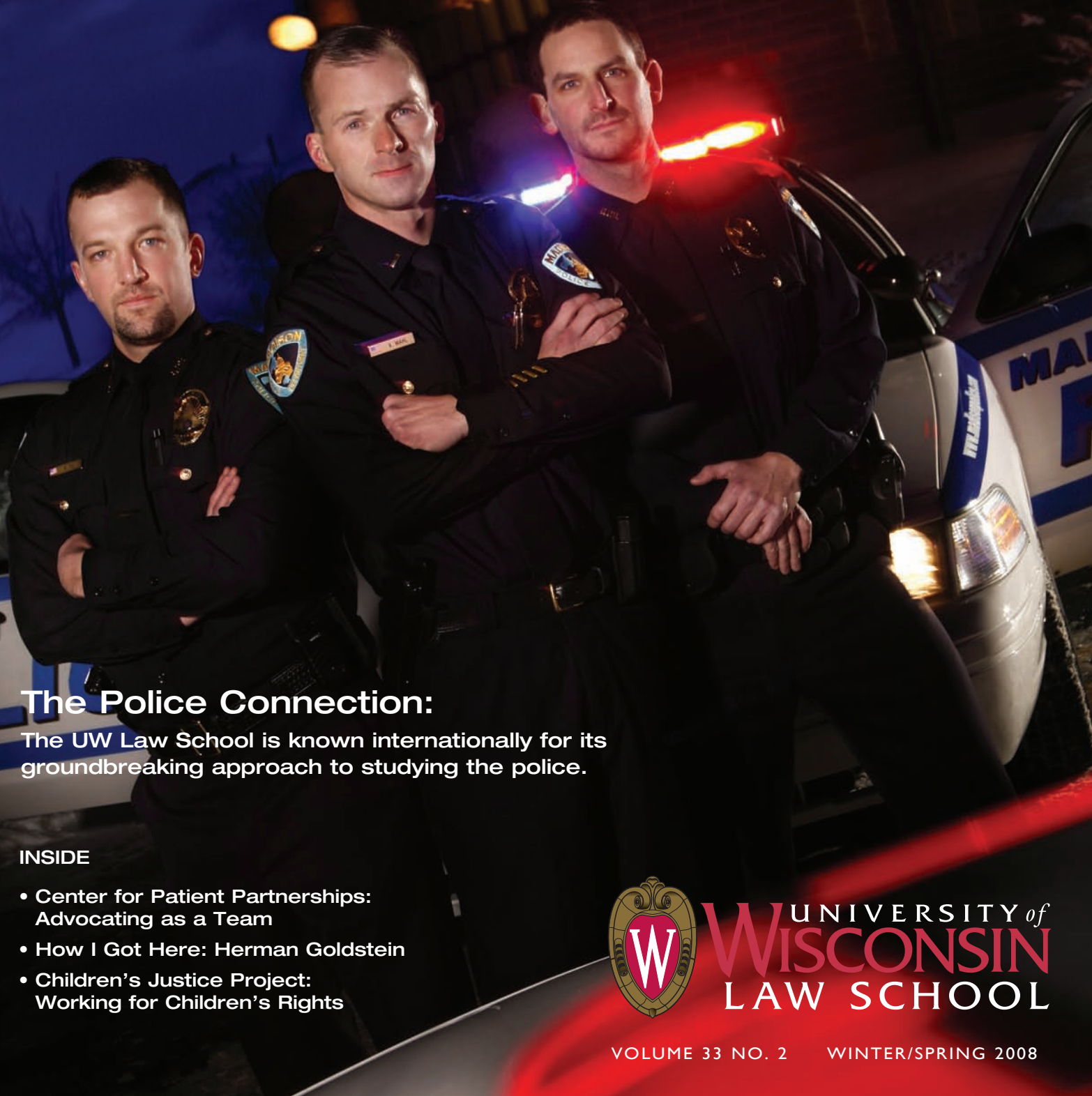


Gargoyle



The Police Connection:

The UW Law School is known internationally for its groundbreaking approach to studying the police.

INSIDE

- Center for Patient Partnerships:
Advocating as a Team
- How I Got Here: Herman Goldstein
- Children's Justice Project:
Working for Children's Rights



UNIVERSITY of
WISCONSIN
LAW SCHOOL

VOLUME 33 NO. 2

WINTER/SPRING 2008



Save the Date

■ Twentieth Thomas E. Fairchild Lecture

Friday, April 18, 2008

Speaker: U.S. Attorney Patrick Fitzgerald
"Thoughts on How the Legal System
Treats Jurors"

■ Portland Alumni Reception

Tuesday, April 22, 2008

The Heathman Hotel
Portland, Oregon

■ Seattle Alumni Reception

Wednesday, April 23, 2008

The Fairmont Olympic Hotel
Seattle, Washington

■ Milwaukee "Law Day" Alumni Reception

Thursday, May 1, 2008

Discovery World at Pier Wisconsin

For more information, contact Brian Berg at brianberg@wisc.edu.

