

Gargoyle

Constitution Builders:

UW law professors help nations to create their own governance.

SUMMER 2007

Clinics: For All Fields of Law

How I Got Here: Marygold Melli

Helping Students to Afford Public
Interest Careers



UNIVERSITY of
WISCONSIN
LAW SCHOOL

VOLUME 33 NO. 1

SUMMER 2007

UW Law School Calendar

- **CLE and Badger Football at UNLV**
September 8, 2007, Las Vegas, Nevada
- **UW Law School Benchers Society Dinner**
September 18, 2007
Speakers: Stewart Macaulay and Marc Galanter

- **Class Reunion Weekend**
October 19-20, 2007
Class years ending in -7 and -2
- **Conference: Law & Democratization in South Korea and Taiwan**
October 19-20, 2007
Sponsors: Global Legal Studies, East Asian Legal Studies

- **Robert W. Kastenmeier Lecture**
November 30, 2007
Speaker: Dean Harold Koh, Yale Law School

Events are based at the Law School unless otherwise noted. For information on the Law & Democratization conference, contact Sumudu Atapattu: saatapattu@wisc.edu; 608-890-1395. For other events, contact Lynn Thompson: LThomp1@wisc.edu; 608-262-4915.



MICHAEL FORSTER ROTHBART, UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATION



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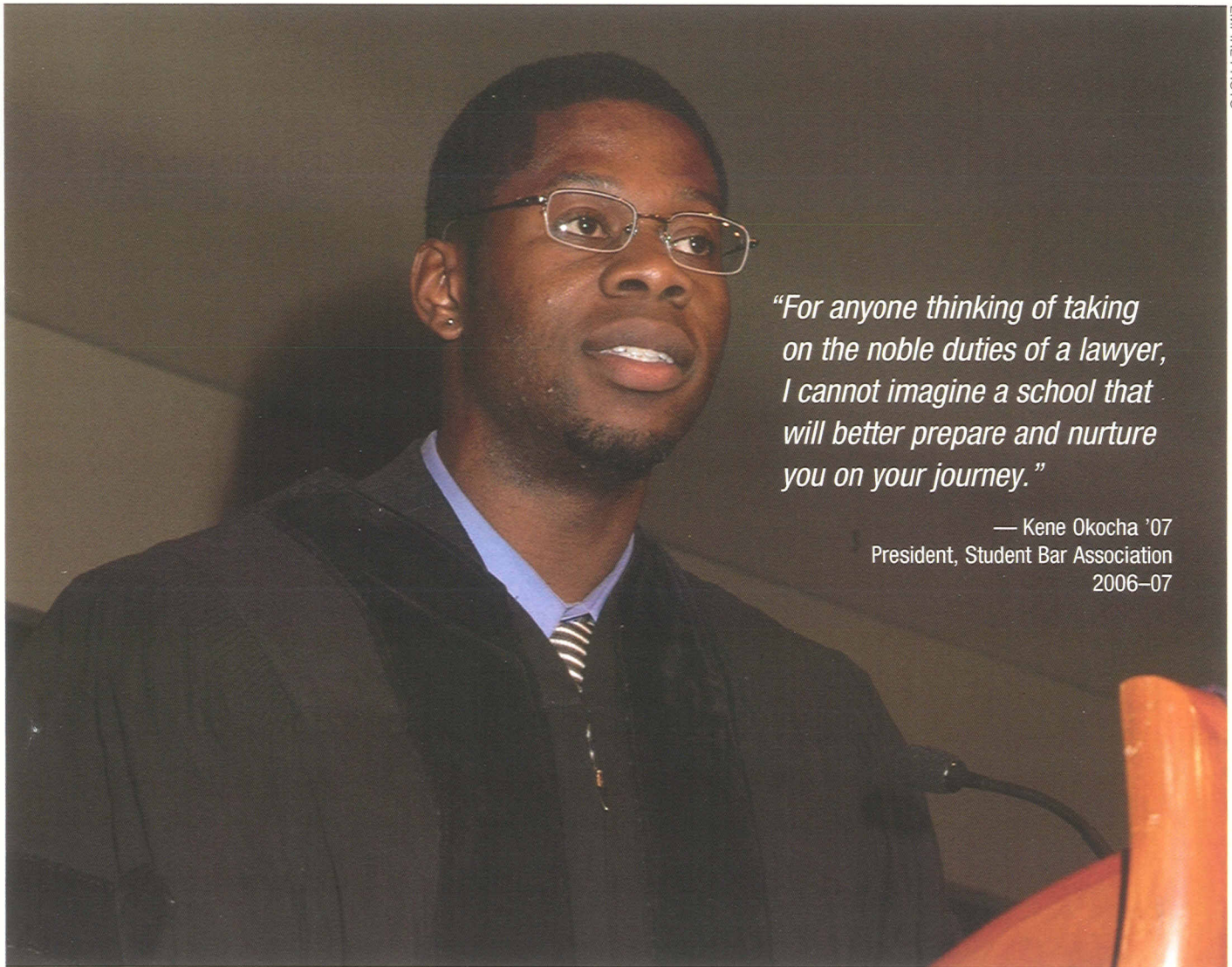


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"For anyone thinking of taking on the noble duties of a lawyer, I cannot imagine a school that will better prepare and nurture you on your journey."

— Kene Okocha '07
President, Student Bar Association
2006–07

Shaping the Future

Meet Kene Okocha, President of the Student Bar Association at the Law School this past year and one of three student speakers elected by the Class of 2007 to represent them on graduation day in May.

Born and raised in Wisconsin, Kene completed a double major in Industrial Engineering and Political Science as a UW-Madison undergraduate, and chose to attend the UW Law School over other schools.

This year Kene has a fellowship to work in Berkeley, California, at a multi-ethnic public policy center whose mission is to enhance and protect the rights of minority and low-income individuals.

"I am extremely glad I chose to attend UW Law School," he reflects. "It supplied me with a great many options in achieving my goals, and offered legal opportunities I had never thought of. For anyone thinking of taking on the noble duties of a lawyer, I cannot imagine a school that will better prepare and nurture you on your journey."

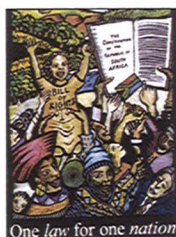
Congratulations to Kene and all the classmates he represents as they join the ranks of the Law School's alumni. We are proud of them, and proud of the top-quality education they received in preparation for their legal careers.





Gargoyle

Summer 2007
Volume 33, No. 1



14 Constitutional Law in Action

Professors Richard Monette, Heinz Klug, and Brady Williamson have used their expertise in constitutional law in a very concrete way: helping nations to create their own constitutions.



20 Clinical Legal Education: It's For All Kinds of Lawyers

Contrary to the misconception that clinical legal education always involves criminal law, the Law School's 13 clinics help students develop professionalism and skills for all fields of law.



26 How I Got Here

Professor Marygold Melli decided in eighth grade that she wanted to be a lawyer. She met — and surmounted — challenges all along the way from a legal profession that wasn't ready to admit women.



32 A Plan Called LRAP

Careers in public interest law can seem out of reach for graduates carrying the burden of debt that grew as they paid for their education. The Law School is building a Loan Repayment Assistance Program to help out.

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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.

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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Wisconsin Alumni Association

Cover: Professors Heinz Klug (left), Richard Monette, and Brady Williamson (not pictured) share the experience of helping nations on three continents to build their own constitutions.
Photo by C&N Photography

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Educating a U.S. Supreme Court Clerk



This issue of the *Gargoyle* includes a feature about clinical education and its increasing recognition as an important part of legal education. For more than 40 years, the UW Law School's clinical programs have provided students with the opportunity to combine classroom learning with the complexity of actual practice. A recent two-year study by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching encourages law schools to match their first-year emphasis on legal analysis with a similarly strong emphasis on practicing law and serving clients. Clinics, like ours, do that.

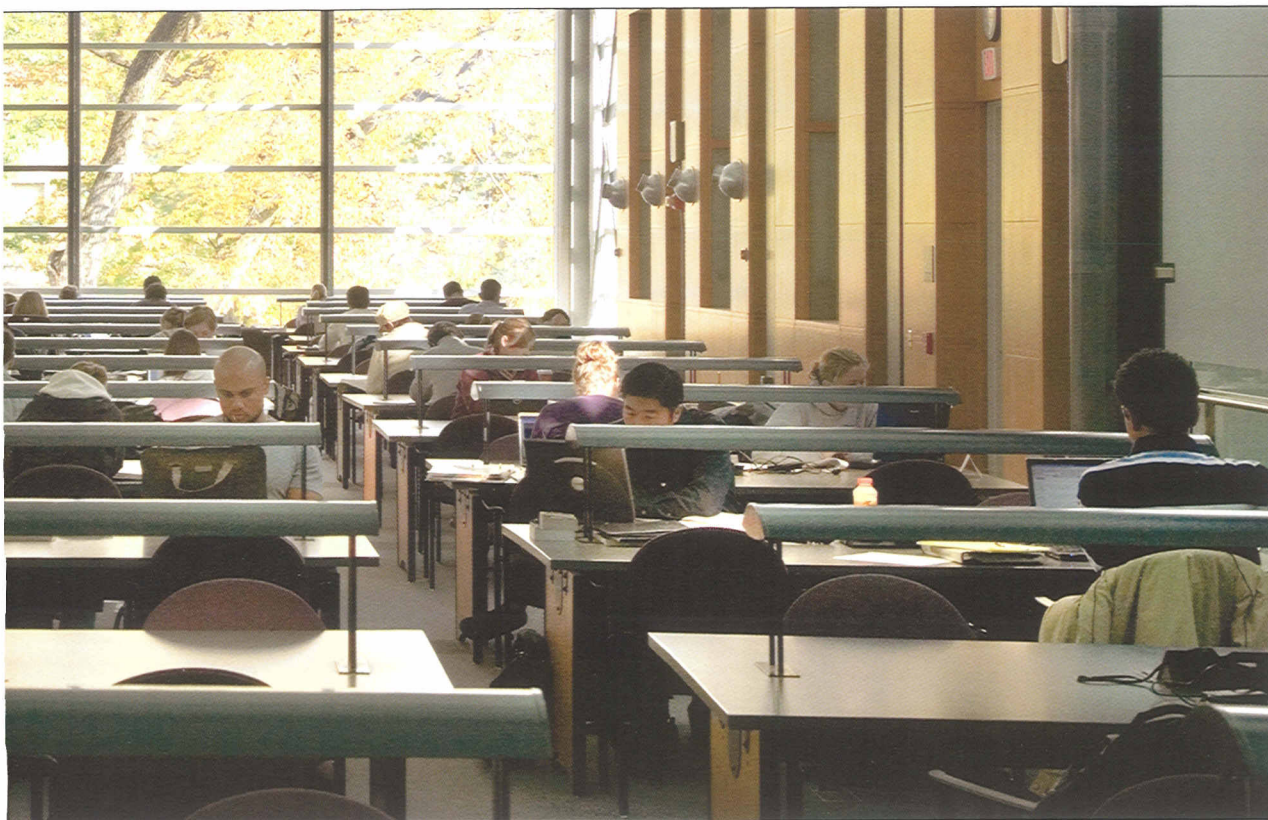
Yet despite clinical education's increasing popularity and recognized value, it has not always been viewed enthusiastically by all employers, particularly large-firm employers, and has not been seen as the

Cecelia Klingele '05 will clerk for U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens in 2008.

approved educational path for those aspiring to the highest levels of the profession.

Imagine, for instance, the likelihood of a U.S. Supreme Court clerk whose résumé includes three clinical experiences, but does not include participation on her law school's law review or its moot court. Imagine the likelihood of a U.S. Supreme Court clerk who never spent a summer working for a law firm or building her résumé with prestigious jobs, but rather chose instead to participate in clinical programs.

Impossible, you say? A few weeks ago, I might have agreed. But no longer.



Meet UW Law alumna Cecelia Klingele '05, who will begin a clerkship with U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens in 2008.

Throughout law school, Cecelia worked extensively in clinical projects at the Frank J. Remington Center. Her résumé lists, among her many accomplishments and experiences, participation in three of the Law School's clinical programs. She was a student attorney in the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons (LAIP) Program, an intern in the Dane County District Attorney's Office through the Prosecution Project, and a student attorney in the Criminal Appeals Project. Following graduation, Klingele served as a clinical instructor in the Remington Center's LAIP Program before beginning a two-year clerkship with Chief Judge Barbara B. Crabb of the

U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.

There's much more to tell about

Cecelia's nontraditional path to the Supreme Court is a wonderful boost for clinical education throughout the country.

Cecelia, but I'll leave that to future issues of the newsletter and *Gargoyle*. Suffice it to say that Cecelia's nontraditional path to the Supreme Court is a wonderful boost for clinical education throughout the country and a point of pride for us. Of course, more than anything, it is a testament to Cecelia, to her intelligence, her academic achievement, her intellectual curiosity, and her character and values. As one of her recommenders stated, "She is not

someone who set out to grab all the high honors, but someone who has pursued what is right." It is also a testament to her judge, the Honorable Barabara Crabb, who believed in her, encouraged her to reach for the top, and was a wonderful mentor and advocate.

We at the Law School take great pride both in our groundbreaking clinical programs and in our newly named U.S. Supreme Court clerk, and we are especially proud that the two are linked in this latest Law School success story.

— Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr.

BOB RASHID



Chris Watson '08

Chris grew up in Madison in a family with severe financial constraints. An excellent student, he went on to college in Pennsylvania, foreign-exchange programs, and challenging work in Chile and Washington, D.C. Now he is back in Madison at the Law School, savoring new opportunities to learn and to help others.

Hometown: Madison, Wisconsin

Undergraduate Institution: Haverford College

Undergraduate Major: History

When Chris Watson was growing up in federally subsidized housing in Madison, he experienced hard times first-hand. His mother was struggling to make a life for her children, dependent on welfare and child support payments that were delivered irregularly through a social services system that needed some fixing.

Her situation was written up in George Hesselberg's column in the *Wisconsin State Journal* in 1985. The column begins, "Claire Fried is on welfare, but she is having a hard time supporting herself and her three children on \$9 a month."

"My character was shaped by the challenges my family faced," Watson says. Throughout high school he held down jobs cleaning fraternities and working in fast food restaurants. He was an excellent student, and when the time came for college, he chose Haverford College in Pennsylvania (sight unseen: "I had no resources to visit"), which offered a generous scholarship package. He also had a four-year scholarship from the Rotary Club of Madison.

During college Watson continued to work part-time jobs to meet expenses, while maintaining his high level of academic work. He graduated magna cum laude with high honors in history and was inducted into the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

As an undergraduate, Watson studied abroad in both Spain and Chile. "When I was growing up, we never took vacations. The prospect of studying abroad was exciting and I wanted to take full advantage of the opportunity."

After college, Watson returned to Chile to further improve his language skills, working as an intern for a Latin American business publication in Santiago. He remains fluent in Spanish.

When he came back to the United States, Watson accepted a logistics management internship at

the U.S. State Department in Washington, D.C., and in August 2005, he entered the UW Law School.

Continuing to make the most of every opportunity, Watson spent the summer after his 1L year working full-time at the Law School's Consumer Law Clinic, where he was able to work closely with Spanish-speaking clients.

He is especially proud of his work on an insurance denial case for a young child. The clinic won the case, and the decision has now been published. "It was an opportunity to make some good law," Watson says, adding that the consumer clinic has been an excellent experience. "It is wonderful to help people and to put into practice the theories and procedures that we learned about in class."

Since his 1L year, Watson has been a project assistant for the Resource Center on Impaired Driving, working with the staff attorneys who run the center ("invaluable to my legal education," he says). His other notable Law School activities have included receiving recognition for his writing ability as a finalist in the Law School's 2006 Best Brief Competition, traveling to Thailand with an International Taxation class, and raising money for Special Olympics by jumping into a frozen Lake Mendota as a member of the Law School's Polar Plunge Team.

