancer; that it would be temporary and, at best, three months in a great city other than Madison.

“Life” also played a part in my change of career plans: My parents were growing older and my father’s

Parkinson’s was getting worse. Since my parents do not own a home and have minimal retirement income, my siblings and I drift slowly toward the moment when our parents will become our dependents, when we will support them, as they have supported us. As daunting as this seems, we all are committed to having the resources to take care of them.

I bid on several firms, hoping that I would find my place in a world that I never imagined occupying. I fully expected to find myself adrift, without an anchor, and without the tools to translate my upcoming experience into anything familiar. I did not know that my year-long experience in the Family Law and Restorative Justice Projects would provide



In the summer of 2005, during my first three months at the Remington Center, I began to become a lawyer. I did not realize I was becoming a lawyer as I engaged with my clients, wrote memos, drafted orders, pleadings, and stipulations, and represented my clients in court.

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the anchor — the real knowledge and real skills — that I would apply every day, allowing me to be valuable to the firm at which I work and to enhance my own self-image.

In the summer of 2005, during my first three months at the Remington Center, I began to become a lawyer. I did not realize I was becoming a lawyer as I engaged with my clients, wrote memos, drafted orders, pleadings, and stipulations, and represented my clients in court. I did not realize I was becoming a lawyer as I arranged meetings between crime victims and those who had offended against them, juggled the mundane details of my clients' lives, and negotiated the overwhelming emotions of their and my experiences. It was not until I began working as a summer associate at a Washington D.C. firm that I realized how the Remington Center helped me become a lawyer.

In that process, I have learned a few things:

#### 1. Accuracy matters

During my Remington Center summer, after supervising attorneys Leslie Shear or Pete DeWind handed me the third or fourth draft of a letter, I was ready to throw in the towel. Why did it matter whether the date started in the middle of the page or flush right? Why did it matter that it had yesterday's instead of today's date? Why did it matter if I used "that" instead of "which?"

I have discovered that these seemingly minute details do matter. Now, the law firm's partners and associates trust me to pay attention to how the document looks and how it reads. Moreover, they expect the document to be

"error free." Their reputation and, perhaps more importantly, my reputation depends on accuracy.

#### 2. Our work brings real benefits or real costs

At the Remington Center, I had the luxury of having clients I did not bill. Why, then, did my supervising attorneys insist that I keep track of my time? Why did it matter that I worked on a project for 18 minutes instead of 12 minutes? Now, I know why: Clients of the firm (and of most large firms) pay hundreds of dollars per hour for legal services. They come to the firm with the difficult questions that their in-house counsel cannot answer. They trust their lawyers to devise creative solutions on which the very existence of their businesses depends. This is not unlike a Remington Center client who faces a \$60,000 child support bill upon release, or an inmate who has not seen his daughter for the past four years of his incarceration: our work in the clinic results in real benefits or real costs to our clients. Every minute that we spend on their cases counts, even though they do not receive a bill.

#### 3. Read the statute!

Perhaps I learned this first in Professor Dickey's Criminal Law class, but Leslie and Pete continued the drill. It also has been drilled into me at the firm. Most of my work involves interpreting complex regulations. My "gut" feeling about the "rightness" or "wrongness" of a situation does not matter unless I find support for it in the statutes or case law.

#### 4. Rarely is there a "right" answer

The complications of people's lives and business transactions do not lend themselves to easy solutions. Rarely is there a "right" answer. Partners and associates at the firm do not give assignments when they already have a solution. This would not make good business sense for them. Similarly, my clinical law professors did not necessarily know the answers to each client's specific problems. While they knew "the practice," in great part they left the "answer," the creative solution, up to me.

#### 5. Clients are clients — they all need zealous representation

When we represent someone who has committed reprehensible acts, or when we sit across from a weeping victim or a weeping offender, it is difficult to maintain the "good guys/bad guys" view of the world. This dichotomy quickly fell away for me as I practiced in the clinic. I did not dispose of my moral compass in favor of "objectivity." I had strong feelings about my clients and about what they had done, but I learned that agreeing to represent someone means doing so in spite of their moral compass, or lack thereof. I still believe in social justice, and my firm's active pro bono practice allows me to represent people who would not otherwise be able to afford the firm's services. The firm's business clients also need representation and, to my surprise, some are even fighting for things I believe in.