WOLFGANG HOFFMANN



UNIVERSITY of
WISCONSIN
LAW SCHOOL

975 Bascom Mall • Madison, WI 53706-1399

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Madison, WI
Permit No. 658



Gargoyle

Winter/Spring 2008 Volume 33, No. 2

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/about/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.

Editor: Dianne Sattinger

Please stay in touch:

Jini Rabas

Director of Alumni Relations

jmrabas@wisc.edu

Campus Adviser/Art Direction:

Niki Denison/Colleen O'Hara

Wisconsin Alumni Association

Cover: The UW Law School, recognized internationally as the home of academic research and teaching on policing, has a longtime working relationship with the Madison Police Department. Alumni on the Madison force include (from left) Matt Tye '99, Vic Wahl '98, and Brian Austin '94.

Photo by C&N Photography



8 Studying the Police

The Law School's pioneering program of researching and teaching about the police is beginning a new chapter in the age of the Internet.



16 How I Got Here

Professor Herman Goldstein, known internationally for his groundbreaking approach to studying the police, looks back on the decisions and twists of fate that brought him to Wisconsin.



22 Everything You Need to Know About Impaired Driving

Nina Emerson '92, director of the Law School's unique Resource Center on Impaired Driving, "knows OWI law better than anyone else."



24 Helping Today's Patients, Training Tomorrow's Professionals

The Center for Patient Partnerships is thriving as Director Meg Gaines '83 and her multidisciplinary staff and students join to advocate for clients facing serious illnesses.



28 On Behalf of Children

Five years after the three founders of the Children's Justice Project first discussed their passion for helping children in the legal system, the student group is flourishing.

2 A Dean's View

3 Student Life

6 News

30 Benchers Society

32 Alumni Activities

35 Class Notes

38 In Memoriam

40 Photo Finish



Correction: The Summer 2007 *Gargoyle* erred by one year in identifying the Commencement exercises when Professor Marygold Melli served as marshal for graduating law students. The year was 1971. In the photo with Melli, the first four graduates, from left, are Jeanne Busacca, Cheryl Rosen Weston, Anne Taylor Wadsack, and Richard Brown.

WOLFGANG HOFFMANN



C&N PHOTOGRAPHY



I've written frequently in this column about Law in Action, our signature approach to legal education. It's a multi-faceted concept that affects our teaching, our research, and our scholarship. Law in Action owes its beginnings to a number of forces, including the school's early appreciation of the value of other disciplines in understanding how the law works, the faculty's interest in bringing empirical study to legal scholarship, and the Wisconsin Idea, the University's guiding principle that I believe encouraged, energized, and may have given a distinctive shape to our Law in Action approach.

This issue of the *Gargoyle* provides a glimpse into the ways both Law in Action and the Wisconsin Idea are flourishing at the Law School. It focuses on some of our

faculty and students whose programs are reaching out to improve the lives of others, in the state and beyond.

At the core of this issue are several articles, including the cover story, that highlight the Law School's groundbreaking work in observing, analyzing, and teaching about policing. Wisconsin has an international reputation in the academic study of the police and the police function and has devoted serious academic attention to working with police to improve their capacity to serve. These research and policing studies and their Law in Action findings also have influenced the way criminal law is taught, both in our curriculum and in law schools across the country.

Much of the story about the Law School's involvement in policing has to do with Professor Herman Goldstein, who joined the Law School faculty in 1964, charged with developing a new field of scholarly research by using the analytical methods of the social sciences. Goldstein, with the help of his forward-thinking Law School colleague Frank Remington, built a program that reached out to police professionals, testing theories,

sharing information, and helping to implement new programs and policies. As Associate Dean Walter Dickey says inside this issue, "What Herman has done for policing is the Wisconsin Idea to the maximum. What he has done for policing is what the agriculture school has done for the dairy industry."

These Law School programs and many others epitomize the

This issue of the *Gargoyle* focuses on some of our faculty and students whose programs are reaching out to improve the lives of others, in the state and beyond.

Wisconsin Idea's principle that education should influence people's lives beyond the boundaries of the classroom. By encouraging our faculty and staff to bring the problems of society into their university work and share their discoveries and insights with the people of the state, the nation, and the world, we are helping to make a difference.