This summer, Watson is a summer associate in the Chicago office of Latham & Watkins, and during fall semester he will be an intern for Justice Ann Walsh Bradley of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Looking back on his childhood, Watson says he never expected to be where he is right now. "I grew up poor in this town," he says, "and to go away to college, to live abroad and in D.C., and to come back and be able to go to a great law school — I feel very fortunate."

Emily Yip grew up in a family of engineers and majored in science as an undergraduate in California. Neither the field of law nor the state of Wisconsin figured into her plans for the future.

Beginning as a history major at Berkeley with biology as a second focus, she became fascinated with biochemistry. "It was fantastic, and after college I got a job at a medical device company and an internship that segued into a full job as a microbiologist."

Four years later, she was ready for a new challenge. The transition to law was the result of an interest in intellectual property issues she had discovered in her scientific work.

She was also ready for a new part of the country. "I had never thought about Wisconsin, but a friend of mine from San Diego is in the psychology department here, and she said that Madison is a great research school with a great environment. Also, my mother had gone to graduate school in the Midwest."

Yip adds, "I wanted a different environment — I wanted to live in a part of America I had never been in before. I came to visit and I was really struck by how similar it was to what I was used to: a college town similar to Berkeley. I felt I could fit in here very seamlessly."

Now heading into her third year at the Law School, Yip has found that she chose well. "Community is very important to me, and one of the biggest highlights for me has been being involved in the LEO [Legal Education Opportunities] community."

Yip has enjoyed serving as treasurer of the Asian Pacific American Law Students/South Asian Law Students Association (APALSA/SALSA). "I feel that I have found my place working with APALSA/SALSA," she says. "I am used to being one of many Asian Ameri-

cans where I live, and having that community here is very important to me. Just being able to be with others who are like you — who grew up as second-generation Asians in America — I love being involved in the organization."

She adds, "The Law School experience has been a lot friendlier than I expected. Everyone is really nice here; maybe it's the Midwest."

Yip has also developed new subject interests in law school. "I have become very interested in tax law," she says. "I went with Professor Allison Christians to Thailand for her tax seminar there. She's an amazing teacher, so I took her class this semester, and it's just fascinating. When I first came to law school, I was concentrating on intellectual property, but now I want to bring in tax, corporate law, and business law."

After her first and second years in law school, Yip has worked at a San Diego law firm focusing on intellectual property (IP). "It's a small boutique IP and corporate firm," she says. "We cater to biotech start-ups, and because it's a small firm I can do a lot of different kinds of law. I love my firm!"

Yip's Law School years have also included work with the Law School's Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF), and some completely extracurricular relaxation with rock climbing at a local gym ("It's what I do to keep sane") and karaoke ("I'm an avid karaoke-er").

Her future may also bring some international experience, Yip says: possibly practicing with a multinational firm or with international clients. She clearly has a talent for exploring new subjects and new places.



BOB RASHID

Emily Yip '08

When Emily entered the UW Law School, she was simultaneously leaving her home state of California to try a new part of the country, and expanding beyond her science background to take on the new challenge of law. Both ventures into new territory have proven highly successful.

Hometown: San Diego, California

Undergraduate Institution: University of California-Berkeley

Undergraduate Major: Biochemistry

BOB RASHID



Rachel Abhold '08

Rachel's interest in law began in high school with discussions of the constitution. Her high-energy enthusiasm for law school encompasses her courses, her classmates from various backgrounds, and her clinical work with the Family Court Assistance Project.

Hometown: North Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Undergraduate Institution: University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

Undergraduate Majors: History, Political Science, Social Change and Development

Rachel Abhold radiates an energetic enthusiasm for learning. The world is full of compelling subjects, and many of them are calling to her.

Abhold grew up in North Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and attended the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay as a high-achieving undergraduate. "I ended up with three majors," she says. "I kept finding things I wanted to do."

In the course of completing those majors in history, political science, and social change and development (with an emphasis in law and social change), she gravitated toward courses involving law. "I took all the legal courses I could get," she says.

Abhold cites a few reasons for her early interest in law. In high school, she was fascinated by class discussions of the constitution, and as a college student she was active in student government and organized a women's leadership conference, "which both started me in the direction of law school."

She also had a more personal experience with the law. "My parents got divorced when I was five, and both were pro se litigants and had some problems with that. That was one of the biggest things that made me want to go to law school."

Abhold applied to law schools in Chicago and Washington, D.C., and was expecting to accept an offer in Chicago. "But I visited here, and everyone was so friendly that it actually sold me on this law school."

Law school, like undergraduate school, has presented Abhold with a broad spectrum of interesting choices.

First, courses have been stimulating. She names a few that come to mind immediately: Equal Employment Law with Carin Clauss, Trusts and Estates with Howard Erlanger, and Property with Thomas Palay.

Her clinical work with the Family Court Assistance Project has been another high point. "That is

probably the biggest thing that has impacted my Law School career so far," she says. "Impoverished people from the community come in and we help them with forms they need to fill out. I was able to learn a lot about family law." She adds, "I spent pretty much all my waking hours on that last summer."

Abhold also appreciates the people she has met at the Law School. "I would definitely say that one of the biggest highlights is meeting different types of people. I have a friend from Texas, from Milwaukee and Madison, from Mexico — friends I hope I will keep forever."

In addition, Abhold finds time to read in other subject areas. "I'm very interested in women's studies and religious studies," she says. "I like to browse in book stores and further my education on my own. I'm also teaching myself guitar; I played the flute for a number of years, but that's not very adaptable to apartment living."

Abhold has completed an article on the topic of women's withholding sex to achieve political goals, which she is submitting to law journals. (She read the classic play on this theme, *Lysistrata* by Aristophanes, as an undergraduate.)

Currently Abhold is working as a summer associate at Melli, Walker, Pease & Ruhly in Madison. She knows that she really enjoys family law, but she is keeping options open; those courses in employment law, trusts and estates, and property have all opened new possibilities.

"I've always thought about having my own practice," she says, "so it doesn't hurt to have a variety of areas that interest me."

Students profiled in the *Gargoyle's* Student Life section often are looking ahead to government work in the nation's capital. Third-year student Bill Bettenberg, in contrast, can look back on such a career.

Bettenberg's 40-year career at the U.S. Department of the Interior included numerous positions such as Director of the Minerals Management Service, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Budget, and from 2002 to 2005, Director of the Office of Policy Analysis.

He designed computer systems for the U.S. Bureau of Mines; directed and "cleaned up" the Minerals Management Service in the wake of the mineral leasing scandals of the early 1980s; negotiated the first six self-government compacts between the federal government and Indian tribes; became a negotiator on western water, hydropower licensing, and other natural resource issues; and worked extensively on energy policy, receiving numerous awards for distinguished service.

In August 2005 he retired, and matriculated at the UW Law School.

"Law school was always something I was interested in," Bettenberg says. He had taken the Law School Admissions Test in 1968, but at that point his career was already taking off. As an applicant in 1964 for a federal government management intern program, now known as the White House Management Fellows Program, he had received seven federal job offers.

Almost 40 years later, he picked up the law school thread again. By this time, his interest in law had become more specific. "In the negotiations I conducted, I usually had attorneys with me," he says. "I really enjoyed resolving conflicts between tribes, environmentalists, and resource users, and the conflicts always involved thorny legal issues. That is basically why I went to law school, and what I'm focused on here."

Because he and his wife had always pictured retiring to a college town, and because their grown son lives in Madison, he chose the UW Law School.

"Retirement" is probably not an accurate description of Bettenberg's experience at the Law School, however: he is taking 18 credits each semester. "I am trying to get the maximum advantage from my time here," he says.

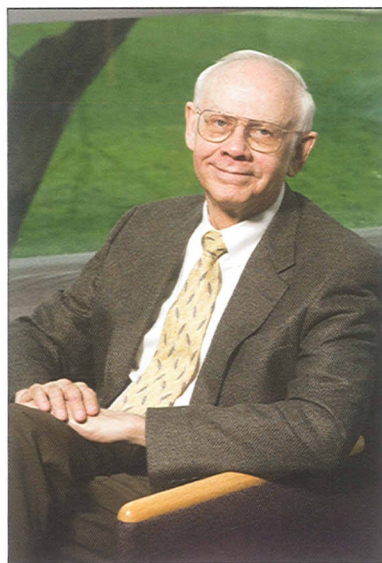
He also participates "pretty extensively" in ILSA, the Indigenous Law Student Association.

Bettenberg has a clear vision of where he wants his law degree to take him: he hopes to continue his work in the area of natural resource conflicts that involve tribes, environmental protection, and resource users. This summer, he is working in Washington, D.C., at Homerlaw, a firm that specializes in representing Indian tribes.

Bettenberg's well-established interests have guided his choice of courses. "From an Indian law standpoint, it was a good fit," he says. "There is a year-long program in Indian law here — better than most schools." His class on natural resource law with Professor Stephanie Tai was "perfectly tailored for my background," and he took administrative law "because that goes with hydro-power licensing and tribal and natural resource issues." He also plans to take trusts and estates, and tax law, both subjects being "useful for tribes."

Of course, returning to student life requires some adjustment. "It's hard coming back and doing things like taking tests after being away from it for four decades," Bettenberg says. "But I've enjoyed my classes and my professors — I've had lots of good professors."

As a dedicated law student, Bettenberg is focusing neither on his past career nor on his future one, but on the interesting present. "I think of the Law School," he says, "as a cornucopia of opportunities."



BOB RASHID

Bill Bettenberg '08

Bill came to law school after a 40-year career in Washington, D.C., in high-level positions at the U.S. Department of the Interior. His achievements include negotiating the first six self-government pacts between the federal government and Indian tribes. He is relishing the learning opportunities offered by the Law School.

Hometown: Richland, Washington

Undergraduate Institution: University of Washington

Undergraduate Major: Political Science

Graduate Degree: M.A., Political Science, University of Washington



By Bonnie Shucha
Head of Reference,
UW Law Library

From cases and statutes to databases and blogs, the UW Law Library serves as an important information resource for Wisconsin's legal community. We warmly welcome Law School alumni to use the more than half million volumes, thousands of journals, and hundreds of electronic resources in the library collection. And for your convenience, many of these resources can be accessed from or delivered to your home or office.

Following are some of the many library resources and services available to UW Law School alumni.

Borrowing Library Materials

A catalog of materials available at the Law Library, as well as those of the other libraries on the UW-Madison campus, is available through MadCat, the online library catalog: madcat.library.wisc.edu. While all Law Library materials may be used in the library, many of them may also be checked out for use outside of the library. See library.law.wisc.edu/services/circulation/index.htm for more information.

Document Delivery

Those unable to visit the library may also request delivery of selected

Law Library Offers Alumni Electronic and Print Resources

"We warmly welcome Law School alumni to use the resources in the library collection."

library materials for a fee using the Outlaw Document Delivery service. Journal articles and other documents are available by e-mail, fax, or U.S. mail. Selected books may also be mailed. For more information, see library.law.wisc.edu/services/docdelivery/outlaw/index.htm.

Databases

In addition to the print collection, the UW Law Library also makes available many electronic resources for legal and general research. A complete list is available on the Law Library Web site at library.law.wisc.edu/electresources/index.php.

Many excellent databases are available for use at the Law Library, including: BNA Online, CCH Internet & Tax Research Networks, Hein Online, Loislaw, and Westlaw Patron Access.

Several databases are also accessible to alumni directly from home or office, including:

- **Badgerlink** www.badgerlink.net/
- **LegalTrac** wsll.state.wi.us/enterlt.html
- **Wisconsin Alumni Association: ProQuest Research Library and ABI/Inform** www.uwalumni.com/home/waamembers/libraryaccess/libraryaccess.aspx
- **Wisconsin Briefs** library.law.wisc.edu/electresources/databases/wb/index.php
- **Wisconsin Legislative Drafting Records** library.law.wisc.edu/draftingrecords/

Reference Assistance

With the largest legal collection in

Wisconsin, locating library materials can sometimes be a challenge. Fortunately, our library staff can help you navigate the Law Library collection. Contact a reference librarian by phone, e-mail, IM/chat, or visit us in person. For more information, see library.law.wisc.edu/services/reference/index.htm.

Current Awareness

In the spirit of the Wisconsin Idea, the Law Library staff has created WisBlawg, a blog devoted to helping our state's legal practitioners stay informed about legal research and technology tools (law.wisc.edu/blogs/wisblawg/). Almost three years old, WisBlawg is read by hundreds of legal and business professionals in our state and beyond. In December, WisBlawg was named a Top 100 Education Blog by OEDb, the Online Education Database.

If it's been a while since you visited the UW Law Library, stop by and take another look, either in person or online at library.law.wisc.edu. With our large collection of legal materials and expert research staff, you may be surprised by what we have to offer.

Editor's Note: UW Law Librarian Bonnie Shucha is the recipient of this year's Outstanding Article Award from the Academic Law Libraries section of the American Association of Law Libraries. Shucha's article, "The State of the Law Library Blogosphere," is available at www.llrx.com/features/blogosphere.htm.

Judge Diane Wood Gives 2007 Fairchild Lecture

Topic of Continuity and Change on Seventh Circuit Appeals Court traces the Fairchild years.

The Nineteenth Thomas E. Fairchild Lecture at the Law School was presented in April by the Honorable Diane P. Wood, U.S. Court of Appeals judge for the Seventh Circuit.

Judge Wood's topic was "Snapshots from the Seventh Circuit: Continuity and Change, 1966 to 2007." In the first Fairchild Lecture

"For anyone who is remotely associated with the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, it will be a long time before we will think about the Seventh Circuit without thinking of Tom Fairchild."

to take place after the death of Judge Fairchild, for whom the series was named, Judge Wood began with the year that Fairchild received his commission (1966) and reviewed the changes in the court in the 41 years that Fairchild was associated with it.

Judge Fairchild, a 1938 graduate of the Law School, died in February 2007 at the age of 94. A remembrance of him was published in the Law School's Spring 2007 *Law in Action* newsletter.

Judge Wood, who worked alongside Judge Fairchild for 11 years, told her audience, "For anyone who is remotely associated with the Seventh Circuit Court of



JAY SALVO (3)

Fairchild lecturer Judge Diane Wood gives listeners an animated analysis of 41 years in the life of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Appeals, it will be a long time before we will think about the Seventh Circuit without thinking of Tom Fairchild."

She added that one important theme ran through Judge Fairchild's jurisprudence: "Let them have their day in court."

The Fairchild Lecture, which brings a nationally distinguished

member of the legal profession to speak at the Law School, was established as a tribute to Judge Fairchild by his former clerks. At this year's lecture, former clerk John Skilton '69 presented the Law School with a plaque honoring Judge Fairchild and the lecture series, a gift from the Fairchild clerks.

"This lecture meant a great deal to Judge Fairchild," Judge Wood said.

On behalf of his fellow Fairchild clerks, John Skilton '69 presents the Law School with a plaque honoring the judge and the Fairchild Lecture-ship. "The judge was devoted to the Fairchild Lecture," Skilton said. He also expressed the clerks' appreciation to students on the *Wisconsin Law Review* for publishing the text of the Fairchild Lecture each year.



Congratulations to the Class of 2007

The Law School held its traditional “Presentation of the Colors” or “Graduation Hooding Ceremony” Friday afternoon, May 18, 2007, at Monona Terrace. Keynote Speaker for the event was Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Louis B. Butler Jr., a graduate of the Law School’s Class of 1977.

Faculty Speaker was Professor Cliff Thompson. The afternoon’s three student speakers were Kene Okocha, Tom Agnello, and Andy Meehan. Master of ceremonies was Jaime Hickey-Mendoza.