## 6. Support staff are invaluable

Like the staff at the Remington Center, the staff at big law firms know the nuts and bolts of the operation. With few exceptions, they have been there longer than I have been. Although they function “behind the scenes,” without them there would be no scene. They know things I need to know, including the partners’ personalities, likes and dislikes. They know how to get things done, and if I show them respect and sometimes even reverence, I will be able to get more done, as well.

## 7. Organization counts

Juggling 12 inmate clients’ cases is no small task. It is an enormous, and sometimes overwhelming, responsibility. But after that experience at the Remington Center, I knew that being organized would save the day. I also figured out that it does not get any easier — whether in law school, life, or at a law firm.

## 8. Skill sets matter more than substance

I am convinced that in the early days of legal practice, one’s skill set matters more than one’s mastery of a particular area of law. I knew nothing about communications, media, employment or education law prior to this summer. I still know very little about the substance of each area. But I know that there is time to learn the substance. In fact, I have had to learn it quickly, sometimes in a matter of hours. There is no time to learn the rudimentary skills of statutory interpretation, research, writing, synthesis, and critical thinking. This summer, it was assumed that I had those skills, not necessarily that I knew the substance of the law.

## 9. Working toward a solution takes time

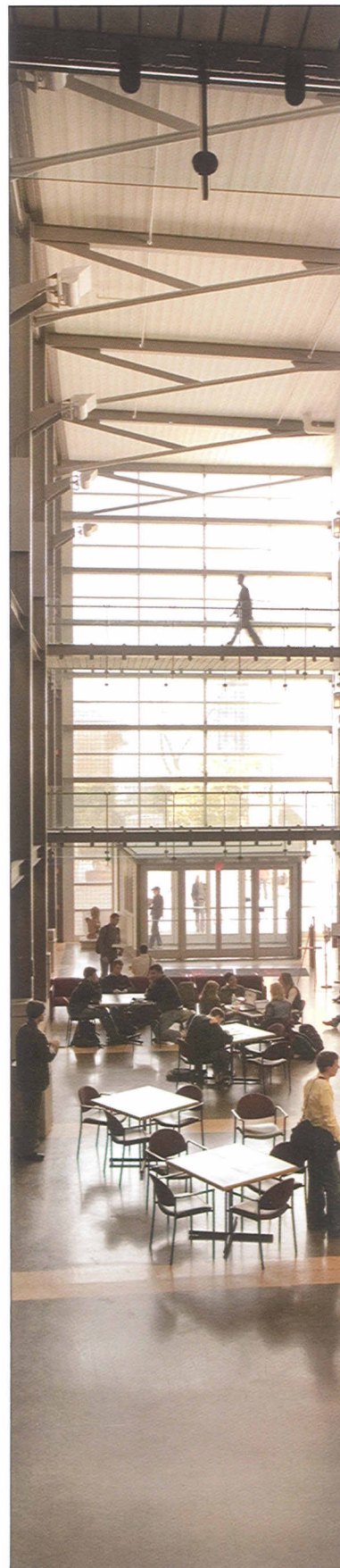
Recently, I worked my way into an “answer” that had evaded me even after seven days of reading and rereading the statute, legislative history, and anything else I could find on a particular subject. In my last two hours at work one day, it dawned on me that the statute could be interpreted in a way that I had not considered—in a way that would benefit my client. Before that revelation, I had been petrified about meeting with the assigning attorney because I did not have a workable solution to the problem he’d given me. Had I not put an extra ten minutes into rereading one case — the one that led me to the solution — I would still be petrified. Good luck? Perhaps. But I do not see it that way. Rather, my clinical experience taught me that there are few shortcuts and that there is no substitute for putting in the time.

The Remington Center is a forgiving place, and supervising attorneys are forgiving people. My thanks to both of my supervising attorneys for giving me the opportunity to become a lawyer. It may have been a one-time experience, but I now know that it will stay with me forever. ■

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*McKenzie was the 2006 recipient of the Remington Center’s Catherine Manning Award, which recognizes an outstanding student in the prison-based clinics. The honor was based on McKenzie’s committed, compassionate, and effective work as a student in the Family Law and Restorative Justice Projects in 2005-06.*

*Carla McKenzie wishes to thank supervising attorney Leslie Shear, director of the Remington Center’s Family Law Project, for her assistance in the preparation of this article.*