The Wisconsin Idea and Law in Action are alive and well at the Law School.

— Dean Kenneth B. Davis, Jr.

Ray Ro discovered as a college freshman that he loved science. In his first semester, he plunged right in to test the waters, taking physics, biology, chemistry, and calculus. “I enjoyed them all,” Ro says.

Because he was attending college on a tennis scholarship, he spent a lot of time practicing and going to out-of-town meets. Keeping up with coursework was not a problem, but attending all his afternoon science labs posed a difficulty.

The time conflict turned out to have a direct effect on Ro’s career path. “My physics professor, Dr. Tung Jeong, would meet with me outside of class to help me make up lost time,” Ro says, “and he noticed that I would complete four hours’ worth of lab work in two or three hours, and produce excellent results. He took an interest in me, and I had the privilege of working with him for the rest of my undergraduate career. We did some cutting-edge research in true-color holographic imaging.”

Ro’s interest in research led him to graduate school at Drexel University in Philadelphia, where he earned a doctorate in bio-medical engineering. One of his courses there took him in a significant new direction.

“During my second year of graduate study they offered a new course, Entrepreneurial Opportunities in Biomedical Engineering, taught by an alumnus — a terrific teacher — who had started a successful biotech company,” Ro says. “The course culminated with students creating their own business plan. My colleagues and I based our plan on our research on an anti-cancer drug delivery system, and it ended up winning the grand prize in the Drexel Business Plan Competition. This sparked the interest of local angel investors.”

Ro and his colleagues decided to pursue a start-up with their technology, but it was halted because of intellectual property (IP) issues. It was then that Ro resolved to go to

law school. “I felt the very system that was supposed to promote innovation was actually stifling it,” he says. “There had to be something I could do about this.”

Ro set out to learn more about his prospective field, and found another valuable mentor in Kevin Casey, partner and chair of the intellectual property group at Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young LLP, who arranged for Ro to be an intern with him at the firm. “He exposed me to many aspects of IP law,” Ro says. “He also gave me the opportunity to attend client meetings and even firm-wide partners’ meetings. These experiences were invaluable to me.”

Now a UW law student, Ro expresses gratitude to professors who have “taught me a lot about lawyering” and to other professionals who have educated him in the legal field: he was a summer associate at Fish & Richardson P.C., an international IP law firm, where he has been invited back for a second summer; and he was a judicial intern for the Honorable Patrick Fiedler of the Dane County Circuit Court.

As Ro’s life has been guided by important mentors, he hopes to give back to the scientific and legal communities by offering guidance to researchers and entrepreneurs to help them through the complex legal system. He has discovered that his training in science will serve him well as he advises clients. “As a scientist, I learned firsthand how to develop technological ideas,” he says. “As an attorney, I want to help protect these ideas and help clients to bridge the gap from concept to commercialization.”



BOB RASHID

Raymond J. Ro '09

Ray’s training in the sciences as an undergraduate led him to research in biomedical engineering and work on an anti-cancer drug delivery system. After experiencing firsthand the difficulties that a biotech start-up can encounter, he decided to combine his science background with a law degree, to help others navigate the regulatory maze of patent law.

Hometown: Toronto, Canada

Undergraduate Institution: Lake Forest College

Undergraduate Majors: Physics, Biology

Graduate Degree: Ph.D., Biomedical Engineering, Drexel University

BOB RASHID



Angela M. Gonzalez '09

Angela pursued an intensive education in economics and finance as an undergraduate, but when it was time to take her next career step, what she really wanted to do was to join the Marines. Now a Captain in the U.S. Marine Corps with an Achievement Medal and experience as Officer in Charge for a 200-Marine company, she looks forward to a career in military justice.

Hometowns: Franklin and Pewaukee, Wisconsin

Undergraduate Institution: University of Chicago

Undergraduate Major: Economics

It is probably safe to say that few young women who graduate from the University of Chicago with an economics degree and extensive background in finance and investment banking join the U.S. Marines. For Angela Gonzalez, however, it was a logical step.

Gonzalez grew up in Franklin, Wisconsin. (Her parents now live in Pewaukee.) Her interest in joining the military began even before she entered college. "I was attracted to it for the discipline and the honor," she recalls, "but my parents were against it so I didn't pursue it."

She thoroughly enjoyed her economics major at the University of Chicago, and as a finance intern she immersed herself in the world of high-level funds trading and asset allocation. She was poised for a career in investment banking or consulting. But her desire to join the military had never left her.