The UW-Madison commencement ceremony for all the professional schools, including the Law School, took place at the Kohl Center that evening. The afternoon ceremony is a traditional celebration specific to the Law School.

Approximately 240 students received J.D. degrees, and more than 30 additional students received graduate law degrees.

Students Win Recognition for Scholarship and Service

At the Law School’s 2007 Honors and Awards Brunch in May at Monona Terrace, students at all stages of their law school careers were recognized for outstanding achievements in scholarship and service. They are listed below, in alphabetical order by name of the award.

American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers

Regan Quick-Severin

For dedication to Family Law and exhibiting the qualities that the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers wishes to promote in the practice of Family Law

American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers Leonard Loeb Award

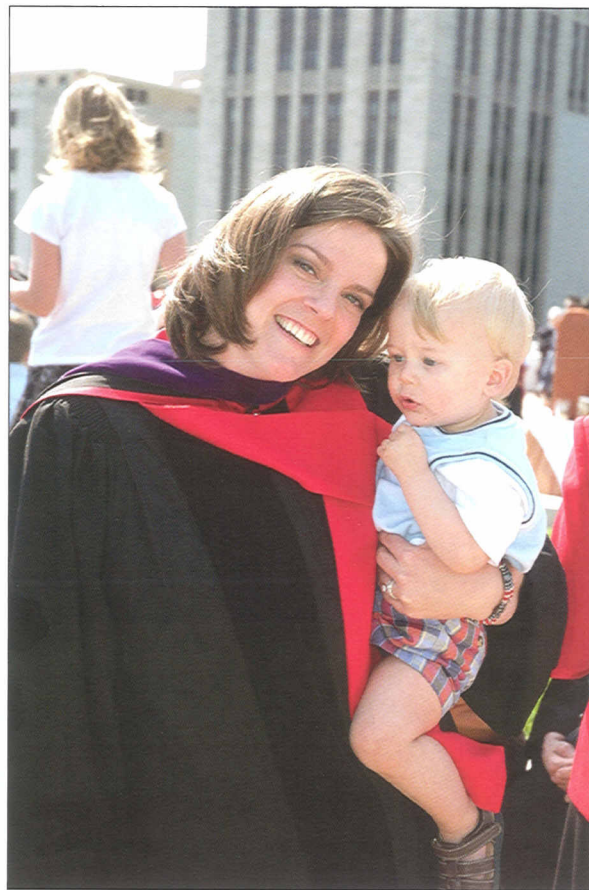
Rebecca Smith

For excellence in the study of Family Law and dedication to community service

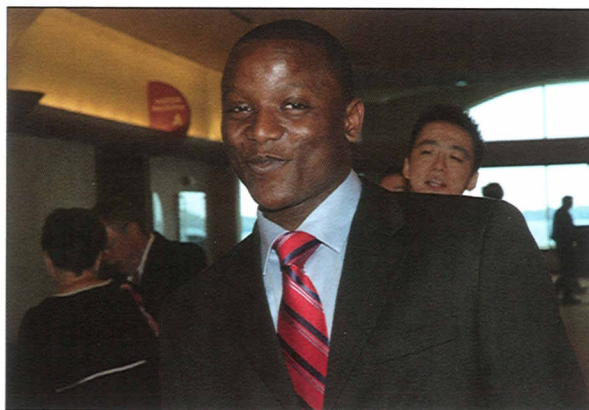
American Bar Association/Bureau of National Affairs Health Law Award

Barbara Conley, Deborah Meiners, and Kirsten Nichols

For the highest grades in Health Law courses



PHOTOS BY MIKE HALL





**American Bar Association/Bureau of National Affairs
Intellectual Property Award**

Eric Goldman, Laura Kohl, and Meredith Porembski
For the highest grades in Intellectual Property

**American Bar Association/Bureau of National Affairs
Labor and Employment Award**

Claire Patrice Dalle Molle, and Justin Wallace
For the highest grades in Labor and Employment Law courses

American Bankruptcy Institute Award

Daniel Schleis
For the highest grade in Bankruptcy courses

Andre Saltoun Prize

*Andrew Martinez, David Saltzman, Benjamin Findley,
Kerry Burchill, Kristin Hays*
For special contributions to the Wisconsin Law Review

Association of Women Lawyers

Kelly Noyes and Elyce Wos
For academic excellence and outstanding service to the Law School and general community

Gordon B. Baldwin Award

Lanny Glinberg
For excellence in criminal law

Bruce F. Beilfuss Memorial Award

*Neil Layton, Christina McCabe Wagner, Molly Gena,
Nancy Vue, Emily Thompson, Adam Nelson, Samuel
Owens, and Doug Dallman*
For outstanding service to the Law School

Bercovici Prize for Jurisprudence/Legal Philosophy

Treater Prestine
For excellence in the study of Jurisprudence and Legal Philosophy

Bernard Berk Memorial Award

Kristen Thomas, Bob Barrington, and Kathryn Lefebber
For outstanding contributions to the economically disadvantaged

Bonfiglio Scholarship

Karen Siettemann
To an outstanding first-year law student who graduated from UW-Milwaukee

Abner Brodie Award

Steven Grunder and Carla McKenzie
For outstanding achievement in legal study and practical application of law



AWARDS

Ray and Ethel Brown Award

Megan Beaman, Jon Beidelschies, Maria Selsor, Emily Yip, and Travis Weller
For character, leadership, and service by first- or second-year students

Catherine Manning Memorial Award

April Groth
For outstanding contributions to the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons Program

Barbara B. Crabb Award

KaShia Moua
For promoting the ideals of honesty, fairness, and equality

Daniel H. Grady Award

Kelly Noyes
To the top ranking student in the graduating class

Davis Award in Constitutional Law

Andrew Twietmeyer
For excellence in the study of Constitutional Law

Ruth B. Doyle Award

Sarah Schuh
For student contributions to the Law School community

Leon Feingold Memorial Award

Chiann Bao
For outstanding commitment to the Law School and greater community

Frederick C. Suhr Award

Andrew Meehan
For a Wisconsin student in the top 25% of the class demonstrating dedication to community service and equal access to the law

Melvin J. Friedman Memorial Scholarship

Dylan Buffum
For exemplary work in the Wisconsin Innocence Project

George Laikin Award

Kyle Conway
For best article on a general topic in the *Wisconsin Law Review*

Gwynette E. Smalley Law Review Prize

Eric Weiss and Emily Chow
For scholarship and service to the *Wisconsin Law Review*

James J. & Dorothy T. Hanks Memorial Award

Tim Shea
For excellence in the study of Corporate Law

Joseph Davies Award

Sarah Deutsch
For outstanding service to the *Wisconsin Law Review* by a second-year student

Katherine Held Memorial Award

Melanie Cairns and Vanessa Carroll
For outstanding contributions to *Wisconsin Women's Law Journal*

Legal Defense Program Award

Nicole Weir
For outstanding service to the clients of the Legal Defense Program

Mary Kelly Quackenbush Memorial Award

Sinan Kalayoglu
For the outstanding student article in the *Wisconsin International Law Journal*

Mathys Memorial Award for Appellate Advocacy

Michael Klein, David Warning, Brenda Mayrack, Michael Rhodes
To outstanding oralists in Moot Court competition

Mathys Memorial Award for Service to Moot Court

Nenye Uche
For outstanding service to the Moot Court Board

National Association of Women Lawyers Award

Amanda Kimble
For commitment to advancing issues and concerns of women

Don A. Olson Memorial Award

Kelly Anderson
For an outstanding student leader from Wisconsin

Vicki and Brent Orrico Scholarship

Katherine Plominski, Micaela Vidana, Ambrea Bigley
For leadership, character, initiative and service by second-year law student

Salmon Dalberg Award

Meredith Porembski
To an outstanding member of the graduating class

Abe Sigman Award

Kene Okocha, Daniel Millikin, Aileen Zeledon, and Andrew DeClerq
For scholarship, character and contributions to the Law School

Sonnet Schmidt Edmonds Award

Valerie Vidal
For excellence in the study of Energy Law

State Bar of Wisconsin Environmental Law Essay

Teirney Christenson

Julie Strasser Scholarship

Neil Bjorkman, Iliana Castillo, Sophy Chhun
For demonstrated concern for the needy and work to benefit society

William Herbert Page Award

Brett Belden
For best student article on a specific topic in the *Wisconsin Law Review*

Wisconsin Association of Workers Compensation Attorneys Scholarship

Adam Walsh and Sarah Germonprez
For achievement and commitment to Worker's Compensation Law

Wisconsin Lawyers Mutual Insurance Company

Matthew Gillhouse
For the top-ranking student in Professional Responsibilities

Wisconsin Public Interest Law Foundation's Jackie Macaulay Award

Sarah Schuh
For demonstrating exceptional commitment to Public Interest Law

Law Students Help Region Rebuild after Katrina

UW law students have joined national efforts to rebuild the Gulf Coast area since hurricanes Rita and Katrina devastated it in 2005. The UW chapter of the Student Hurricane Network (SHN), a national coalition of law students working for justice in the Gulf Coast, has sent a delegation of students to the region four times.

Most recently, 20 law students worked in the area during their 2007 spring break. Six were stationed with the Mississippi Center for Justice in Biloxi, where they worked with local residents to complete applications for grant funding to rebuild or restore homes damaged by the storms. The other 14 students were stationed at various agencies in the New Orleans area,

including the Louisiana Justice Coalition, the New Orleans Workers' Center for Racial Justice, and the Alliance for Affordable Energy.

As part of an ongoing investigation by the U.S. Department of Labor, some students worked to compile and translate testimonies from exploited guest workers who were recruited and transported from Mexico by a private contractor. Others worked with day laborers, researched visa requirements, and catalogued data for unfair labor practice suits.

In addition to using their language and legal skills, students physically helped rebuilding efforts. UW law students have also assumed national leadership positions within SHN; Sarah Erlinder is one of nine

members of the SHN National Advisory Board.

The Law School provided the UW chapter of SHN with four university fleet cars as a way of contributing to the efforts. The organization held fundraisers and informational events that generated additional donations from professors and students to fund the spring trip.

Participating in the rebuilding efforts in the Gulf Coast has had a resounding and lasting effect on the students. Most say they will return again and recruit others to join as well. "I'd go again in an instant, and again and again and again," said Samira Guyot.

— Valerie Vidal

Celebration Honors Longtime Staff and Faculty

The Law School's End-of-the-Year Dinner in June 2007 was the occasion to honor members of the support staff who have dedicated 25 or more years of service to the school. As Dean Ken Davis commented before he introduced them individually, "These are the people who make this place work, day in and day out."

The dinner also featured the formal presentation of the three newest plaques in the Law School's Macaulay Project. Named in honor of Professor Stewart Macaulay, the Project pays tribute to outstanding longtime faculty and will ensure that their contributions to the Law School remain familiar to upcoming classes of students. The plaques, which include a photograph and professional biography, are being placed throughout the Law School. This year's plaques honor Professor Bill Whitford and the late Professors Gordon Baldwin and Stuart Gullickson.



JINI RABAS

Pictured above, the evening's honorees were (from back left): Michael Morgalla, Marilyn Johnson, Joanne Fitz, Dave Ward (also celebrating his retirement), and Professor Bill Whitford. Front row: Mary Beth Shiels Lubing, Diane Collins, Theresa Dougherty. Not pictured: Lois Gruchow.



The Constitu

Three UW law professors put their expertise to use helping nations to write their own constitutions.

By Nicole Resnick

They are three individuals with connections extending to three different continents, four vastly different forms of government, and many diverse cultures. Yet they have one thing in common: all teach at the University of Wisconsin Law School. From the corners of South Africa and Southern Sudan, to war-torn Baghdad, to the far reaches of Native American reservations scattered throughout North America, these three UW Law School faculty members are sharing their expertise in one highly specialized aspect of legal scholarship. Constitution “building” is what best describes the work by Professors Richard Monette, Heinz Klug, and Brady Williamson as they have helped shape the written principles adopted by other nations.



INDIAN COUNTRY

Richard Monette was raised in the Turtle Mountain Chippewa tribe, a Native American tribe of 30,000 members in North Dakota. His heritage strongly influenced his educational and professional goals. While he says that once he was torn between living “a regular life and getting a regular job” or becoming a public servant, fortunately for many American Indian tribes throughout North America, Monette chose the latter.

Since graduating in 1988 from the University of Oregon School of

Law, Monette has spent much time traveling to Indian reservations, where he contributes his expertise in the drafting and building of their constitutions. This is balanced by the courses he teaches on the UW campus: Wisconsin Constitutional Law and Federal Indian Law. “My background in constitutional law, combined with my Native American experience, is rather unique,” says Monette.

Having grown up in a tribal community, Monette is better able to relate to and understand the objectives and the nuances that influence the building of other native tribes’ constitutions. For many of these tribes their existing constitutions are, in essence, their culture, which includes their government, religion, and economics. Monette points out that the reshaping or reworking of a constitution that has survived in some form for so long is really just the next logical step.

“I tell them that just as America has created a constitution that stands for these rather abstract components, Indian tribes do this as well,” says Monette. “Like everyone, these tribes want to determine their culture, or their identity, and through their policies and their government they can determine their identity. Their constitution is that benchmark.”

To date, Monette has helped more than 30 different tribes and

attended tribal retreats around the country. He describes his work as being “rather non-stop,” with his constitutional expertise benefiting the Ho-Chunk, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe tribes, among others. One of the more interesting locations he’s traveled to is the floor of the Grand Canyon, home of the Havasupai tribe.

While each tribe embraces a different set of beliefs and strives to establish its own laws and governing principles, there is one key tenet that Monette espouses when guiding any tribe. “I try to convince them that the system of government they currently have in place must be of some merit, otherwise they would never have survived.” In other words, as he explains, all existing tribes must have had some system for making and executing rules, for resolving disputes, and for conducting relations with neighbors. He then draws from these systems in the drafting of a new constitution.

As demanding as this work may be, Monette acknowledges that as a Professor of Law, community service is one his responsibilities — if not his most important responsibility. His past experiences include serving as Staff Attorney with the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Director of the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and President of the National Native

tion Builders

American Bar Association.

Some of Monette's earliest tribal constitution-building experiences took place in this region of the country. Representatives of the Ho-Chunk Nation contacted him in 1992 when the Wisconsin Winnebago tribe was having trouble with government gaming laws. What ensued was a series of 25 meetings with the Ho-Chunk tribe over the course of two years. Monette credits, among others who collaborated with him, UW Law School student Joe Crawford '94, who often ended up sleeping on a couch in the waiting room outside the tribal chambers.

The drafting period took about a year, followed by submission of the document to a large law firm for review and a few revisions before the constitution eventually passed. What followed were public hearings all over the Midwest, eventual adoption, and finally, approval by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. "My job really was just to draft. While I answered the tribe's questions and followed their wishes, I didn't tell them what should go into their document," says Monette. "This can be a difficult proposition, but I've gotten better at it."

When all was said and done, the Ho-Chunk Nation presented an unsolicited check for \$30,000 made out to the UW Law School and its Great Lakes Indian Law Center. In this case the outcome

was favorable, but as Monette points out, success is never guaranteed, and he admits feeling devastation when a particular constitution is voted down. Those emotions are overshadowed by his sense of fulfillment when another one is passed, especially in cases when it's adopted word for word into law, as penned by Monette and others.