WOLFGANG HOFFMANN



# CLASS REUNIONS

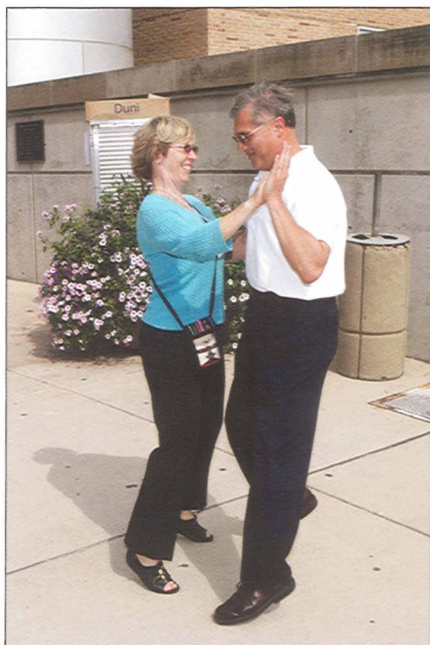
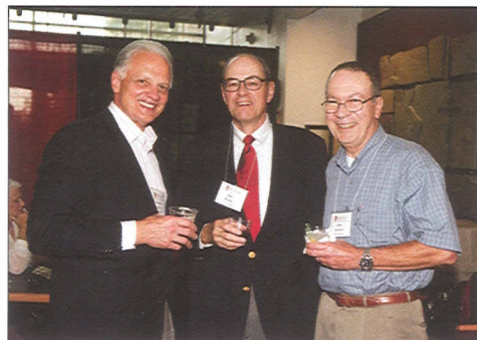
## Alumni Reunion Weekend 2006

On the warm and sunny weekend of September 15-16, 2006, the Law School hosted class reunions for all classes celebrating five or 10 years from their graduation year. An enthusiastic turnout of graduates from the classes of 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001 converged for a weekend of socializing, networking, reminiscing, tailgating, and more.

Friday featured an all-class reception followed by individual class dinners, while Saturday included a tailgate party at noon, before the UW Badgers played San Diego State (score: Wisconsin 14, San Diego 0).

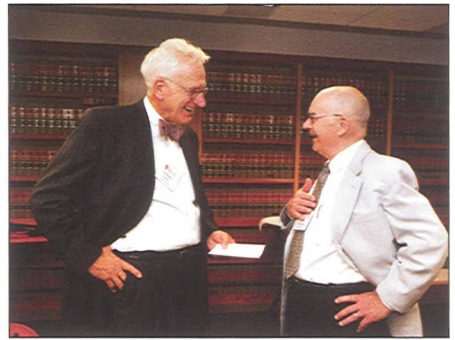
In fall 2007, graduating classes ending in -7 and -2 will take their turn: this year's reunions are set for October 19 and 20.

Photos by Jay Salvo





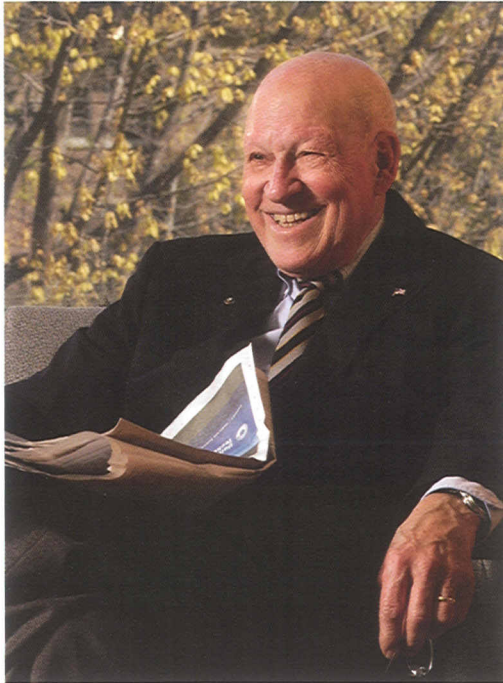
## CLASS REUNIONS





## Law School Saddened by Death of Professor Gordon Baldwin

BOB RASHID



The Law School community was deeply saddened this fall by the death of longtime faculty member Gordon Brewster Baldwin, Evjue Bascom Emeritus Professor of Law. Baldwin died in his sleep in Italy on October 15, 2006, after an evening attending the opera with his wife, Helen.