Therefore, a few months after her college graduation, Gonzalez found herself in Officer Candidate School, on her way to receiving an active duty commission with the Marines. "It was the hardest decision of my life," Gonzalez says. "I did it without the encouragement of my peers or my parents."

By now, peers and parents have come to see it differently: Gonzalez has flourished in the Marine Corps, where she has advanced to the rank of Captain.

"When I entered the Marine Corps, it was a lot harder than I expected. The discipline really pushed me mentally and physically. At first I was thinking, 'What did I get myself into?' But after my initial training, I've worked with very professional people — really great mentors — and experienced a lot of excellent leadership."

Her major career accomplishments include being Officer in Charge for a 200-Marine company on numerous exercises in Okinawa, Japan; directing the deployment of

220 Marines and 100 tons of equipment via airlift and sealift for two exercises on the Korean peninsula; and being awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal for outstanding performance of duties as Company Operations and Executive Officer for her squadron.

Gonzalez's decision to earn a law degree grew out of her military experiences.

"When I was a platoon commander," she says, "I found myself looking up what legal options people had in certain situations — wanting to counsel them. My superiors told me, 'You might want to look into our law education program.'"

Gonzalez followed up, and decided that her next step was law school. She chose Wisconsin both for the caliber of the school and for the rare opportunity to be close to home. The Wisconsin G.I. Bill was also a big factor in making law school affordable.

As a law student, she is still a Captain in the Marines and spends her summers on duty. When she graduates she will enter the Marines' Judge Advocate Corps, where she will do both trial work and counseling. "I'll be the one to tell people, 'This is what you can do,'" she says.

Last summer, Gonzalez's work took her to the legal center at Camp Pendleton, California, where she witnessed trials for alleged war crimes. "It was a remarkable experience," she says. "It got me excited about practicing military justice."

Gonzalez adds, "Law School has been a lot more challenging, and a lot more interesting, than I expected. It has definitely opened my eyes to policy issues and human rights issues. And when things get hard, I remind myself that I've had it harder. Here I'm only responsible for myself, not for what my Marines do or don't do."

By the time Karl Hanson enrolled in the UW Law School, he had seen life from very different perspectives. He grew up in the small town of Oregon, Wisconsin, and then headed east to earn his undergraduate degree at the U.S. Military Academy-West Point.

After graduation he completed a five-month training course and was deployed to his first U.S. Army assignment: a peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. At age 22, he was a unit leader, planning and leading more than 50 peacekeeping missions in areas throughout Bosnia, including the town of Srebrenica, the site of the worst massacre of the Bosnian war.

"It was incredibly emotional," Hanson says. "You're seeing destruction, seeing people try to rebuild their lives. There is a definite undertone that, but for your presence, they would still be at each other's throats."

Hanson's next extended Army position was as a Human Resources Manager in Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he supervised a staff of 15 who provided services to more than 2,300 employees. During this period he found time to earn a master's degree in public administration from Western Kentucky University. "I chose the M.P.A. degree," he says, "because I felt very committed toward serving in some capacity, whether or not I would be staying in the military."

Hanson also felt this sense of commitment when in 2005, now a Captain, he was sent to Iraq as a Liaison Officer to the Iraqi Prime Minister's Situation Room. "Any political issues aside," Hanson says, "part of me was excited. Most of my friends had already been over there and I felt it was my turn."

When Hanson entered the UW Law School in 2006, he had just returned from Iraq. His interest in earning a law degree had sprung from earlier Army experiences. "In

the course of my military career, I had the unfortunate task of court-martialing some of my soldiers," he says. He closely observed lawyers working on these cases. "The whole process was incredibly interesting," he says, "and I wanted to become more involved in it."

Now halfway through his law school career, Hanson has gained new interests.

"Things have changed," he says. "I came here with the intention of probably going back to the public sector, but I'm finding that I also really like trusts and estates, and property."

Hanson has already completed two legal internships: in his first spring semester he worked on labor-management agreements with the Wisconsin Office of State Employment Relations ("I had an interest in labor law, having worked in human resources in the Army"), and last summer he interned with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Wisconsin.

He looks forward to experiencing yet another perspective on the legal profession — that of the private firm — when he works for Nowlan and Mouat LLP in Janesville as a summer associate this year.

Hanson continues to serve in the military, as Commanding Officer of the Wisconsin Army National Guard's B Troop, 1-105th Cavalry, in Watertown. "When I came to law school I was concerned about making school and National Guard service work," he says. "Since I've managed the time between the two decently, I'd like any other potential students who serve in the Guard or Reserves to know that it's possible."