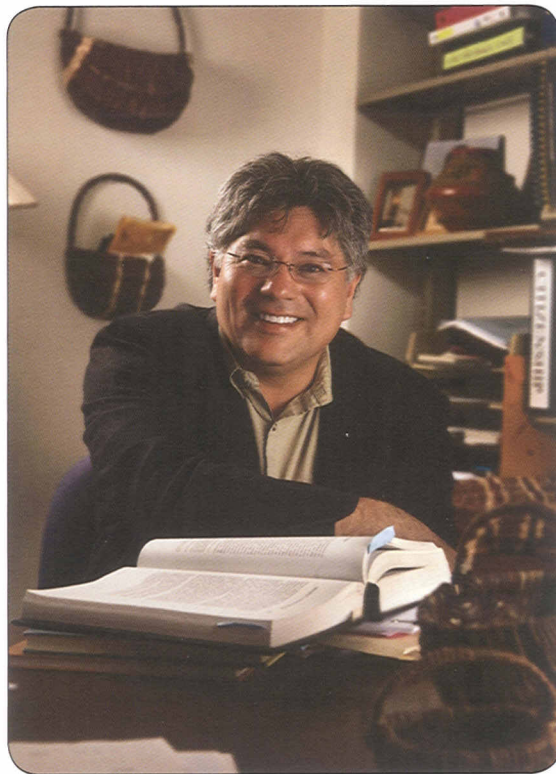
Monette says his involvement is most rewarding when he sits on committees with

"I try to convince them that the system of government they currently have in place must be of some merit, otherwise they would never have survived."

— Richard Monette

others who remark how much they've learned about the process of constitution building. And the experience he's gained by working with tribal elders is invaluable. "The tribal people sitting around the table are

often quite brilliant," he says. "Their values, their norms, their customs — it's who they are — and I help build this into their constitution to show that."



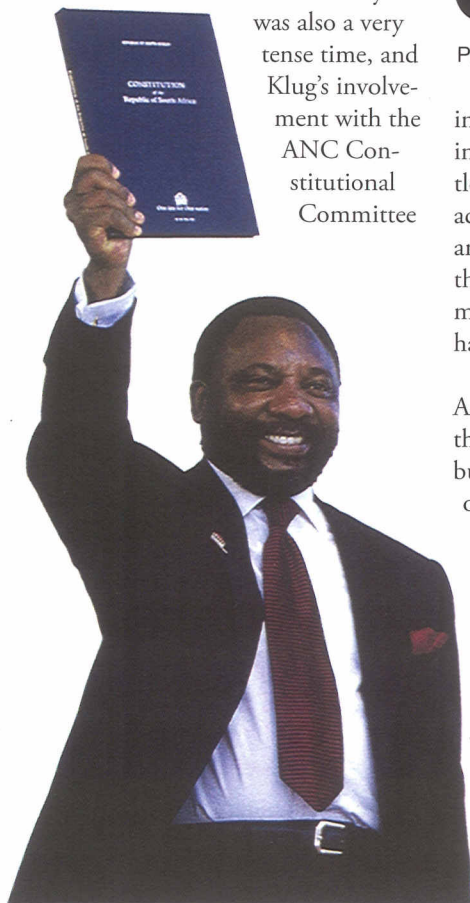
C&N PHOTOGRAPHY

SOUTH AFRICA

Like Professor Monette, Professor Heinz Klug was attracted to the scholarship of constitution building by way of his birthplace and his allegiance to a nation hampered by constitutional problems. Growing up in Durban, South Africa, Klug participated in the anti-apartheid struggle. Following 11 years in political exile, he returned to his native country in 1990, shortly after earning his law degree from University of California Hastings College of the Law. As a member of the African National Congress (ANC) Land Commission, Klug was invited to work as a legal researcher for Zola Skweyiya, Chairperson of the ANC Constitutional Committee, as the committee prepared to negotiate a new constitution for South Africa.

In a period of South African history Klug describes as "extraordinary," the country was transitioning to democracy. It

was also a very tense time, and Klug's involvement with the ANC Constitutional Committee



C&N PHOTOGRAPHY



Professor Heinz Klug in his Law School office.

included death threats at his home in Johannesburg. He eventually settled into his role working as a legal adviser with the Ministries of Land and Water Affairs and focused on the legal reform necessary to implement the constitutional changes that had passed.

The eventual adoption of South Africa's new constitution illustrates the importance of process in rebuilding a constitution, Klug points out. Process is especially critical for nations that are working from conditions of intense conflict and hope to achieve peace.

"You have to make compromises that may not look good initially, but for South Africa, a two-step process was what made it possible," he says. The first step involved the negotiation and creation of an interim constitution, which was implemented by

the South African government after democratic elections in 1994. Three years later the newly elected Parliament succeeded in creating and passing a final version, which still stands today. Klug says the process of creating a constitution matters just as much as the particular articles in any constitution. While there is a tendency to import information from successful models used by other nations, it is better to consider the present situation of each particular country. "It's best to pay attention to what the local

conditions will allow at any moment in time," says Klug. "Really, it is the context of the constitution building that is often just as important as the particular clauses that are written."



The South African constitution-building experience also highlights the significance of the collective spirit. “The writing involved a cast of thousands, and it is extraordinary how many people around the world lay some kind of claim to producing South Africa’s wonderful new constitution,” says Klug. He learned firsthand that the key to building a constitution successfully is having a large group of people who feel invested in it and are committed to defending it.

The wealth of knowledge Klug gained from his involvement in South Africa’s political and legal transitions is imparted to his students and colleagues alike. His first law school teaching experience was at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, where he remains an Honorary Senior Research Associate. Klug accepted a faculty position at the UW Law School in 1996, and still finds time to travel between the two countries.

The need for effective constitutional reform in many unstable nations throughout the world has kept Klug busy. He has had numerous opportunities to share his insight in the process of constitution building in recent years. One example is his involvement with the International Network on Constitutional Development, which has worked with the United Nations Development Program and International IDEA, a Swedish-based intergovernmental organization.

In late 2005, Klug joined experts from 26 African, Asian, and Latin American countries convening in South Africa to participate in an international workshop on constitution building. Most invited participants were members of government or opposition parties trying to negotiate resolutions to constitutional conflicts. Through training, seminars and discussion, they had the opportunity to discuss their experiences with the aim of developing their own ideas about



SOUTH AFRICA IMAGES COURTESY OF HEINZ KLUG

“The writing involved a cast of thousands, and it is extraordinary how many people around the world lay some kind of claim to producing South Africa’s wonderful new constitution.”

— Heinz Klug

possible solutions. Such experiences have inspired Klug to bring similar workshops to the UW campus and engage his students in the valuable discussions that ensue.

The most extensive project was occasioned by the Law School residency of Professor Yash Ghai of the University of Hong Kong, a distinguished constitutional lawyer who was subsequently appointed United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights in Cambodia. Ghai shared with students his experiences as Chair of the Kenya

Constitutional Review Commission and as a participant in the constitution building of countries in Africa, Asia, and the South Pacific.

Ghai and Klug co-taught a course in fall semester 2005 on comparative constitution building, and hosted a week-long series of workshops focusing on constitutional issues, including “Constitution Building in Africa Post-1989” and “Constitution Building in Comparative Perspective,” which both drew prominent participants from around the world.

IRAQ AND EAST AFRICA

Nearly 30 years of experience practicing and teaching constitutional law led Brady Williamson, a UW adjunct law professor, to several hands-on opportunities. Between 20-plus years of teaching at the Law School, and his work as a constitutional lawyer at the firm of Godfrey & Kahn, Williamson was well suited to lend his expertise to emerging democracies in the Middle East and East Africa in the process of drafting new constitutions.



“Constitutional and international law are taught in every law school, but rarely do the teachers have the opportunity to watch the soup actually boil,” he says. “It was an opportunity that I didn’t think I could decline because of the benefits it would provide in the classroom.”

In 2005 and 2006, over a 30-month period, Williamson made three trips to Baghdad and six to Sudan. His work, all pro bono, was sponsored by the National Democratic Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that provides support and technical advice to governments and political parties around the world. While the sponsorship was the same, including financial support from the U.S. government, as Williamson explains, the process in each place was very different.

In Iraq, he and others, working under a United Nations umbrella,

set out to accomplish two main objectives. The first was to provide materials, information, and seminars on the very basics of a constitution: its purpose and what it can and cannot do with respect to governing a nation. The group relied on a number of successful models to illustrate their points and principles; coincidentally, the South African constitution was one of the most important models they discussed.

To achieve their other objective in Iraq, Williamson and colleagues made a final trip to Baghdad while

the Iraqi Parliament was in the process of writing its constitution. Williamson describes his experience as being one of a multi-faceted, international group that provided research and background on particular topics of the constitution-writing process, but only upon request

on specific topics. They served solely as a resource, providing commentary and necessary background, often in the form of short briefing papers. States Williamson, “We did not write the constitutional language. It was not our place.”

It was probably fortunate that Williamson and his colleagues were not expected to contribute draft provisions, as the language barriers in that country proved to be challenging: delegates in the parliament used at least four different languages, with Arabic and Kurdish translation required.

In contrast, the constitution-building process in Southern Sudan was conducted in English, and the expertise lent by Williamson was of a very different nature. In East Africa, he worked closely with the constitution drafters and provided help with the many drafts that preceded the eventual adoption of a constitution for Southern Sudan,

a semi-autonomous part of Africa’s largest country. He has shared this experience with colleagues and students in an article for the *Wisconsin International Law Journal* (see sidebar).

Other contrasts marked Williamson’s international experiences, notably the traveling and living conditions. He describes Southern Sudan as being remote, lacking certain basic amenities such as paved roads and medical facilities. While Baghdad was not as challenging a destination and offered housing and living conditions absent in Southern Sudan, it was not easy being there. “Working in Baghdad — even in the relative safety of the ‘Green Zone’ — presented plenty of challenges,” says Williamson.

The opportunity to help build the constitutions that govern other nations is a significant one, shared by no fewer than three professors at the UW Law School. Their constitution-building work has shaped the courses and the lessons that Professors Monette, Klug, and Williamson now teach, and all recognize the value of being part of a faculty with extensive international experience.

“The UW Law School is an extraordinary community of scholars, and if you look across our group, you’ll find an impressive number who have spent time abroad at different universities,” sums up Klug, who is Director of the new Global Legal Studies Center based at the Law School. “Together there is a real sympathy and understanding of the importance of these experiences on the outside, and our collective international global perspective enriches our training of U.S. lawyers.”

Nicole Resnick is a Madison-based writer whose articles have appeared in numerous publications during the past 10 years. Her profiles of Law School professors Alta Charo and Ann Althouse were published in previous Gargoyle issues.

From Southern Sudan Springs Hope

An excerpt from Brady Williamson's article "Democratic Institutions in Sudan: More Than Just a Promise?", in the Wisconsin International Law Journal.

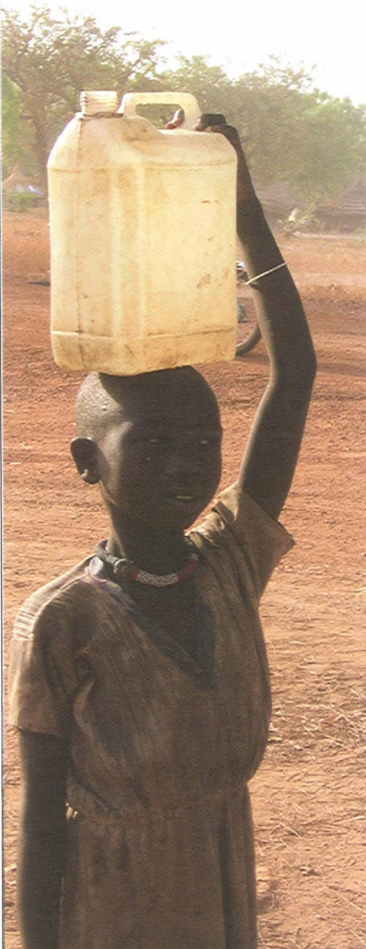
If hope has a foothold anywhere in Sudan, it is in the South.

There, in Southern Sudan, after 20 years of civil war and a January 2005 peace treaty between the Khartoum government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement, democracy has a foothold — however tenuous or, for now, abstract. With the peace treaty and the constitutional development it has triggered, the region has limited autonomy and the prospect of independence based on a commitment to the rule of law.

Now, new national, regional, and state constitutions promise the first basic protections for individual rights and liberties. In a country divided North and South, among Muslim and Christian and animist, freedom of religion is a constitutional right. In a country where women have been systematically abused and virtually invisible, Southern Sudan's constitution mandates their active participation across government institutions. In a country where untold oil reserves are concentrated geographically, more than 75 percent in the South, the central government has accepted at least the concept of revenue sharing from its growing petroleum exports.

Through 2005 and 2006 and into 2007, the tragedy and violence in Darfur have defined Sudan. Today, they still define the country and its Islamic government in Khartoum. Yet the stain of Darfur, horrible as it remains, should not lead the world to avert its eyes from demonstrable progress in Darfur's shadow in Southern Sudan. At the same time Darfur has become synonymous with genocide, the Southern Sudanese negotiated a peace treaty with the government, participated in the adoption of a new national constitution that recognized some religious rights and other individual freedoms, and adopted a constitution for Southern Sudan. Indeed, in the last year, most of the 10 states within Southern Sudan have adopted their own sub-national constitutions in a "remarkable process of constitution-making" largely ignored by the news media.

— Brady Williamson, *Wisconsin International Law Journal* (2007)



SUDAN IMAGES (3): CATHERINE MAYWALD

Clinical Legal Education: It's for Every Kind of Lawyer

The Law School's clinical programs, simultaneously long-standing and cutting-edge, change the lives of clients and the student attorneys who represent them.



WOLFGANG HOFMANN

Keith Findley (left) and John Pray, co-directors of the Wisconsin Innocence Project, discuss a case with students.

"It's not alternative legal education; it's mainstream education," says Dean Ken Davis about the UW Law School's nationally prominent clinical program.

"Because of the origin of the Remington Center several decades ago in connection with correctional institutions, I think many people see the current program as operating exclusively in the field of criminal law," Davis says. "The truth is that our clinics involve a great variety of legal areas and processes, and students who have no intention of working in criminal law are able to learn an immense amount about being a lawyer as they work for clients of the clinics."

Many UW law students get their first significant grounding in family law, for example, as they help individuals through issues of divorce and custody with the Family Court Assistance Project or Family Law Project. Others gain expertise in both substantive consumer law and the skills of litigation as they work for clients of the Consumer Law Clinic. Still others, working with the Center for Patient Partnerships, join with students from the schools of Medicine and Public Health, Nursing, and Pharmacy to help seriously ill individuals negotiate the difficulties of the health-care system.

"Our clinical programs are outstanding legal education for whatever

you want to do," Davis says.

In Step with Today's Needs

The Frank J. Remington Center houses one of the oldest, largest, and most diverse clinical programs in American legal education. Long before the recent underscoring of the value of clinical legal education in the highly publicized Carnegie Foundation report (*Educating Lawyers: Preparation for the Profession of Law*, 2007), the UW Law School was practicing the procedure recommended by the report's summary: connecting conclusions reached by classroom legal analysis "with the rich complexity of actual situations that involve full-dimensional

people” and “thinking through the social consequences or ethical aspects of the conclusions.”

The influential Carnegie study advises that law schools in the U.S. and Canada expand the role of clinics and offer advanced clinical training, revisiting their “traditional hierarchies that value the teaching of legal scholarship over ... clinical instruction.”

The fact that the importance of clinical instruction is receiving more notice and support only confirms the UW Law School’s long-held conviction that law students need to combine a familiarity with “law in action” with the study of “law on the books.”

Long-standing and Still Growing

“Not only are we on the cutting edge of clinical education in the nation,” says Dean Davis, “but we’ve been at this a long time.”

Professor Frank Remington first inaugurated clinical education at the Law School in 1963 with the Correctional Intern Program, later renamed the Legal Assistance to Incarcerated Persons (LAIP) Program. In 1996 the program was rededicated and named after its founder.

The program, in Remington’s own words, was “an answer to the need for a better, clearer understanding of how the law actually works in practice.” It is thus firmly rooted in the Law School’s law-in-action tradition.