A nationally known authority on constitutional law and foreign relations law, Baldwin came to teach at the Law School in 1957. Throughout his distinguished career, he wrote on a broad range of legal topics, and after taking emeritus status, continued to work as a legal professional, arguing cases at all court levels.

Baldwin contributed his time in service from the local to the federal level; and shared his legal and political expertise with radio and

television audiences as a frequent guest commentator. The major Madison and Milwaukee newspapers published articles on him in the days following the announcement of his death.

(In the last issue of the *Gargoyle*, Baldwin reminisced on how he came to Wisconsin to teach in the "How I Got Here" feature. See <http://www.law.wisc.edu/webshare/02vW/v32n1.pdf#page=22>.)

As soon as the news of Baldwin's death reached the Law School, e-mails voicing sorrow at his loss started to appear on the faculty and staff e-mail list-serve. Space considerations preclude sharing all 50 messages here, but one has been chosen to share with *Gargoyle* readers, at right.

A gathering in appreciation of Baldwin's life was held at the Law School on November 10. Faculty colleagues, former students, and members of all branches of Wisconsin government joined Baldwin's family and friends to share memories. One sentence was repeated frequently: "We will miss him."

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Gifts in memory of Gordon Baldwin may be made to the UW Law School or to the Madison Rotary Foundation. Gifts to the Law School should be sent to UW Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison WI 53706 (attn: Jini Rabas). Gifts to Rotary should be sent to Madison Rotary Foundation, 22 North Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703. For either organization, please indicate that the gift is for the "Gordon Baldwin Memorial."

### Remembering Gordon

When I came to the law school in 1971 Gordon already seemed senior. Perhaps it was the sport jacket at a time when people wore bell-bottoms and overalls, or the pipe, or the affectionate antiquarian scholarly interests (biographies, the Federalist Papers, quoting exact page cites from Supreme Court cases). But one could also sense a youthful joyous spirit, and he grew less senior over time.

He was known as the Law School's only Republican and a conservative (by today's standards I guess he would be no farther right than the center). For this he took guff but never responded in kind. He often amazed me with the cheerful, patient, nondogmatic way he expressed his views. I always thought of him as the paradigm of the criticism that liberals love humanity while conservatives love individual people.

I, too, so often felt affirmed and valued. On my retirement poster, he wrote, "what a wonderful colleague." So few people in life give us that sense of unconditional acceptance; it is the way of a generous heart. Buddhists speak of luminous beings who help us to see the good in ourselves. Maybe Gordon was too down-to-earth to be a luminous being, but he obviously was a source of warmth and light. No wonder we will miss him.

— Bill Clune,  
Professor Emeritus



## 1940s

**Daniel T. Flaherty '49**, of counsel with Johns, Flaherty & Collins, S.C. in La Crosse, is now retired from the La Crosse Equal Opportunities Commission after serving for 37 years. Flaherty and fellow UW law alum **Peter Pappas '46** lobbied to form the commission in 1968 to enforce the city's fair housing ordinance. Flaherty became Chair in 1971, and remained the commission's leader until he retired.

## 1960s

**Jon P. Axelrod '68**, a partner at DeWitt Ross & Stevens, has been named a Fellow of the Wisconsin Law Foundation. The designation honors members of the State Bar of Wisconsin who have achieved significant professional accomplishments and contributed leadership and service to their communities and the legal profession. Axelrod focuses his practice on civil litigation.

**Daniel W. Hildebrand '64**, an attorney at DeWitt Ross & Stevens in Madison, has been appointed by the president of the American Bar Association to its Amicus Curiae Briefs Committee. For his three-year term, he will participate in reviews of all amicus curiae briefs filed by the ABA with the U.S. Supreme Court.

## 1970s

**Donald L. Bach '74** has been elected Vice-Chair of the Wisconsin Judicial Commission, a nine-member independent agency that enforces high standards of conduct for judges. Bach is a partner at DeWitt Ross & Stevens, where he concentrates his practice on business litigation.

**Jan E. Kearney '76** has been appointed to a five-year term as Presiding Judge of the Pima County Superior Court in Tucson, Arizona. Kearney has been on the bench of the Superior Court since 2001. Previously she served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Tucson and Milwaukee as a prosecutor, and practiced law with Cook and Franke in Milwaukee.

**William Grant Callow II '77**, who practices in Anchorage, Alaska, has been appointed by the Queen of Denmark as Honorary Danish Consul of the State of Alaska. Callow has also been named Outstanding Lawyer of the Year by the Anchorage Bar Association. We thank his father, retired

Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice **William G. Callow '48**, for this news.