When asked about high points so far in his law school career, Hanson responds without hesitation, "The biggest highlight has been expanding my interests. I came here with a narrow mindset, and I see that there's so much more involved with law."



BOB RASHID

Karl R. Hanson '09

Karl came to law school after six years as an officer in the U.S. Army, serving as a platoon leader for a peacekeeping mission in Bosnia and as a Liaison Officer in Baghdad for the Iraqi Prime Minister's Situation Room. He brought his desire to tackle new challenges with him to law school, where he has plunged into courses and internships while continuing to serve in the National Guard.

Hometown: Oregon, Wisconsin

Undergraduate Institution: United States Military Academy, West Point

Undergraduate Major: History

Graduate Degree: Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.), Western Kentucky University

Dean Harold Koh of Yale is Kastenmeier Speaker



JAY SALVO (4)



The Law School's 2007 Kastenmeier Lecture in November brought keynote speaker Harold Hongju Koh, Dean of Yale Law School, to speak on "The National Security Constitution in a Time of Terror."

Koh, who has been recognized for his lifetime contributions to the fields of international law and human rights, served in the U.S. State Department from 1998 to 2001 as Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. He is currently the C. and Bernice Latrobe Smith Professor of International Law at Yale.

Koh focused his talk on the concept he has named the National Security Constitution, which "does not protect itself" and is not protected by the U.S. political system. Koh presented the case that the War on Terror and unchecked executive discretion will increasingly jeopardize the rights of individuals unless citizens join together to ensure that human rights are upheld.

Special comments before Koh's



talk were presented by U.S. Congressman Tom Petri of Wisconsin's Sixth Congressional District, who was introduced by the lecture's honoree, former Congressman Robert Kastenmeier '52.

A video introduction of Dean Koh was contributed by U.S. Senator Russ Feingold, who has known Koh since the two were Rhodes Scholars together at Oxford University in the 1970s.

Harold Hongju Koh, Dean of Yale Law School (top left, at right) joins Dean Ken Davis and U.S. Congressman Tom Petri of Wisconsin's 6th District after Koh delivered the Law School's 2007 Kastenmeier Lecture and Petri contributed introductory remarks. Top right, Robert Kastenmeier '52, who represented Wisconsin's 2nd District in the U.S. Congress for 32 years, introduces Petri. Middle right and lower right, Koh and Professor Stewart Macaulay, respectively, engage with students.

Clauss, Whitford Both Voted WLAA Teacher of the Year

BOB RASHID (2)

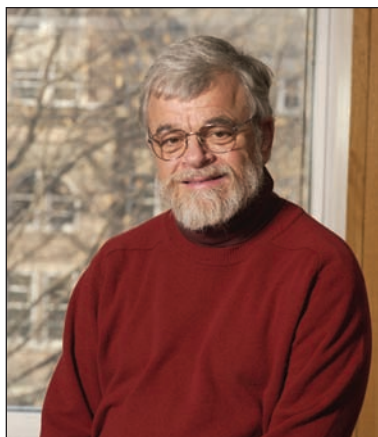


Professors Carin Clauss and Bill Whitford both have been named the 2007 Teacher of the Year by the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association (WLAA), in recognition of their excellence in classroom teaching.

The WLAA polls the three most recent classes (excluding the graduating class) for their advice in conferring the award. Clauss and Whitford received the same number of votes this year, and the result was proclaimed a tie. This is the second time that each of the two professors has been honored with the Teacher of the Year award.

To be eligible for the award, a professor must be a tenure-track faculty member who has taught at least three years at the Law School, and must not have received the award in the past four years.

Carin Clauss holds the Nathan P. Feinsinger Chair in Labor Law at the Law School. Her areas of specialization are labor and employment law, administrative law and civil procedure. As U.S. Solicitor of Labor from 1977 to 1981, she was responsible for enforcing the nation's labor laws. She writes extensively on employment law issues, engages in a pro bono law practice specializing in



sex discrimination cases, and is a frequent speaker to business, labor and legal groups. In 2005 she was named the recipient of the Marygold Shire Melli Award, presented by the Legal Association for Women in recognition of outstanding achievement and contributions to the interests of women in the law.

William (Bill) Whitford, who joined the University of Wisconsin Law School faculty in 1965, has a wide range of teaching and research interests focusing on contracts, bankruptcy, consumer protection, and taxation. He taught several years in East Africa and maintains an active interest in that area of the world.