Now staffed by 18 clinical faculty members, the Remington Center provides full-time internships for more than 130 law students each year. A recent innovation is the Clinical Semester, in which students take no other law courses during their fall semester and immerse themselves full-time in the clinical experience in the same way that summer clinical participants do.

Another change is that beginning in September 2007, the Remington Center will incorporate the work and faculty of the Legal

Defense Program, formerly a separate clinic devoted to helping low-income community members with criminal cases. The same month will also see the inauguration of a new Remington Center clinical project: the Community Supervision Legal Assistance Project (CSLAP).

Under the direction of Professor Meredith Ross, the Remington Center has grown to encompass 13 clinical projects, providing



JAY SALVO

“Our primary goal is to allow law students to experience and practice the highest degree of ethical, competent professionalism.”

— Meredith Ross,
Director
Frank J. Remington Center

students the opportunity to focus on assistance to incarcerated persons and offenders on community supervision, criminal appeals, claims of innocence, restorative justice, consumer law and litigation, family law, prosecution and defense, and community lawyering.

A second important clinic based at the Law School is the Center for Patient Partnerships (CPP), founded and directed by Clinical Professor Meg Gaines. A flourishing interdisciplinary project of the schools of Law, Medicine and Public Health, and Nursing, it helps cancer patients

and individuals with other serious illnesses to navigate the health-care system. (CPP will be featured in an upcoming issue of the *Gargoyle*.)

All programs are directed by highly experienced clinical professors who have extensive knowledge of the legal system and dedication to the hands-on educational process that is the hallmark of the clinics. The Center’s supervising attorneys are known for achieving the right balance between supplying their students with the tools and guidance they need and allowing them to work out their own solutions.

Clinical education results in a number of significant benefits for law students, no matter what area of law they choose to pursue:

1. Clinics Develop Skills

“Our clinics are modeled on medical school clinics; they give law students the opportunity to learn how to be lawyers by ... being lawyers!” says Remington Center Director Meredith Ross.

“In the course of providing real legal services to real clients, our students learn the substantive law and procedure with a degree of depth and complexity impossible in the classroom,” Ross says. “They also learn how to interview and counsel clients; how to investigate facts; how to develop a theory of the case; how to negotiate with other parties or lawyers; how to write legal correspondence, pleadings, and briefs; and how to analyze ethical questions in real-life contexts.”

Students who participate in the Law School’s clinics go on to careers in a wide spectrum of legal areas.

“The skills that future lawyers learn in their clinical work are extremely useful to them no matter what kind of law they eventually practice,” says Ross, “whether it be criminal law, corporate law, or patent law.”

2. Clinics Nurture Professionalism

The Law School does not define clinical education as skills acquisi-

I credit my career in law to UW's clinical programs, particularly LAIP and the Prosecution Project. I would have dropped out of law school absent LAIP. The programs gave me the same focused sense of pride, accomplishment, and community that I had serving in the Army before law school — that sense of using a professional skill to further public good. Once that is in your blood, it never leaves, as evidenced by the talented array of professors and staff that run the programs and answer the same calling.

The greatest thing I took away from the program was that the justice system is a network of human beings. Most of them are wonderful, some not, but nothing replaces simply talking to the people in the system and acknowledging them with dignity and respect.

— John Chisholm '94
Milwaukee County District Attorney

Clinical Programs at the UW Law School

The Frank J. Remington Center

- Community Supervision Legal Assistance Project
- Criminal Appeals Project
- Family Law Project
- Federal Postconviction Project
- Gary P. Hayes Police-Prosecution Internships
- Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons Project
- Prosecution Project
- Public Defender Project
- Restorative Justice Project
- Wisconsin Innocence Project
- Economic Justice Institute
 - Consumer Law Litigation Clinic
 - Family Court Assistance Project
 - Neighborhood Law Project

Center for Patient Partnerships

Designated Internships and Externships

For more information about these programs, see the clinics home page on the Law School Web site at www.law.wisc.edu.

tion alone, Ross says. “Our primary goal is rather to allow law students to experience and practice the highest degree of ethical, competent professionalism,” she explains. “Our teaching method is simple: we require our students to be active learners by assigning to them the primary responsibility for addressing their clients’ concerns. We emphasize that effective lawyers need to develop a nuanced understanding of ‘systems’ such as the correctional system or the mental health system, and we create a setting in which students can develop a life-long habit of reflective lawyering — thinking about the larger implications of the legal work they are doing.”

One alum of the LAIP program told an interviewer a few years ago, “As correctional interns, I and my colleagues were able to see how a major component of the criminal justice system worked from every conceivable perspective. On any given day, we had the opportunity to talk with wardens, social workers, guards, chaplains, and a large number of inmates. Each had his or her own story to tell. Together they gave us a picture of the legal system which would be impossible to duplicate any other way. I have yet to find another lawyer — even lawyers practicing a large amount of criminal law — who can match the insights I gained during the year I was associated with the program.”

In an article in the Winter 2007 issue of the *Gargoyle*, Carla McKenzie '07 wrote about the ways in which her experience at the Remington Center provided her with the skills and professional attitude she needed for work in a completely different setting within the legal profession: a private Washington, D.C. firm. (See the Winter 2007 *Gargoyle* or visit the *Gargoyle* online at www.law.wisc.edu.)

3. Clinics Foster Service

The sheer number of clients helped by Law School clinical students

each year is evidence of the scope of the service they provide to society. In the 2005–2006 fiscal year, more than 1,600 clients were assisted by all the clinics. The number rises to roughly 3,000 with the inclusion of people who were helped by information and outreach.

In the course of rendering legal assistance to the most underserved of populations, the students gain an important benefit for themselves. “Very importantly,” says Ross, “our students get to experience the law as a ‘helping profession,’ working with real human beings with real problems.”

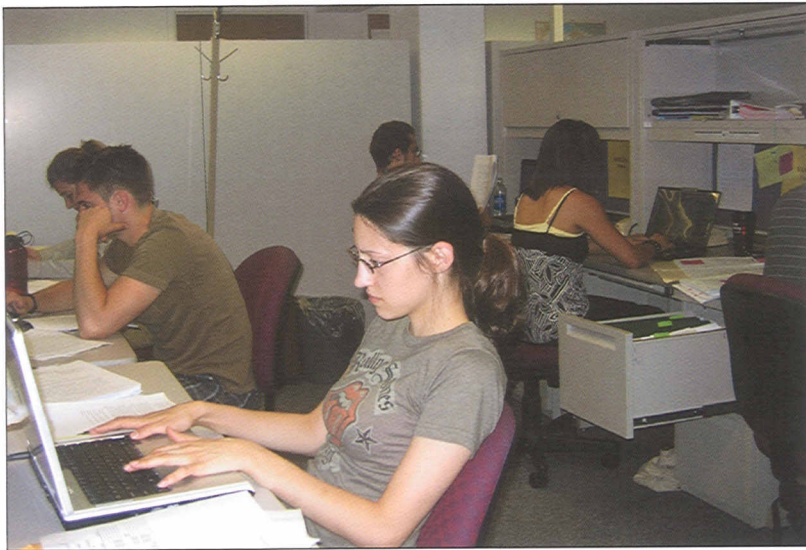
Alumni practicing in diverse fields of law frequently report that their first experience of the powerful satisfaction of serving clients came from their clinical work.

4. Clinics Produce Knowledge

The Remington Center provides a stimulating environment where students and faculty collaborate in gathering information on specific legal issues and systemic problems. A long and impressive list of publications and appellate litigation has been the result.

Professor Walter J. Dickey, Faculty Director of the Remington Center and currently the Law School’s Associate Dean for Faculty and Student Affairs, wrote with Frank Remington in an earlier *Gargoyle*, “The challenge for any law school is to produce lawyers who not only know the law and how the legal system operates but who also have a sense of responsibility toward the client, the profession, and the community. ... But a law school of the first rank in a state university of the first rank has a still broader mission. That mission includes the development and dissemination of knowledge as well as direct service to the state, so that the quality of life of its citizens can be improved.”

Through the years, insights derived from the Remington Center experience have been shared both



with the academic world and with the legal profession through published papers and articles, conference talks and panels, continuing education programs, and bar meetings. Clinical faculty contribute advice and rule drafting to the correctional system, assist the legislature with testimony and legislative drafting, and help to inform the public through media appearances and public speaking. (For examples of recent publications by Remington Center faculty, see box at right.)

5. Clinics Change Lives

"The rewards for students are tremendous," says Ross. "Whether it's walking out of prison with an exonerated client, helping an incarcerated parent see her children, or helping a low-income family avoid eviction, there is no greater feeling for a student attorney than the knowledge that he or she has helped a client accomplish something that would have been impossible without legal assistance."

Law School alumni often tell Ross and their other clinical professors of the importance that their clinical work has had in their lives and in their subsequent careers. Danae Davis '80, who has served on the UW Board of Regents and is currently Executive Director of PEARLS for Teen Girls, Inc., in

Milwaukee, comments, "During my law school experience, I participated in the LAIP Project and the National Labor Relations Board internship, in addition to clerking with Justice Shirley Abrahamson. These experiences were invaluable because of their 'real world' context and assignments. Each touched on a different aspect of law and the difference it makes in real people's lives."

John Chisholm '94, Milwaukee County District Attorney, credits his career in law to the Law School's clinical programs (see page 22, column 1). Chisholm has further commented, "It can be hard work, but the clinical programs are labors of love, and the people who share in the experience are changed for the better, because they are given the rare privilege of making a difference in someone's life."

For clients of the clinical programs, working with a UW law student can mean taking a step forward toward solving a problem when previously no solution seemed possible. As one LAIP client wrote to a student: "You have pulled me up in my attitude toward legal representation for the poor. You have made me realize that it was wrong for me to assume that poverty meant defeat. You have given me a little hope, and for that I thank you."

While attending UW Law School, I was fortunate enough to participate in two of its top-notch clinical programs, the Consumer Law Clinic and the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons program. Although the substantive law varied greatly between the clinics, the experience taught me that an attorney should always strive to produce the highest quality work product possible, no matter how great or small the task (or client).

— Lissa Koop '05
Intellectual Property and Complex Commercial Litigation
Heller Ehrman LLP

Selected Publications by Remington Center Faculty

- Wisconsin Criminal Justice Study Commission, "Study Suggests Causes of and Ways to Prevent False Confessions," *Wisconsin Lawyer*, May 2007. Professor Byron Lichstein was principal drafter; Walter Dickey, Keith Findley, Michael Smith are commission members.
- Keith Findley, "The Pedagogy of Innocence: Reflections on the Role of Innocence Projects in Clinical Legal Education," 13 *Clinical Law Review* 231 (2006).
- Keith Findley and Michael Scott, "The Multiple Dimensions of Tunnel Vision in Criminal Cases," 2006 *Wisconsin Law Review* 291.
- Byron Lichstein and John Pray, "The Evolution through Experience of Criminal Clinics: The Criminal Appeals Project at the University of Wisconsin Law School's Remington Center," 75 *Mississippi Law Review* 795, 2006.
- Steve Meili and [student] Kelly Anderson, "Wisconsin's New Automobile Repossession Law: Creditors in the Driver's Seat," *Wisconsin Lawyer*, February 2007.
- Mary Prosser, "Reforming Criminal Discovery: Why Old Objections Must Yield to New Realities," 2006 *Wisconsin Law Review* 479.
- William Rosales, "Sentence Adjustment Petitions: An Update," *The Wisconsin Defender*, Winter-Spring 2007.
- Meredith Ross, "A 'Systems' Approach to Clinical Legal Education," *Clinical Law Review*, Spring 2007.
- Ken Streit, "Lock Them Up Wisconsin," *The Wisconsin Defender*, Winter-Spring 2007.

An Inside Look at One Law School Clinic: Clinics Offer Help, Hope to Low-Income Clients

Editor's Note: This profile of one of the UW Law School's 13 clinics is by Niki Fritz, published on the UW-Madison's Wisconsin Idea Web site in March 2007.

In the fall of 2003, four immigrants living in Madison received phone calls from a California company offering them an amazing deal. For \$800, the company told the newcomers, they could get all they needed to become licensed mechanics, including the tools, video training, and licenses from Madison's Centro Hispano.

The problem was that the tools were only a basic set valued at around \$50, the "training videos" were a wobbly, amateur description of an oil change, and Centro Hispano had never heard of the deal. It was an \$800 scam.

"[The victims] felt somewhat afraid to come forward because they felt victimized and spoke only Spanish. They had purchased the course because they wanted to learn a new profession and better their lives," says Marissa Santiago, a law student and volunteer who represented the victims. "They really suffered by losing the money they paid for the course and losing their dream to become an automobile mechanic."

Luckily, the four found the UW Law School's Consumer Law Clinic and its director, Steve Meili.

Through a lengthy court case, Meili — along with Santiago and another student volunteer — got the victims' \$800 back and restored some justice to an immigrant population long taken advantage of by scam and fraud.

Meili has directed the Consumer Law Clinic since 1991. It provides legal help to low-income victims and serves as a classroom, teaching law

students through firsthand experience.

As Meili says, "through serendipity," the clinic position became available around the time he and his wife were moving to Madison. The clinic was a natural fit for the NYU Law School graduate who had worked throughout his college career with low-income victims, including workers exposed to asbestos and immigrants seeking asylum.

Fifteen years later, Meili is still helping those who can't afford help and teaching his students to do the same.

"Only about 20 percent of people can afford to hire a lawyer," says Holly Pomraning, a second-year law student and a student volunteer at the clinic. "For some businesses,

Meili has directed the Consumer Law Clinic since 1991. It provides legal help to low-income victims and serves as a classroom, teaching law students through firsthand experience.

low-income people are easy prey; when they have no legal representation, [people] think they can just get away with it."

Pomraning, along with other co-student volunteers and with Meili's support, represents low-income clients in disputes ranging from scams to unfair debt collection to payday-loan abuses. The clinic often helps clients from Dane County, but they have had cases that involved victims from around the state.

Kelly Anderson, another student volunteer at the clinic, says that more than legal advice, the clinic gives low-income victims hope.

"I think they [clients] are

frustrated, and they feel a sense of hopelessness. They just feel like the legal system has nothing to offer them," Anderson says. "When they call here, we give them a sense of satisfaction that we are just able to listen to their case. I think they are just grateful someone will take 15 minutes to listen to what happened to them."