**Gregg Herman '77** is Chair-elect of the Family Law Section of the American Bar Association, for a term beginning in August 2007. He practices family law exclusively with the firm of Loeb & Herman, S.C., in Milwaukee.

**Keith L. Johnson '78** is a new shareholder at Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren S.C. Johnson, and is also Program Director of the Wisconsin Corporate Governance Initiative, based at the Law School. He heads Reinhart's Institutional Investor Consulting Services section. Previously he served for more than 21 years as Legal Counsel for the State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB).

**Attorney Donna M. Jones '78** is President-elect of the Board of Directors of the Non-Resident Lawyers Division of the State Bar of Wisconsin. She also serves on the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Wisconsin. An Atlanta resident, Jones is affiliated with the Lupus Foundation of America and serves on the state board of the National Alliance on Mental Illness.

## 1980s

**Erik Salvesson '82** has been named a shareholder at Halleland Lewis Nilan & Johnson in Minneapolis. Salvesson's field of expertise is in product liability and mass tort and commercial litigation practices. He has been an active trial lawyer since entering practice in 1983, and comes to the firm from Gray Plant Mooty, where he was Chair of the Product Liability and Tort Litigation Practice Team.

**Linda Dawson '84** has been made a shareholder at Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren S.C. She practices in the firm's Health Care Department in the Madison office. Prior to joining the firm, Dawson was Deputy Chief Legal Counsel for the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services from 1995 to 2006.

**Michael Morgan '84** has been named Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA), the most powerful agency in state government, by Governor Jim Doyle. As DOA chief, Morgan oversees development of the state budget and supervises day-to-day operations of state government.

**Bette J. Roth '84** has been named Co-Chair of the Alternate Dispute Resolution Committee of the Boston Bar Association's Litigation and International Law Sections. Roth is a mediator and arbitrator who has devoted her practice to dispute resolution since 1992. She is co-editor of the two-volume text *The Alternative Dispute Resolution Practice Guide*.

**Regina Millner '85** has been named Chair of the Board of the Wisconsin Alumni Association for the 2006-07 term. Millner is the founder of RMM Enterprises, a firm that works with business and government on complex real estate projects. She has been an active member of the WAA Board for several years.

**Vincent A. Thomas '86** has accepted the position of Assistant Dean for Student and Multicultural Affairs at the University of St. Thomas School of Law in St. Paul, Minnesota. He will also serve as an adjunct Professor of Law. Thomas continues to serve on the Law School's Board of Visitors.

**Thomas F. Cotter '87** has joined the University of Minnesota Law School as a Professor of Law. Previously Cotter taught at Washington and Lee University School of Law and the University of Florida College of Law. His areas of expertise are intellectual property and antitrust law.

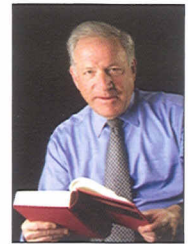
**Vincent P. Lyles '87** has been named President of M & I Bank's Community Development Corporation, Milwaukee. The for-profit subsidiary sponsors, lends to, and invests in projects and businesses promoting the public welfare in communities served by M & I banking operations. Previously, Lyles was an investment banker with Robert W. Baird & Company.

## 1990s

**Roberta J. "Bobbi" Cordano '90** has been named Assistant Dean of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota. She was the university's Director of Disability Services from 2000 to 2006, and worked in Minnesota's Office of the Attorney General as Special Assistant Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General from 1990 to 2000.



Daniel W. Hildebrand '64



Jon P. Axelrod '68



Donald L. Bach '74



Donna M. Jones '78



Erik Salvesson '82





Roberta J. Cordano '90

**Patrick Hyde '90**, a Division Chief at the U.W. Department of Labor, is the author of *The Only Pure Thing*, a thriller set in Washington, D.C. (Beckham Publications Group, 2007). Hyde has served as counsel for more than 1,300 criminal cases, and has been President of the D.C. Superior Court Trial Lawyers Association. Hyde's fictional hero is defense attorney Stuart Clay, a seasoned D.C. defender much like the author.



Melissa De Groff '92

**Don M. Millis '90** is a shareholder in the Tax Department of Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren S.C. in Madison. He concentrates his practice in state and local tax litigation and planning. Prior to practicing law, Millis spent several years working on policy in the Wisconsin Senate.