For many years, Whitford has served the Law School's Legal Education Opportunity (LEO) Program in many capacities, and he continues his keen interest in the organization's work of recruiting and supporting students of color. In April 2007, at the 38th annual LEO Banquet, the organization honored Whitford's longtime contribution by naming its scholarships Whitford-LEO Fellowships.

The awards were announced at the annual dinner of the Law School's Board of Visitors in October 2007.

Adjunct of Year: Lawrence Bugge

Attorney Lawrence Bugge has been named the 2007 recipient of the Warren H. Stolper Award, an honor that recognizes excellence in teaching and a commitment to the UW Law School on the part of an adjunct professor.

A career attorney with Foley & Lardner in the firm's Madison and Milwaukee offices, Bugge is a specialist in commercial, business, banking, and consumer law.

Bugge began teaching at the Law School in 1997. He has taught Contracts I and II, Secured Transactions, and Business Organizations. He is a 1963 graduate of Harvard Law School, and has served as President of the State Bar of Wisconsin, the Milwaukee Bar Association, and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Statute Laws.

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



National Conference: The Law School's Latino/a Law Student Association brought more than 200 students, professors, and attorneys from around the country to Madison for the 11th Annual Conference of the National Latino/a Law Student Association in October. Conference co-chairs, from left: Claudia Catota '07, MacKenzie Bishop 3L, Micaela Vidana 3L, Aileen Zeledon 3L.

STUDYING THE POLICE

For decades, the UW Law School has been known for its pioneering role in developing policing as a field of research and teaching. In the twenty-first century, with Professor Mike Scott as Director of the Web-based Center for Problem-Oriented Policing, the School has become the “home of policing studies” in a new way, providing valuable information for police all over the world.

The evidence is in, but the majority of UW law alumni may not be aware of it: The Law School is recognized internationally for its groundbreaking work in observing, analyzing, and teaching about the police.

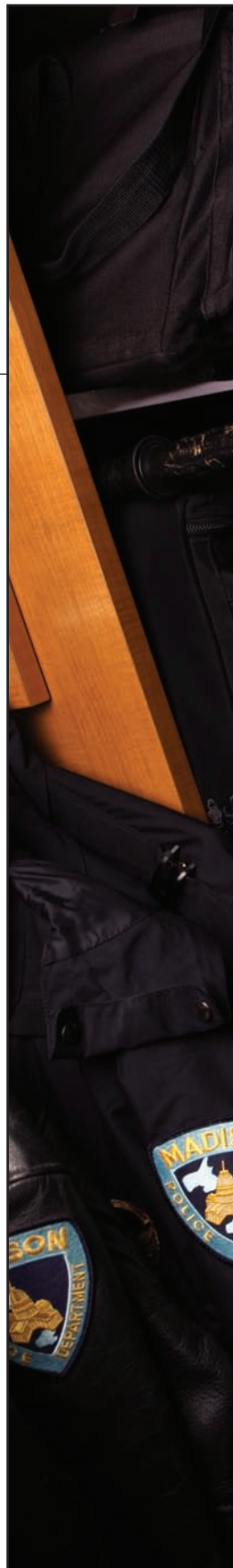
“In the world,” says Associate Dean Walter Dickey, Faculty Director of the Law School’s Remington Center, “Wisconsin is viewed as the place that has nurtured the study of the police and the police function.”

The Law School’s path-breaking police studies program dates from 1964, when Herman Goldstein joined the Law School faculty, charged with developing this new field of scholarly research by using the analytical methods of the social sciences. Goldstein was clearly the man for the job. He had just spent four years working with the Chicago Police Superintendent on a radical reform of the Chicago Police Department, and prior to that he was a member of a research team for a pioneering American Bar Foundation (ABF) survey, observing “what really happens” when police respond to a call.

Goldstein’s experiences led to a lifelong interest in the police and an acclaimed career in teaching and research at the Law School. He not only inaugurated the academic field of police studies but produced seminal articles and books on the police function that won widespread endorsement. His research and original paradigm of problem-oriented policing are repeatedly cited as the most valuable work in policing in the last several decades.

(For Goldstein’s reflections on his early career and the steps that drew him to policing and Wisconsin, see “How I Got Here,” on page 16.)

An Officer and a Scholar: Clinical Professor Mike Scott is ideally suited to direct the Law School’s policing studies program, which combines a rigorous academic study of the police function with a reality-based knowledge of police work. Scott studied policing at the Law School as an undergraduate; went on to become a Madison police officer, patrolling the State Street beat; earned a law degree from Harvard; worked in high-level police administration in several cities, and was a senior researcher for the Police Executive Research Forum.