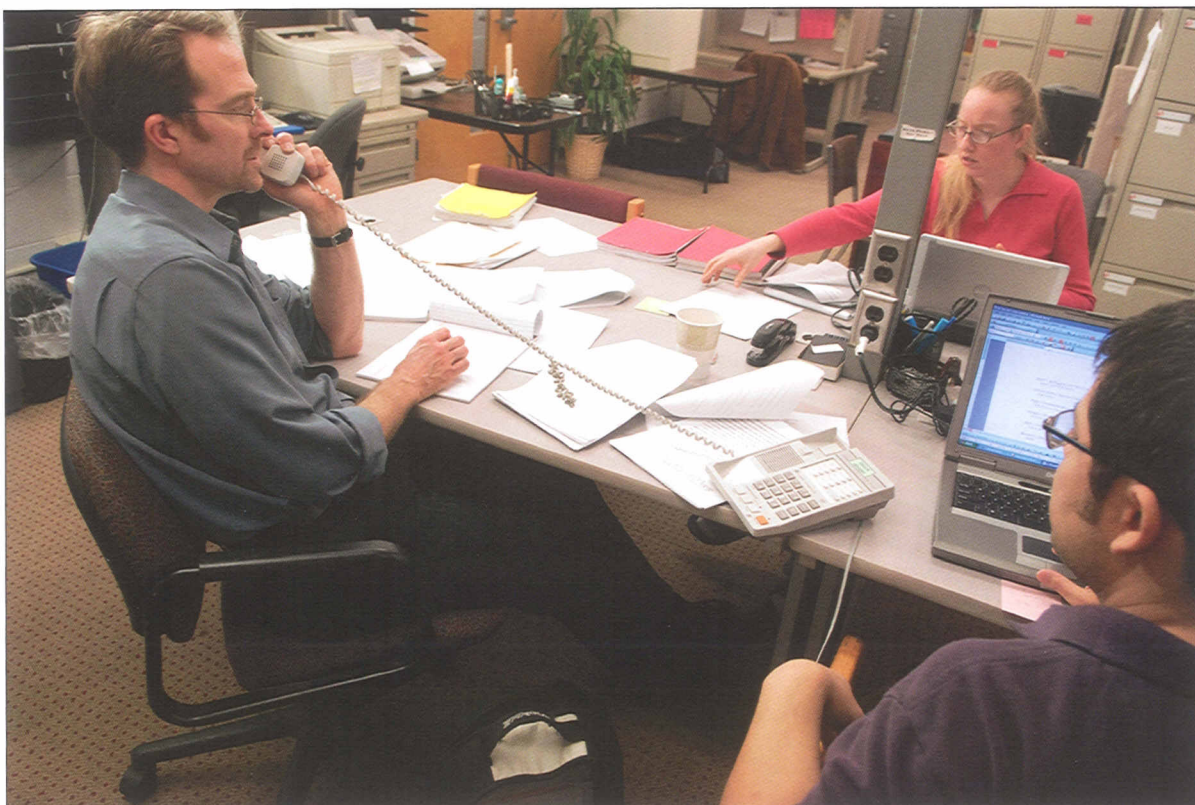
Beyond court battles, the clinic also works behind the scenes, to encourage the legislature to pass laws to protect consumers.

Last year, the legislature was going to pass consumer laws that would make Wisconsin rent-to-own laws look similar to the more lax rent-to-own laws in Illinois. The clinic did a survey of rent-to-own appliances in Illinois showing that the rent-to-own price was often more than double the price of the original appliance. Although the legislature passed the new laws, Gov. Jim Doyle vetoed the bill, something Meili says was a huge victory for Wisconsin consumers.

"Wisconsin has a tradition of being a leader among states in protecting its consumers," Meili says. "[But] collaboration has broken down over the last decade or so. What we see are more unilateral changes in consumer protection law whereas the protection has been weakened."

In addition to stopping current consumer-rights violations, Meili says he hopes to stop future violations through community outreach. The clinic works closely with Centro Hispano, alerting them to possible scams targeting the Latino population in Madison.

"We provide low-income consumers with information about their consumer rights so they can avoid getting into the kinds of problems



Professor Steve Meili, director of the Consumer Law Clinic, consults with a fellow clinical supervising attorney during a conference call while working on a brief with second-year Law School students Holly Pomraning and Hugo Rojas. The group was preparing a Wisconsin State Supreme Court brief regarding the legality of a mandatory arbitration clause in a consumer credit card contract.

that result in lawsuits later on,” Meili says. “It is a kind of preventive feature. We try to give information to people so they can become advocates for themselves.”

In addition to providing significant assistance to the community, the clinic is an important teaching tool of the Law School.

“We train students to become effective, ethical legal advocates for lower-income consumers,” Meili says. “We pride ourselves on the quality of work we do and the quality of work students do.”

The student volunteers do the bulk of the clinic’s research and writing, working an average of 10 to 30 hours a week. Clinic student Neil Bjorkman says he likes “getting [his] hands dirty” with clinic grunt work.

“The ‘hands dirty’ part is the seemingly unending process of revision to which our written work

“We train students to become effective, ethical legal advocates for lower-income consumers. We pride ourselves on the quality of work we do and the quality of work students do.”

— Steve Meili
Director, Consumer Law Clinic

is subjected. Professor Meili takes a blowtorch to our first drafts. As we revise, we get closer and closer to producing a quality work product,” Bjorkman says. “This is where the learning takes place.”

Meili says students learn valuable skills they can’t learn in the classroom.

“[The clinic] is a way students and lawyers can feel they are really having an impact — not just on the

individual client, but also on the broader society. It’s an ideal way for them to apply the law on the books to the actual cases that they work on in the clinic,” Meili says.

“Students gain an awareness of the life situation of the clients,” he adds. “What might seem like a fairly simple legal problem is really much more complicated. It is important for students and lawyers to realize you can’t compartmentalize people’s problems into neat little boxes.”

Students not only gain the experience of the clinic, they also gain a role model in Meili. “I have learned a lot about lawyering from Professor Meili,” says student Neil Bjorkman. “More important, he has been an example of someone who enjoys the practice of law. He makes a difference in his clients’ and students’ lives, and that is no small feat.”

How I Got Here

Marygold Shire Melli

Marygold Shire Melli, Voss-Bascom Professor of Law Emerita and an Affiliate of the Institute for Research on Poverty, is a graduate of the Law School's Class of 1950. She joined the Law School faculty in 1959 as the school's first woman tenure-track professor, and went on to become a pioneer in the field of family law, both in her teaching and in her research and writing.

Melli has researched and written about the role of negotiation in divorce, the processing of divorce cases, and developments in the law of child support and child custody. She has received numerous honors for her contributions to Wisconsin law.

Professor Marygold Shire Melli has a vivid memory of her first day as an entering UW law student in 1947.

"I opened the door to the room I had to go to, and thought, 'My lord, Margo, it's a men's gym class.'"

She adds, "The Law School was overwhelmingly men in those days; there were maybe 15 women in the whole student body. I was intimidated by all those men; you always thought again about going into the room."

Melli may have thought twice about entering, but enter she did: the room, the legal profession, and

later, the law faculty. As a child, she had felt herself to be an "outsider," which may have been just the training she needed.

A Young Outsider

"I was born in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and then we moved to Mississippi," Melli says. "So when I was a small child, I had a southern accent you could cut with a knife. I went to first grade in Jackson, Mississippi; second grade in Milwaukee; third to sixth grade in two schools in Antigo, Wisconsin. I was always kind of an outsider until I came to Madison — the odd kid out."



she explains. She focused on political science and included courses in both French and Spanish, for the future she envisioned working for the government in foreign countries. She was named to Phi Beta Kappa and transferred to the Law School in the final semester of her senior year.

Once she recovered from the shock of all those male law students, Melli did not feel an atmosphere of prejudice. "The guys were nice, particularly after grades were announced and they saw that I was a serious student. I was on the *Law Review*, where I was treated like everyone else."

In fact, she found a social life at law school. "A number of the law students were interested in dating me," she says. "I'd get a call from someone, and he'd say his name and I'd say 'hi', but he would know I didn't know who he was, so he'd say 'I sit three rows behind you in class.'"

At least one of them attracted her interest: Joe Melli. He and Margo married in 1950, soon after she graduated from law school.

Obstacles Crop Up

Like Melli's fellow students, her Law School professors were very supportive. "They were wonderful," Melli says. "Except for one: Dean Rundell. In those days, the dean controlled the hiring process. He decided which students would be interviewed and posted a list. So here I was, a top-ranking student, and I never appeared on the list. I got up my courage and I went to see the dean and asked why. 'Miss Shire,' he said, 'none of these firms would hire you. Why should I waste their time?'"

This was the beginning of Melli's experiences with discrimination. The educational sphere had not been a problem, but the working world was another story.

Once Melli was being interviewed by county supervisors for a job, and one of them said, "Aren't you Joe Melli's wife? He earns a good

The Shire family moved to Madison when Margo was in sixth grade. "We had very limited funds," she says. "We came because my father got a job here."

Approximately two years later, the young Margo chose her career path. "I decided in about eighth grade that I was going to be a lawyer," she says. "I was very much interested in politics, and I noticed that the people making the news were lawyers."

Looking back on this early consequential decision, Melli reflects, "It's very interesting that nobody discouraged me: my mother and father

never said, 'Girls can't be lawyers.' My teachers didn't discourage me, either. I think the nuns who taught me were happy to encourage girls to pursue careers."

A Dedicated Student

Melli attended college at the University of Wisconsin, living at home with her parents. "Going away to college is a culturally enriching experience, but I did not have it. I lived at home and walked to school. Five cents was five cents — that's what the bus cost."

She majored in international relations: "I wanted to see the world,"

living. Why do you need a job?"

She also remembers the assistant district attorney job she didn't get, which went to a male classmate whose grades were not as high as hers. "The men who turned me down said, 'You know, Margo, we take turns on the weekend and the person on call



Above: Vilas Park, 1940. Margo Melli is at front left. Noticing the sailor outfit she was wearing, Melli comments, "It must have been the style then. I've always enjoyed style."

Right: Margo and Joe Melli on June 19, 1950, the day of Joe's Law School graduation. Margo had graduated in January, and they were married in April.

has to handle whatever case comes up. Sometimes they have rape cases ...' Now when I see female prosecutors presenting rape cases, I think about how things have really changed."

Research is Gender-Neutral

Because the doors of private firms and government positions were locked against her, Melli's career took a significant turn: she began a research job.

"After World War II, Wisconsin set up a new agency called the Legislative Council to revise laws. To get off to a flying start, they decided to revise the criminal code."

Law School faculty members, who knew Melli to be a good student, hired the young graduate as one of the researchers for the project. As a result of this research job, Melli made contacts in the Capitol among people who were working on reorganizing laws, and she was next employed by the committee revising the children's code.

Melli recalls another painful experience that took place after she was hired. "The chairman of the committee, a state senator from Spooner, said angrily to the director of the committee, 'This is an important committee, and you've hired a girl?' The director answered, 'Why don't you go to the first meeting and see what you think?' That senator became one of my biggest supporters."

Looking back with satisfaction on these early projects, Melli reflects, "The jobs that I took immediately after law school — working on large statutory revisions that required research and writing of reports as well as legislative drafting — were intellectually challenging and great learning experiences. Those were wonderful years for me, because I



got to know judges, legislators, and the state of Wisconsin. I worked for, and impressed, some very important people."

She adds, "None of this is private sector, of course. I never did practice in a private law firm."

Joining the Law Faculty

While employed by the Legislative Council and later the Judicial Council, Melli worked with UW Law School professors John Conway, Bill Foster, Jake Beuscher,

and Frank Remington. As a result of these working relationships, she was offered a teaching position at the Law School in 1959. She made a crucial career choice, accepting the position and becoming the first female tenure-track professor in the Law School's history.

As a faculty member, Melli once again found the law faculty — now her colleagues — to be extremely supportive.

"I can remember the first class I taught: Willard Hurst came in before class and said, 'I want to welcome you, Margo — glad to have you with us.' Wasn't that nice? Stewart Macaulay gave me all his class notes and Bill Foster gave me helpful advice."

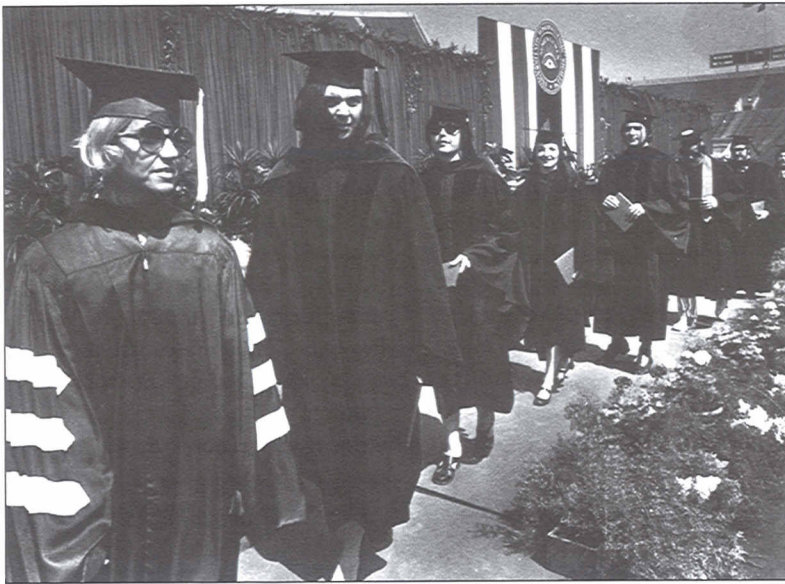
"Because I was interested in juvenile justice, Frank Remington, — then a young assistant professor — was my main Law School mentor. He encouraged and supported my interest in what at the time was a revolutionary approach to juvenile delinquency: taking it as a parallel system to the criminal justice system."

Melli collaborated with Remington and professors Herman Goldstein and Ed Kimball on a casebook on criminal and juvenile administration, which presented an entirely new approach to those systems.

In the area of family law, however, she did not find anyone who shared her interest. "We called it 'domestic relations' in those days, and it was taught by a 'downtowner'. I thought it was a field of law on the verge of a revolution, but when Dean George Young asked me what I would like to teach and I said domestic relations, he said, 'You don't want to do that. There's no law in that.'"

Professors John Conway and Nate Feinsinger had taught domestic relations but had gone on to other areas. They gave Melli their teaching materials and their encouragement, but she was alone in her conviction of the importance of the field.

"But when Howie Erlanger



At Commencement in 1972, Professor Marygold Melli leads the law graduates. Melli recounts that the university administration was at first unwilling to let a woman appear as a faculty marshal. Melli not only won her battle, but brought the few women in the graduating class to the head of the line. The second graduate in line is Cheryl Rosen Weston, now also a professor at the Law School.

joined the faculty, my interest in how the family law system works fit with his interest in dispute resolution. Over the years he has been a great source of advice and inspiration for me. We did a study of negotiation in divorce, and one of the papers from that has been reproduced in several family law collections.”

Melli expanded the neglected two-credit “domestic relations” course of the 1950s into two three-credit courses, adding the law of child abuse, custody, and adoption. She looks with satisfaction on the way the field of family law has now come into its own, noting that Professor Tonya Brito has received approval for her plans for a whole Concentration in Family Law at the Law School.

Melli found the support of like-thinkers in another campus location. “I was also lucky to find an intellectual home at the Institute for Research on Poverty (IRP), where there were people who shared my interest in child support and child custody — Irv Garfinkel, Pat Brown, Dan Meyer, Judy Seltzer. Over the

years I have co-authored a number of articles with Irv and Pat, and I am still an Affiliate of the Institute.”

The Battles Continue

For several decades, Melli continued to have battles with a culture that discriminated against women. She was at first turned down when she and her husband applied to adopt a child. “The social worker said a lawyer wouldn’t be a good mother for a child. If I wanted to adopt, I would have to quit my job.” Fortunately, the head of the agency had worked with Melli and knew her husband as well; he reversed the decision.

Dean George Young, who hired Melli, had an enlightened view toward women professionals. With his support, Melli worked half-time and even earned tenure as a half-time professor (a rare occurrence).

Melli recalls, “Dean Young bought

my argument that if society wants to take advantage of the talents of women, it must recognize that they have family commitments that are also important to society.”

Another battle Melli remembers stemmed from the seemingly uncontroversial plan for her to serve as a faculty marshal at Commencement in 1972. “Apparently, I was the

“The social worker said a lawyer wouldn’t be a good mother for a child.”

first woman to be a marshal and the Secretary of the Faculty was unhelpful. He said the robe would be too long for me.” Melli persevered, and not only led the Law School graduates, but called the few women in the class up to join her at the front of the line. A photo of that occasion, which ran in the newspapers and hung for decades on Melli’s office wall, appears at left.

Other experiences in the university were much more positive. Melli was elected to and chaired the University Committee, the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate, and a Task Force on Gender Equity, and she co-chaired a UW-Madison Resource Committee to the Regents’ Task Force on Women.

Significant Achievements

Outside the university, Melli was involved with and chaired the Wisconsin State Bar Family Law



Mrs. Melli Will Speak at Monona AAUW Event

Mrs. Joseph Melli, assistant professor of law at the University of Wisconsin, will discuss, "The Legal Status of Women" Tuesday at 8 p.m. for the Monona Village branch, American Association of University Women.