**Melissa De Groff '92** has joined Barnes & Thornburg LLP to serve of counsel in the firm's Indianapolis Office, in the Creditors' Rights Department and Financial Institutions Practice Group. She practices primarily in the areas of commercial litigation, bankruptcy, and commercial loan documentation.



Chad Taylor '96

**Alexandra Klass '92** has joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota Law School as an Associate Professor of Law. She teaches and writes in the areas of environmental law, tort law, and property law. Previously Klass was a partner at Dorsey & Whitney LLP in Minneapolis and an Associate Professor at William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul.

**Thaddeus Stauber '92** has joined Nixon Peabody LLP in Los Angeles as a partner in its Business Litigation Group. Stauber focuses his practice on complex business litigation and international disputes involving cultural institutions, universities, foreign entities, and major art collectors engaged in the collecting and trade of valuable cultural property objects.

**Alfred Boll '93**, a U.S. Foreign Service Officer in Amsterdam, has published the book *Multiple Nationality and International Law* (2006, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers). The foreword is by Judge Kenneth Keith of the International Court of Justice.

**Beth Kransberger '93**, former Director of Admissions at the UW Law School, is Assistant Dean for Admissions and Financial Aid at Thomas Jefferson School

of Law in San Diego. Kransberger and her assistant, **Tim Spearman '03**, hosted one of only two national CLEO Summer Institutes in 2006, bringing 47 students from disadvantaged or underrepresented backgrounds for six weeks of intensive academic preparation for law school.

**Beth Donley '94**, Director of the WiCell Research Institute, was featured on the cover of the September 15 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. The accompanying article, titled "The Tough Side of Technology Transfer," also pictures and quotes alumnus **Carl Gulbrandsen '81**, Director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF), a key player in the field of stem cell research.

**Todd Martin '95** is a new shareholder in the Employee Benefits Department at the Madison office of Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren S.C. He also chairs the firm's interdisciplinary Insurance Group.

**Solomon H. Ashby Jr. '95** has been named a partner of the Crowther Law Firm in Atlanta. The firm's specialties include trial advocacy, litigation, product liability, medical malpractice, toxic torts, and nursing home litigation. Previously Ashby practiced as a trial lawyer at Evert & Weathersby in Atlanta and Willcox & Savage in Virginia.

**Chad Taylor '96** has joined DeWitt Ross & Stevens, dividing his time between the firms' Madison and Metro Milwaukee offices. His practice focuses on government relations, environment, and real estate and land-use matters. He also practices in the areas of administrative, public contract, election, ethics, and campaign finance law.

**Laura Krishnan '98** has been elected a partner of the law firm Parsinen Kaplan Rosberg & Gottlieb P.A. in Minneapolis. Krishnan practices in the areas including estate planning, probate, family business succession planning, and administering trusts and estates.

**Kristine Ackerman Sperling '98** has been named the Corporate Counsel of Greystone Residential Funding, Inc., of Middleton, Wisconsin. Previously Sperling was an associate with Latham & Watkins LLP in Chicago, where she was a member of the Finance Practice Group.

**Melissa Vaughan '99** has been promoted to Corporate Counsel at ALL Student Loan, a Los Angeles-based nonprofit student lender with \$1 billion in student loan assets. Vaughan previously served as the company's Director of Legal Affairs and Compliance.

## 2000s

**Kristela Cervera '01** is one of two new Milwaukee Municipal Court Commissioners. She is the first Latina to hold the position. Cervera worked most recently as a legal counsel for the Milwaukee County Department of Child Support Enforcement.

**Kelly Cotter '02** has been named to the National Cancer Institute Director's Consumer Liaison Group. A survivor of childhood leukemia, Cotter is co-author of the book *Kids with Courage* and creator of the award-winning Web site [www.outlook-life.org](http://www.outlook-life.org), which provides factual information, inspirational stories, and interactive chat rooms for children who have undergone cancer treatment.

**Lori A. Leonovicz '02** has joined the Fraud Section of the U.S. Department of Justice Criminal Division in Washington, D.C., as a trial attorney, primarily focusing on international fraud matters. She previously practiced with Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP in the firm's Washington and Paris offices.

**Nilesh Patel '02** is the author of "When Lovebirds Split: Dividing the Retirement Nest Egg at Divorce," the cover story in the October 2006 issue of *Wisconsin Lawyer*. Patel joined the Law School staff in January 2006 as a J.D. Advisor in the Office of Career Services.