Policing as a New Academic Field

“It’s hard to convey how unique it was that a person like Herman Goldstein, with a graduate degree in public administration but not in law, would be a member of a law school faculty,” says Dean Dickey, Goldstein’s former student and longtime colleague in teaching criminal law.

The Law School’s decision to teach and study policing reflects its longtime commitment to the Wisconsin Idea, which encourages researchers and teachers to bring the problems of society into their university work and to share their discoveries and insights with the

“Any law students would benefit from this knowledge. It makes them better citizens, and better members of the bar.”

— Herman Goldstein

people of the state and beyond.

“What Herman has done for policing is the Wisconsin Idea to the maximum,” says Dickey. “What he has done for policing is what the agriculture school has done for the dairy industry.”

Dickey draws a clear picture of what makes the UW Law School unique in this field. “When you look at law school attention to policing, it usually falls into two categories, neither of which fits us. First, which is the dominant category, is criticizing the police. Second is justifying what the police do.” Neither of these approaches, Dickey notes, devotes serious academic attention to studying the function of the police and working with police to develop their capacity to serve.

Because Goldstein and his students focused primarily on studying the police function with the goal of helping the police develop new ways of working effectively, the Law School has enjoyed a partnership with the Madison Police Department

C&N PHOTOGRAPHY

“People in almost any other profession or trade can take for granted that there is an organized body of knowledge based on research and practice, which is accessible to practitioners to help them know what to do under certain circumstances. This was the missing piece in the whole professionalization movement in policing.”

(MPD) that is now in its fifth decade. Goldstein worked on pilot projects with the police to test his theories; student policing interns gained experience while helping to implement new programs and policies; and Professor Dave Schultz dedicatedly taught criminal law to Madison police officers for many years.

As Dickey points out, “Many law schools, because they position themselves as critics, are not in a position to have a relationship with the people they criticize.”

Approximately 50 UW Law School policing students had summer internships in law enforcement agencies around the country from 1966 to 1973, funded by the Ford Foundation, with approximately one-third working at the Chicago Police Department. When this funding ended, a new program began, placing four or five selected students each semester as interns with the Madison Police Department.

Both Goldstein and Dickey emphasize that policing studies was never an isolated program, but integrally connected with the Law School’s teaching of criminal law, with influences going both ways. The law faculty’s radical revision in the 1960s of the way criminal law was taught was in part a response to Goldstein’s findings that police officers had enormous discretion when they applied the law, and thus the law on the books often bore little resemblance to what was happening on the streets. Conversely, Goldstein’s celebrated concept of problem-oriented policing suggested

itself when he, Frank Remington, and other Law School professors were collaborating on the restructuring of criminal law courses and noted the success of dividing the subject matter into separate problems, each with specific contextual factors.

In the course of his 30-year teaching career, Herman Goldstein taught hundreds of students in his policing courses. Dozens of them now work throughout the country in policing, police research, and positions involving oversight and governance of police agencies. Many others are prosecutors, public defenders, and private practitioners.

“Any law students would benefit from this knowledge,” Goldstein says. “It makes them better citizens, and better members of the bar.”

Global Reach in an Electronic Age

Goldstein took emeritus status in 1994 but is still actively involved in the policing field. His successor at the Law School is Clinical Professor Michael S. Scott, who studied with Goldstein as an undergraduate and worked as his research assistant on several occasions in the 1980s, discovering that there was a “fascinating academic side” to police work.

Scott’s wide-ranging experience includes patrolling State Street as an officer on the Madison police force as a new college graduate; earning his J.D. at Harvard Law School; working in high-level police administration at agencies in New York City, St. Louis, and Florida; working as a senior researcher at the Police Executive Research Forum, and delivering training in problem-oriented policing to police agencies around the country.

In the age of the Internet, Scott has made the Law School the home of policing in an entirely new way.

Scott is Director of the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing (often shortened to “POP Center”), a “virtual center” affiliated with the Law School and the criminal justice departments at Rutgers University and the University at Albany, and supported by the U.S. Department of Justice. The Center’s unique Web site (www.popcenter.org) receives approximately 2 million hits each month from police officers and other professionals worldwide who download problem-specific research that challenges previous thinking and guides policy-making on the wide range of issues that the police confront.

From Barking Dogs to Homicide

These highly-appreciated problem-specific “POP guides,” which now number around 85, are available to the public to download at no charge from the Center’s Web site, and also are published in paper form. The story of their development illustrates the ongoing collaboration between Scott and Goldstein.