Mrs. George L u h m a n, 5709 Midmoor rd., will be hostess, assisted by Mrs. William Boyle, chairman; Mrs. Richard Campbell, and Mrs. Philip Rindy.

Prior to her Law school appointment, Mrs. Melli served as executive secretary of the State Judicial Council, and directed a project under the Legislative Council which re-codified the laws relating to children.

February meeting plans of the Monona Village branch have also been announced.

The International Relations

Study group will meet Feb. 11 at 8:15 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Charles Anderson, 6301 West Gate rd.

The Education Study group will meet Feb. 19 at 8 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Donald Lehman, 1602 Woodvale dr.

Mrs. Richard Campbell, 314 Owen rd., will be hostess to the Literature Study group Feb. 4 at 8 p.m. The group will discuss "The Last of the Just."

Mrs. Campbell will also be hostess for a meeting of the board Feb. 13 at 8 p.m.

Branch members who wish information about the Arts Study group may call Mrs. William Boyle.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

When she was sworn in by the Wisconsin bar, Marygold Melli was still using her birth name: Marygold Shire. When she married, she chose to take her husband's last name for a specific purpose: "I decided to use the name Melli because there was a prejudice against Italians, so I took it as a matter of principle."

She now found herself to be "Mrs. Joseph Melli," with her own first name nowhere in evidence, as was then the common practice. When a newspaper item would appear about her work or activities, the headline would speak of "Mrs. Melli."

The nameplate outside her Law School office door also read "Mrs. Melli." In the early 1970s, Melli noticed that her male colleagues were annoyed when wives of newly hired professors used their own names, because no one could tell whose wife a woman was. "I decided that my office door should not announce my marital status," she says. She asked the Law School to change her nameplate to "Ms. Melli." The Law School did.

section. For 30 years she wrote a quarterly summary of Wisconsin appellate court family law cases for the *Wisconsin Journal of Family Law*. Internationally, she was active with the International Society of Family Law, serving as a vice president for three terms and a member of the Executive Council from 1988 to 2000.

Melli has received numerous honors for her pioneering professional achievements and her role in advancing women in the legal profession. In 1994 alone, she received the Belle Case La Follette Award for outstanding service to the profession, the State Bar's award for lifelong contributions to the advancement of women in the legal profession, and the unique honor of an award established in her name by the Legal Association of Women (LAW) to recognize individuals who make outstanding contributions to the interest of women in law. Winners of the Marygold Melli Award have included Law School professors Louise Trubek, Carin Clauss, and Shirley Abrahamson, as well as several Law School alumnae.

This year's recipient of the Melli Award, Betsy Abramson '81, has a strong connection to Melli and the Law School: Abramson was Melli's student in the 1970s when Melli began expanding her family law material to include law for the elderly. Abramson became a specialist in elder law, directing the Elder Law Clinic at the Law School from 2003-05 and focusing her practice on this steadily growing field that was quite new when Melli began teaching about it.

Most recently, Melli was named one of the six Women of Distinction for 2007 by the Madison YWCA. The high-profile annual civic award honors women for outstanding community service, leadership, and dedication to the lives of others. At the awards luncheon in May, her Law School teaching colleagues — many

of them women — filled a whole table, glad of the opportunity to cheer her on.

The Work Goes On

Although Melli became a professor emerita in 1993, she has continued to write and to participate actively in her field. In the last few years she hosted a conference at the Law School on divorce reform (celebrating and examining 20 years of the Divorce Reform Act of 1978) and one on representation of children. She has delivered papers and attended professional conferences throughout the country and the world. In June 2007 she organized the panels for a conference of the International Society of Family Law in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Melli sticks to a regular daily schedule: Getting up at 5:30 a.m., she goes for a swim at the East Side YWCA. She then returns home and reads the newspapers, and on a typical day does some work at the Law School. She also volunteers in the community, spending a great deal of time in recent years with A Fund for Women, in Madison. In addition, she volunteers with the UW Retirement Association, Wisconsin Law Foundation, and Dane County Bar.

Although the discrimination of half a century ago prevented the young law graduate Marygold Shire from being hired by any law firm, she succeeded in fulfilling her childhood plan of becoming a lawyer. Her "Plan B" brought her to a stimulating career at the Law School, which turned out to suit her extremely well.

"When I was young, I was attracted to the idea of being a lawyer because I read that Oliver Wendell Holmes had said that law is the calling of thinkers," Melli says. "I thought that if I had to work all my life, I would like to do something that required me to think! Well, I lucked out on that score with my career."

Attorneys Praise Summer Estate-Planning Course

Year after year, post-session evaluations produce rave reviews for Estate Planning in Depth, the weeklong summer program offered jointly by the American Law Institute and American Bar Association (ALI-ABA) at the UW Law School. Recent comments include:

— “I traveled from Los Angeles to attend this course and it was well worth it.”

— “I feel that the course has taken my practice to another level — particularly with respect to how to spot the critical issues.”

— “This is my fourth year in a row and sixth overall, which says it all.”

For an impressive 43 years, ALI-ABA has given a summer workshop in Madison. Since the early 1970s, the topic has always been Estate Planning in Depth.

The program brings attorneys from around the country who seek

to augment their knowledge and skills in this increasingly complex area of law. Instructors are nationally prominent experts in the field.

The Law School co-sponsors and hosts the event, organizing registration and optional on-campus living accommodations and arranging for the abundant refreshments that greet participants when they exit their classrooms and converge in the atrium.

Approximately 100 participants attend Estate Planning in Depth each year. For the June 2006 seminar, there were 94 registrants, representing 37 states. In June 2007, 110 people attended, from 35 states. About half the registrants travel from outside the Midwest.

Enthusiastic participants praise the high quality of the instructors and materials, the lovely experience of Madison in the summer, and the efficient organization of this longtime project of the Law School's Office of Continuing Legal Education (CLEW).

“This has always been a course that draws from all over the country, and it consistently gets very high evaluations,” says Alex Hart, Director of the Department of Courses of Study at ALI-ABA. “Lynn Thompson of CLEW, who organizes the program every year, has amazing administrative skills. She has no counterpart at other schools; she is sui generis.”

Associate Dean Dave Schultz, director of CLEW, praises the partnership as a valuable one for the Law School. “It has brought thousands of lawyers from across the country to UW-Madison and the Law School, and it has provided an outstanding opportunity for Wisconsin lawyers to attend an in-depth program of national scope that would otherwise not be so conveniently available to them.”

Hart adds, “People come away thinking, ‘Wow! Where has this program been all my life?’”

For more information, visit www.ali-aba.org.

The Call of Estate Planning in Depth



New Attendees: From left, attorneys April Caudill, Mandy Tuong, and Janet Resnick were enthusiastic first-time participants in the 2007 Estate Planning in Depth program.



They Can't Stay Away: For some repeat-participants, summer means the call of Estate Planning in Depth.

Richard Kolker, left, a practitioner in Groton, South Dakota, first attended the ALI-ABA summer program in Madison in 1972, and has attended approximately 15 times through the years. “I find it an especially rewarding program,” he says, “with all the information you can take back, and the opportunity to network with all the people who are here.”

Carl Yudell, center, who practices in Northfield, Illinois, marked his sixth year at the program in 2006. He has been attending every two years.

James D. Supance, right, who practices in Tiffin, Ohio, attended the Estate Planning program in 2006 for his 11th year in a row.

A New Plan Called LRAP

Careers in public interest law can seem out of reach for graduates carrying the burden of steep monthly student loan repayments. The Law School, like other schools across the nation, is building a Loan Repayment Assistance Program to help students pursue their goals of practicing in the nonprofit and public interest sphere.



"If you look at the number of students who come into law school with the intention of doing some form of public interest law and compare it with the number of graduates who actually go ahead with this plan three years later, you'll see how many we lose," says Kristin Davis, the Public Interest Law Adviser in the Law School's Office of Career Services. "When the reality of their law school debt sets in, a lot of students decide they can't do what they originally came here for."

And what does that debt look like? At the UW Law School, the 2006-07 tuition for in-state students was \$12,650; for out-of-state students, \$30,800. These figures do not include textbooks, housing,

"When the reality of their law school debt sets in, a lot of students decide they can't do what they originally came here for."

food, and other living expenses.

"Many of our alumni may not be aware of the enormous debt loads with which our students are graduating," says Davis. "For example, the 2006-07 cost of attendance (tuition plus living costs) for an out-of-state student at the UW Law School was approximately \$44,500. Therefore, a student graduating with \$130,000 in debt didn't live high on the hog for three years; instead, he or she just paid the bills necessary to obtain a law degree. It's not that shocking, then, to conclude that

mortgage-size debt would affect career choices for students passionate about public interest law, particularly given the fact that the average public interest salary has hovered around \$35,000 for many years."

In the past decade, Loan Repayment Assistance Programs (LRAPs) have been instituted in U.S. law schools to help students pursue their goals of working for nonprofits and public interest firms in the face of the formidable debt that results from attending law school with today's tuition costs. LRAPs make public interest law careers feasible by distributing funding in the form of grants or forgivable loans to graduates employed in public service positions with salaries below a designated figure. This assistance offsets graduates' loan repayments.

In 2001, the UW Law School launched a pilot LRAP with a total of \$25,000 to dispense among student applicants. That annual amount remained steady through 2006, with a growing number of eligible applicants receiving a modest one-time grant that does not provide help with the 10 years of loan repayments that follow graduation.

In response to the need for building the Law School's LRAP fund, the student LRAP Coalition of 2006-07 brought a tireless enthusiasm not only to fund-raising but also to educating the



Andy Gehl (at right, above) gives information to Azeem Bakhtiar, as part of the LRAP Kick-off during the Law School's annual Community Justice Week in February.

Law School community about the financial situation faced by students who want to devote themselves to public interest law. When students presented a letter to Dean Davis during Community Justice Week in February documenting the problem of rising student debt, the result was the formation of an LRAP Committee comprising faculty, administrators, and students. They were charged with studying the LRAPs at other U.S. law schools and making a recommendation to the Dean on a proposed structure for an enhanced LRAP at the UW Law School.

To further the cause of LRAPs, the Class of 2007 chose to make its class gift to the Law School's LRAP fund, while many 1Ls and 2Ls signed up with individual pledges. Each graduating class for the past three years has given a portion of its class gift to help LRAP. With more than 85 percent of law students taking out federal loans, as well as private loans, to pay increasing tuition bills, the state of the Law School's LRAP is an issue that concerns a great many of them.

Professor Lisa Alexander, chair of the newly formed LRAP Com-

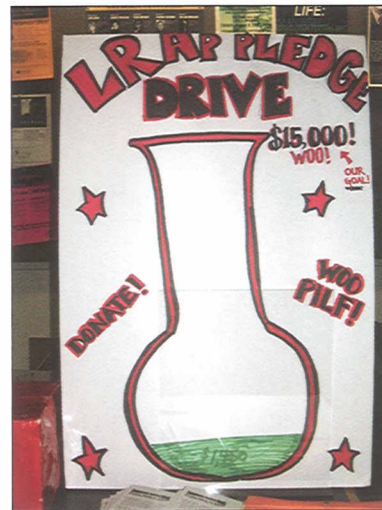
mittee, credits the Equal Justice Works LRAP she received for enabling her to pursue her work in public interest law. "LRAPs are in place at most of our peer schools," Alexander comments. "They were instituted to simultaneously lessen the degree to which financing the cost of a legal education limits student and alumni career options, and to encourage graduates to pursue public interest careers — often broadly defined."

Paul Burant, one of three student members of the new LRAP Committee, adds, "By supporting graduates with an effective LRAP, the Law School would enable a new generation of public interest lawyers to begin working in their communities. Public service employers often struggle to find qualified lawyers who are able to take relatively low-paying positions."

Burant notes that in a recent ABA survey of government agencies and public interest employers, 68 percent of respondents cited difficulty recruiting attorneys due to academic debt and low wages. He comments, "By funding an effective LRAP, the UW Law School supports

both its own graduates and the larger community."

Alexander adds, "We believe that if we build it they will come. We are seeking potential donors, or existing donors, who will add UW's LRAP to their list of funding priorities, to help the school recruit, and more effectively support, students who wish to use their law degree to increase access to justice and to advance the public interest. This effort is really the natural outgrowth



of our law-in-action philosophy, and of our clinical programs, which emphasize service to the underrepresented."

Anyone wishing to contribute to the Law School's LRAP Fund may write a check to the UW Foundation, with a memo designating the LRAP Fund, and send it to Director of Alumni Relations Jini Rabas at the UW Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison WI 53706.

To view the student-run Web site devoted to the UW Law School's LRAP, see www.uwlrp.com.

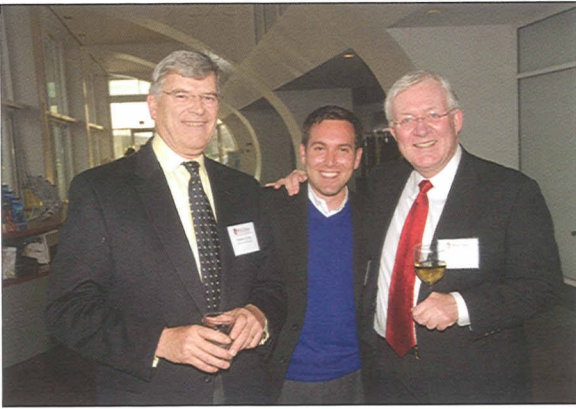
ALUMNI ACTIVITIES

Milwaukee Area Alumni Get Together

Approximately 180 people joined Dean Ken Davis and other Law School colleagues in May at the Law School's Milwaukee Area Alumni Get-Together at Pier Wisconsin. About 80 firms and businesses were represented, 10 judges, and several state public defenders, district attorneys, and city attorneys. The weather was perfect, and conversations flourished, both serious and light-hearted.

Photos by Pat Goetzinger





CLASS NOTES



Mark A. Frankel '73



Donald Leo Bach '74



Ted Waskowski '79



Randall J. Erickson '84



JoAnn M. Hart '85

1960s

Thomas J. Basting Sr. '62 was sworn in on May 10, 2007, as the 52nd President of the State Bar of Wisconsin. Basting lives in Madison and is a member of Midwest Mediation LLC.

Daniel W. Hildebrand '64, a senior litigator with DeWitt Ross & Stevens in Madison, has received the Charles L. Goldberg Distinguished Service Award from the Wisconsin Law Foundation in recognition of lifetime achievement in service to the legal profession and the public.

1970s

Mark A. Frankel '73, the recipient of the first State Bar of Wisconsin Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Section's Distinguished Service Award, has established an independent ADR practice. Frankel is a 20-year veteran of the Dane County Circuit Court, and most recently was a shareholder with Godfrey & Kahn in Madison.

Donald Leo Bach '74, a partner with DeWitt Ross & Stevens, S.C., has been elected Chairman of the Wisconsin Judicial Commission, an independent agency that addresses judicial misconduct and disability issues. Bach was appointed to the Commission in 2004 by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

John Markson '78 has been named to the Dane County Circuit Court bench, replacing retired Judge Robert DeChambeau '65. Markson is a partner with Bell, Gierhart & Moore in Madison.

Ted Waskowski '79 has been named Advisory Board Chair for the Network of Leading Law Firms at the group's annual meeting in New York City. Waskowski chairs the Litigation Practices Group at Stafford Rosenbaum, LLP.

Nicholas S. Zeppos '79 has been appointed Interim Chancellor of Vanderbilt University. Zeppos, who currently serves as Vanderbilt's Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, joined the Vanderbilt Law School faculty in 1987 after practicing law in Washington, D.C.