**Nathan J. Wautier '03** is an associate at Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren S.C. He practices in the Real Estate Department of the firm's Madison office.

**Yu Li '04** has joined Vinson & Elkins LLP in Houston, Texas, as an associate. Li will join the firm's new International Trade Law Practice Group.

**Carolyn M. McAllister '04** is an associate in the Employee Benefits Department at Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren S.C. She is also a member of the firm's interdisciplinary Executive Compensation Team.



**Bryan J. Cahill '05** has joined the firm of LaFollette Godfrey & Kahn in Madison, where he will be a member of the Litigation Practice Group.

**Brian T. Larson '05** and **Sverre David Roang '94** are co-authors of "Life Partners, Legal Strangers: Estate Planning for Unmarried Couples," in the November 2006 *Wisconsin Lawyer*, the magazine of the State Bar of Wisconsin. Both Larson and Roang practice estate planning and business law at Stroud, Willink & Howard LLC, Madison.

**Rebecca K. Mason '05** has joined LaFollette Godfrey & Kahn, Madison, where she will be a member of the Litigation and Political Law Practice Groups.

**Amanda L. Rockman '05** has been named an Associate Judge of the Ho-Chunk Nation Trial Court in Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Rockman was sworn in on August 14, 2006, for a three-year term, in a ceremony attended by representatives of four branches of government.

**Patricia L. Wheeler '05** is a new associate at the Madison firm of LaFollette Godfrey & Kahn, where she is a member of the Litigation Practice Group.

**Robyn E. Arnold '06** has joined Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., Milwaukee, as a member of the Business Practice Group.

**Debra L. Baesemann '06** has joined the Real Estate Practice Group of Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., in the firm's Milwaukee office.

**Stuart Bray '06** has joined the Madison offices of DeWitt Ross & Stevens as an associate. His practice focuses on intellectual property with a concentration on patents in the biotechnology and medical fields.

**Nicholas R. DiUlio '06** has joined the firm of von Briesen & Roper as an associate in the Litigation and Risk Management Practice Group. He focuses his practice on insurance coverage, subrogation, commercial litigation, toxic tort, and general litigation.

**Lindsay B. Fasula '06** has joined the Green Bay office of Godfrey & Kahn, where she is a member of the Corporate and Real Estate Law Practice Groups.

**Chinekwu O. Iloabachie '06** has joined the Indianapolis office of Baker & Daniels LLP. She focuses her practice on business litigation.

**Andrew S. Oettinger '06** has joined the firm of Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., in Milwaukee. He will be part of the Litigation Practice Group.

**Michele L. Racadio '06** has joined the Milwaukee office of Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., as a member of the Securities Practice Group.

**Brody Richter '06** has joined the Madison offices of DeWitt Ross & Stevens as an associate. His practice focuses on business, litigation, and real estate, with an emphasis on municipal law and land-use issues.

**Allison Sell '06** has joined the firm of Baker & Daniels LLP, practicing in public and municipal finance from the firm's South Bend, Indiana, office.

**Sara Spiering '06** has joined the Madison offices of DeWitt Ross & Stevens as an associate. Her practice focuses on litigation, including employment-relations litigation.



Chinekwu O. Iloabachie '06



Brody Richter '06



Allison Sell '06



Sara Spiering '06

## In Memoriam

### 1930s

Walter M. Bjork '37

### 1940s

Marlin M. Volz '40  
Hiram D. "Andy" Anderson '46  
Edward G. Chambers '46  
Albert P. Funk, Jr. '46  
John Hofeldt '47  
Edward Boone Miller '47  
Warren Mullin '48  
Sterling F. Schwenn '48  
J. Richard Long '49

### 1950s

Stuart G. Gullickson '50  
Harry O. Olson '50  
Charles P. Seibold '50  
Andrew J. Zafis '50  
Drexel D. Journey '52  
Gilbert S. Rosenberg '52  
Duane H. Amundson '53  
Gordon Giles '55  
Richard J. Krueger '55

### 1960s

Russell J. Mittelstadt '60  
Bruce K. Kaufmann '61  
John P. "Jack" Morris '61  
P. Charles Jones '63

### 1970s

James H. Schlender '78

### 1980s

Christopher D. Daniels '84  
Mary Ann Gill '86

### 1990s

Thomas F. Heger '94  
Matthew W. McVey '95  
William J. Remington '95  
Steven P. Van Hoof '99

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### Professor Stuart Gullickson, Founder of Skills Program

As the *Gargoyle* was going to press, we learned of the death of former Professor Stuart Gullickson, founder of the Law School's General Practice Course, on January 18, 2007. For more information, see the news column on our Web site at [www.law.wisc.edu](http://www.law.wisc.edu), and future Law School publications.

## Former Admissions Dean James E. Thomas Dies

**James E. Thomas**, who served as the Law School's Director of Admissions from 1993 to 1998, died September 14, 2006, in Iowa City, Iowa, after a four-week illness. He was 55.

A native of Florida, Thomas was a graduate of Florida A & M University, and earned his J.D. degree at the University of Iowa. He served as Director of Admissions at the University of Iowa Law School before coming to Wisconsin.

In sharing the news of his death with the

UW Law School faculty and staff, Dean Ken Davis said, "Our student recruiting effort, and particularly our LEO Program, would not be what it is today without James's devotion and commitment. He truly touched many lives, and cared very deeply for the students he recruited to our school."

The address for contacting his wife, Sandra, and daughters is: The Thomas Family, 131 North 1st Avenue, Iowa City, IA, 52245.



**Bryan J. Cahill '05** has joined the firm of LaFollette Godfrey & Kahn in Madison, where he will be a member of the Litigation Practice Group.

**Brian T. Larson '05** and **Sverre David Roang '94** are co-authors of "Life Partners, Legal Strangers: Estate Planning for Unmarried Couples," in the November 2006 *Wisconsin Lawyer*, the magazine of the State Bar of Wisconsin. Both Larson and Roang practice estate planning and business law at Stroud, Willink & Howard LLC, Madison.

**Rebecca K. Mason '05** has joined LaFollette Godfrey & Kahn, Madison, where she will be a member of the Litigation and Political Law Practice Groups.

**Amanda L. Rockman '05** has been named an Associate Judge of the Ho-Chunk Nation Trial Court in Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Rockman was sworn in on August 14, 2006, for a three-year term, in a ceremony attended by representatives of four branches of government.

**Patricia L. Wheeler '05** is a new associate at the Madison firm of LaFollette Godfrey & Kahn, where she is a member of the Litigation Practice Group.

**Robyn E. Arnold '06** has joined Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., Milwaukee, as a member of the Business Practice Group.

**Debra L. Baesemann '06** has joined the Real Estate Practice Group of Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., in the firm's Milwaukee office.

**Stuart Bray '06** has joined the Madison offices of DeWitt Ross & Stevens as an associate. His practice focuses on intellectual property with a concentration on patents in the biotechnology and medical fields.

**Nicholas R. DiUlio '06** has joined the firm of von Briesen & Roper as an associate in the Litigation and Risk Management Practice Group. He focuses his practice on insurance coverage, subrogation, commercial litigation, toxic tort, and general litigation.

**Lindsay B. Fasula '06** has joined the Green Bay office of Godfrey & Kahn, where she is a member of the Corporate and Real Estate Law Practice Groups.

**Chinekwu O. Iloabachie '06** has joined the Indianapolis office of Baker & Daniels LLP. She focuses her practice on business litigation.

**Andrew S. Oettinger '06** has joined the firm of Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., in Milwaukee. He will be part of the Litigation Practice Group.

**Michele L. Racadio '06** has joined the Milwaukee office of Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., as a member of the Securities Practice Group.

**Brody Richter '06** has joined the Madison offices of DeWitt Ross & Stevens as an associate. His practice focuses on business, litigation, and real estate, with an emphasis on municipal law and land-use issues.

**Allison Sell '06** has joined the firm of Baker & Daniels LLP, practicing in public and municipal finance from the firm's South Bend, Indiana, office.

**Sara Spiering '06** has joined the Madison offices of DeWitt Ross & Stevens as an associate. Her practice focuses on litigation, including employment-relations litigation.



Chinekwu O. Iloabachie '06



Brody Richter '06



Allison Sell '06



Sara Spiering '06

## In Memoriam

### 1930s

Walter M. Bjork '37

### 1940s

Marlin M. Volz '40  
Hiram D. "Andy" Anderson '46  
Edward G. Chambers '46  
Albert P. Funk, Jr. '46  
John Hofeldt '47  
Edward Boone Miller '47  
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