1980s

Judge Joseph Troy '80, after retiring from the Outagamie County bench in August 2007, is joining the firm of Habush Habush & Rottier, practicing in its Appleton office. Troy was named Trial Judge of the Year for the state of Wisconsin by the American Board of Trial Advocates in 2004.

Laurie J. Levin '81, Healthcare Team Coordinator for the Orlando, Florida, office of Baker Hostetler, has been elected Chair of the Florida Bar Health Law Section. Before she began practicing law in Florida in 1995, Levin was Associate General Counsel for Harvard Community Health Plan and in-house counsel for Children's Hospital National Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Randall J. Erickson '84 has been promoted to Chief Administrative Officer at Marshall & Ilsley Corporation (M&I). He will also continue to serve as M & I's general counsel. Prior to joining M&I in 2002 he was a partner with Godfrey & Kahn, where he worked closely with M&I for more than 10 years.

Timothy A. Hinkfuss '84 was elected to the Brown County Circuit Court on April 3, 2007. He was formerly the City of Green Bay Municipal Judge.

Bertrand J. Simpson, Jr. '84 has been elected to the office of Alderman Ward One in DeKalb, Illinois.

William A. Baillargeon '85 has been appointed Judge of the 48th Circuit Court, which serves Allegan County, Michigan.

JoAnn M. Hart '85 has been named a partner at Stafford Rosenbaum LLP in Madison. Hart's practice is concentrated in private and public sector labor and employment law and school law.

Michael Silhol '85 has been named chief counsel of Parkland Health & Hospital System in Dallas. Silhol is certified by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization in health law, and brings years of experience in the health-care industry.

Mark J. Gelhaus '89 has been named a partner at the Racine office of the national accounting firm Clifton Gunderson LLP. Gelhaus, who also holds a C.P.A. degree, joined Clifton Gunderson in 2004 as a Senior Manager, and specializes in providing tax services.

1990s

Timothy F. Nixon '90, a shareholder at Godfrey & Kahn, S.C. in Milwaukee, has been re-elected to the Board of Directors of the State Bar of Wisconsin's Bankruptcy, Insolvency and Creditors' Rights Section.

Jeffrey J. Altenburg '91 has been named 2007 Assistant District Attorney of the Year by the Wisconsin District Attorneys Association. As Milwaukee County Assistant District Attorney, Altenburg leads the Community Prosecution Unit, and oversees alternatives to incarceration efforts, the Domestic Violence Unit, Restorative Justice Unit, and Family Welfare Unit.

David Feige '91, whose writings include the book *Indefensible: One Lawyer's Journey into the Inferno of American Justice*, based on his experiences as a public defender in New York, has accepted the position of Professor of Law and Director of Advocacy Programs at Seton Hall School of Law. Feige has recently co-authored a television script that is scheduled to go into production this summer.

Kevin M. Kelly '91, Assistant Dean for Curricular Affairs at the Law School and a Commander in the U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps, spent two weeks this spring teaching at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy. A specialist in military Operational Law and Law of Armed Conflict Issues in the Navy, Kelly lectured on the "Law of Air Warfare" and the "Law of Naval Warfare."

Jeffrey Vail '91 has accepted a position in the Forest Service as Wilderness Program Manager for the National Forests of California, based in Vallejo, California. For the past 16 years, Vail has been counsel to the U.S. Forest Service in the USDA's Office of the General Counsel in Washington, D.C.

James F. Loebel '92 has joined the faculty of the Valparaiso University School of Law. He brings nearly 25 years of experience in law, taxation, accounting, and business, and is a C.P.A. as well as an attorney. Previously Loebel taught taxation and business law at Indiana University-Purdue University.

Geneva Brown '93 has joined the faculty of the Valparaiso University School of Law. Brown has nearly 15 years of experience in litigation and negotiation of adult criminal and juvenile cases, and has taught at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas and the University of Illinois-Chicago.

Michael B. Kades '95 has been appointed Attorney Advisor to Federal Trade Commissioner Jon Leibowitz.

John B. Casserly '96 has been named a partner with Geraghty, O'Loughlin & Kenney, P.A. in St. Paul, Minnesota. Casserly practices in the area of civil litigation, with a special interest in medical and professional liability.

Jeffrey S. Dunn '99, a member of the Business Law Practice Group in the Manitowoc office of Michael Best & Friedrich LLP, has been elected a partner in the firm.

2000s

Gayle A. Bush '00, a member of the Intellectual Property Practice Group in the Milwaukee office of Michael Best & Friedrich LLP, has been elected to partnership in the firm.

Amy S. Kiiskila '00, who practices from the Milwaukee office of Michael Best & Friedrich LLP, has been elected a partner in the firm. She is a member of the Wealth Planning Practice Group.

Glorily A. Lopez '00 has been elected Vice Chair of the American Immigration Lawyers Association, Wisconsin Chapter. Lopez is principal attorney at Lopez Law Group, LLC, an immigration and nationality law firm in Madison.

Jeffrey D. Peterson '00, a member of the Intellectual Property Practice Group in the Madison office of Michael Best & Friedrich, has recently been elected to partnership with the firm.

Ariana G. Voight '00 has been elected to partnership in Michael Best & Friedrich LLP. She is a member of the Intellectual Property Practice Group in the firm's Milwaukee office.

Charlene L. Yager '00, a member of the Intellectual Property Practice Group in the Madison office of Michael Best & Friedrich LLP, has been elected a partner with the firm.

Allison (Lynn) Ryan '03 has joined DePaul University College of Law in Chicago as Assistant Director, Law Career Services. She also practices law on a freelance basis, primarily in the employment field.

Bratislav Stankovic '04, an attorney with the intellectual property law firm of Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione in Chicago, is the recipient of a Fulbright Scholarship to help modernize the status of intellectual property in his native country of Macedonia. Prior to receiving his law degree, Stankovic was a scientist for 17 years, including four years as Chief Scientist at the UW-Madison's NASA-funded Wisconsin Center for Space Automation and Robotics.

Cecelia Klingele '05 has accepted a clerkship on the U.S. Supreme Court with Justice John Paul Stevens. Klingele is currently completing a two-year clerkship in Madison with Chief Judge Barbara B. Crabb of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, and will complete a one-year clerkship with Judge Susan Harrell Black of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit in Jacksonville, Florida, before her move to Washington.

Gerardo Alcazar '06 has joined the Minneapolis office of Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi as an associate. He will concentrate his practice in the area of insurance.

Travis West '06 has joined Whyte Hirschboeck Dudek S.C. in Madison. His practice encompasses a wide range of areas, with a concentration in business litigation.

Please stay in touch! Send your news to Jini Rabas, Director of Alumni Relations, at jmrabas@wisc.edu.



Michael Silhol '85



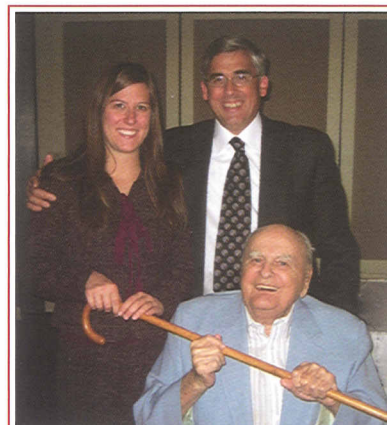
Glorily A. Lopez '00



Timothy F. Nixon '90

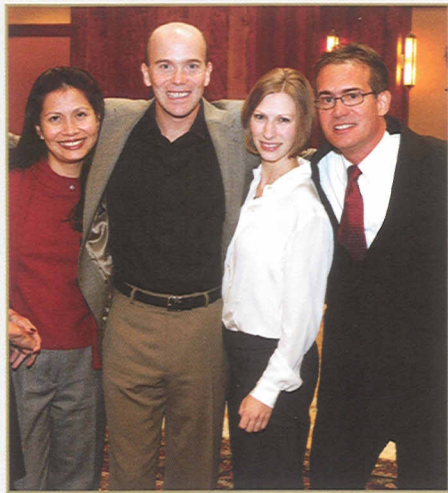


Bratislav Stankovic '04



Three Generations of UW Law Alumni

When Rachel Bachhuber graduated from the Law School in May, the Bachhuber family gained its third generation of UW Law School alumni. Rachel's father, Bruce Bachhuber '83, is a Green Bay trial attorney and past President of the Wisconsin Academy of Trial Lawyers. Her grandfather, Raymond Alex Bachhuber '51, who now lives in Green Bay, practiced law in Mayville, Wisconsin, and was mayor of the city for several terms. Here the Bachhuber attorneys are shown with the cane that all three used in their student days for the Law School's traditional Homecoming cane-toss ceremony.



Reminder: Class Reunions Are Oct. 19-20

Did you graduate in one of these years: 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997 or 2002?

This fall the Law School will welcome back its classes whose graduation years end in -7 and -2 for Class Reunion Weekend on Friday and Saturday, October 19 and 20. Now is the time to make plans to reconnect with your Law School classmates in Madison.

The weekend will include an all-class reception, a dinner gathering for each

class group, a free CLE Ethics Program taught by Professor Ralph Cagle, football, and tailgating. The Badgers will play the Northern Illinois Huskies on Saturday. Non-football fans are encouraged to join sports aficionados at the pre-game tailgate.

To register or to learn more details about the weekend, see the reunions Web site: www.law.wisc.edu/alumni/reunion/index.htm, or call Lynn Thompson, 608-262-4915.

Former Law Library Director Maurice Leon Dies at 95

Maurice D. Leon '48, Director of the UW Law Library from 1969 to 1982, died in March 2007 at the age of 95.

As a young man, Leon had dreamed of becoming an artist. He attended art school in Milwaukee, but the Depression of the 1930s forced him to change his plans: he took a job as Government Documents Librarian at the UW Law School.

After serving in World War II, Leon returned to the Law School to

earn his law degree. Upon graduation, he became the Law Library's Foreign Documents Librarian. He then served as Social Studies Librarian at Memorial Library, and returned to the Law Library in 1956 as Associate Librarian.

In his years as Director, Leon led the Law Library into the era of technology. It was a source of pride to him that the UW Law Library was one of the first law libraries in the country to offer computer-

assisted legal research services.

Another source of pride was the Law Library's unique criminal justice collection, which he described as one of the best in the country.

Upon retiring in 1982, Leon returned to his first love — art, taking university classes and creating numerous works, some of which are on display in the Law Library conference room as a tribute to him. Leon enjoyed 25 years of active retirement.

Remembering Law Teachers Hetherington, Long, Volz

In recent months the *Gargoyle* has received word of the deaths of three faculty members who taught at the Law School in earlier decades.

Marlin M. Volz '40 taught at the Law School from 1946 to 1950, when he was chosen, at age 32, to be Dean of the University of Kansas City School of Law, one of the nation's youngest law school deans. In 1958 he became Dean of the University of Louisville School of Law, and retired in 1987. His area of focus was labor law, and he had a 40-year career as a labor arbitrator. He was the first Chair of the Louisville Human Relations Commission

and was a noted author of legal practice materials.

J. Richard Long '49 practiced in Beloit from 1949 to 1980, and then served as a circuit court judge in Rock County until his retirement in 1995. He was Co-Director of the General Practice Course, and taught a popular intensive course in trial advocacy through the Law School's Continuing Education (CLEW) office in the 1970s. Dean David Schultz, director of CLEW, recalls, "Judge Long was the sole instructor and prepared an extensive set of materials that he used to introduce lawyers to his proven methods of

civil trial preparation and litigation. Over 600 lawyers participated. He had to discontinue the course when he was elected to the bench."

John A.C. Hetherington taught at the Law School from 1962 to 1971. A native of St. Catharines, Ontario, he came to Wisconsin after a successful career as a Wall Street lawyer; his specialty was business law. Hetherington won several awards for teaching excellence. After leaving Madison, he continued his teaching career at the University of Virginia.

A Tribute to Professor Stuart Gullickson

Attorney and law professor Stuart Gullickson '50, who created the school's groundbreaking General Practice Program (now the Lawyering Skills Program), died this February in Madison after a brief illness. Gullickson served the Law School in multiple capacities from 1967 to 1989.

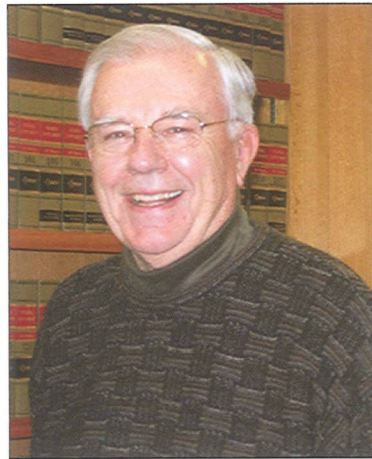
His colleagues and successors in the program, Professors Ralph Cagle and Gretchen Viney, collaborated on writing a tribute to Gullickson that accompanies his framed photo, which will be displayed within the Law School as part of the new Macaulay Project. The project is dedicated to ensuring that the school's outstanding professors and their accomplishments are remembered by future generations.

Professors Cagle and Viney wrote:

Stuart Gullickson, founder of the Lawyering Skills Program (formerly General Practice), would be surprised to hear so many accolades about his service to the profession, university, and the state. He would appreciate them, but would wonder why all the fuss. He would remind us that Wisconsin lawyers typically answer the call to service.

Stu graduated from UW Law School in 1950, after his return from overseas service following World War II. He was a successful general practice lawyer and litigator in Merrill, and then in Wausau, before joining the Law School faculty in 1967.

During his twenty-two years at the Law School, he created the General Practice Skills Course, now known as the Lawyering Skills Course, through which he impacted the professional lives of



countless Law School graduates. He also taught civil procedure, trial advocacy, and evidence; served as Associate Dean, as Chair of the UW Extension Program's Department of Law, and as General Counsel to the university; and wrote prolifically, particularly in the area of skills development.

Following his retirement in 1989, Stu became a tireless advocate and mentor in the Alzheimer's Community as a result of caring for his wife, Janet. He was a charter member of the advisory board to the Wisconsin Alzheimer's Institute at the UW Medical School.

Stu did not let his love for his state and alma mater narrow his scope. He visited Nepal and Mount Everest, but his most remarkable adventure was an around-the-world trip on a tramp steamer.

Stu Gullickson lived a life of service to his law school, community, profession, and family. He did so gladly, true to his deep Wisconsin roots, and as a model for all of our graduates and those who teach them.



In Memoriam

John C. Tonjes '33
 Herman J. Leasum '37
 Thomas E. Fairchild '38
 Robert E. Joanis '40
 Arthur P. Remley '41
 Kathryn H. Baldwin '43
 Thomas B. Fifield '47
 John P. Thornton '47
 Adolph J. Feifarek '48
 Nathan S. Heffernan '48
 Maurice D. Leon '48
 Jacob L. Bernheim '49
 D. Schuyler Davies '49
 John R. Seeger '49
 Clifford Bruce Thomas '51
 Charles C. Victor '52
 Charles A. Littlefield '54
 Maurice J. Miller '55
 John R. Moffatt '63
 Mary Ellen Brown '67
 Martha J. Bablitch '70
 John L. Peeters '73
 Nancy E. Vosika '76
 Randy J. Paul '79
 Dan Bradley Martin '81
 Mark E. Colbert '87
 Janice K. Balistreri '89



Football Season, 1894

This photo of the “Law School Football Team — 1894” came to light recently in an old Law School photo album. More than a hundred years have passed since these young men stared out seriously at a photographer. Perhaps the formally dressed gentleman at the far left in the back row was their coach and a law professor.

Law School friendships — too valuable to lose. Stay in touch.



Use the Alumni Directory at www.uwalumni.com to find
“lost” classmates and make sure they can find you.

Just a few minutes on the Web to update your contact information will ensure that
you keep receiving the *Gargoyle* and our newsletter, *Law in Action*.

Remember to include your e-mail address for valuable UW-Madison information
throughout the year.