Scott explains, “Herman had identified a large gap: There was no organized body of knowledge available to the police professional the way there is in law, medicine, psychiatry. People in almost any other profession or trade can take for granted that there is an organized body of knowledge based on research and practice, which is accessible to practitioners to help them know what to do under certain circumstances. This was the missing piece in the whole professionalization movement in policing.”

In 2000, Scott set about supplying this missing piece. He worked with five colleagues, including Goldstein, on a proposal to the Department of Justice that it fund an initiative to begin building the

long-overdue body of knowledge about policing.

“We knew early on,” Scott says, “that even though this was going to start as a modest project, Herman’s work had shown how crucial this would be to shaping the profession: to bring to policing the best that research had to offer, to map out for the first time the full breadth of the police function — the incredible array of public safety problems that the public expects the police to deal with.”

The proposal was funded as a pilot project, and Scott and his colleagues set to work. “One of the first things we did was to develop a taxonomy of substantive police problems — from barking dogs to homicide,” Scott says. “We have identified about 300 discrete problems common for almost any police agency.”

The colleagues set up a research methodology and a template for the study of each problem. “Then we looked at our list of problems and almost randomly picked five. I wrote the first three: *Assaults In and Around Bars*, *Street Prostitution*, and *Speeding in Residential Areas*. The other two were *False Burglar Alarms* and *Drug Dealing in Apartment Complexes*.”

In addition to the problem-specific guides, the Web site offers how-to Response Guides (e.g. *Police Crackdowns*), Problem-Solving Tool Guides (e.g. *Partnering with Businesses to Address Public Safety*), interactive problem-solving modules, and other practical tools for police professionals.

“Largely because of the advantages of the Internet,” Scott says, “this work has drawn considerable interest, not just across the U.S. but in the U.K., Scandinavia, South America, Canada, New Zealand,

Australia — and we’ve now had requests from scholars to translate some of our publications into about a dozen languages.

“We see this as the encyclopedia of the substantive work of the profession,” he says. “We believe they meet standards of good scholarship: The review of the literature is comprehensive, it is all peer-reviewed and professionally edited — but it is purposely written in an accessible style that is concise and readable for practitioners.”

Scott’s achievement draws strong praise from his mentor and colleague. “This is the most significant work being done in the field of the police today,” Goldstein says. “Mike has together, on one Web site, information that has the potential to improve the effectiveness and fairness of the police all over the world.”

Teaching in Person

Although Scott’s POP Center is “virtual,” his presence in the Law School and the community — local and global — is quite real. He now teaches the core course in which he was a student almost 30 years ago, *The Role of the Police in a Free Society*, as well as the seminar *Selected Problems in Policing*.

He sets up and supervises, with Clinical Professor Ben Kempinen, student internships at local police and prosecution agencies, writes scholarly articles in addition to numerous POP guides, and sponsors the annual international POP conference (held in Madison in two successive years). He also teaches the highly successful summer seminars for Wisconsin police chiefs and sheriffs, gives police training sessions throughout Wisconsin, and travels widely to help police agencies in other states and countries imple-

“Largely because of the advantages of the Internet, this work has drawn considerable interest, not just across the U.S. but in the U.K., Scandinavia, South America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia — and we’ve now had requests from scholars to translate some of our publications into about a dozen languages.”

ment problem-oriented policing.

Most recently, in February 2008, he was in the U.K. as the keynote speaker at the Safer London Problem-Solving Conference, co-sponsored by the London Metropolitan Police Authority.

“When you look at the list of things Mike does, it’s extraordinary: the foreign countries he visits, the research he produces,” says Walter Dickey. “He is uniquely qualified to do this work, which is the logical continuation of what has gone on here beginning with Frank Remington and Herman Goldstein.”

Scott is now beginning to see his own students take positions of responsibility in local government. Joel Plant ’06 became the City of Madison’s first Alcohol Policy Coordinator when he was still a second-year law student, after interning with the Appleton Police Department and Outagamie County District Attorney’s Office. Plant is now the Madison mayor’s point person on Public Safety and Neighborhood Sustainability. Plant’s successor as Alcohol Policy Coordinator is another UW law student, Katherine Plominski 3L.

Local and Regional Impact

Since the early pilot projects in POP, when Goldstein worked with the Madison Police Department on two specific problems (drunk driving and repeat sex offenders), making suggestions that led to tangible improvements, the police and Law School continue to work together on projects that directly influence life in Madison.

“One of the first things we did was to develop a taxonomy of substantive police problems — from barking dogs to homicide. We have identified about 300 discrete problems common for almost any police agency.”

When Scott is asked whether his program contributed to the increased success that the Madison police are having in dealing with State Street violence on Halloween he replies, “Yes, I think we can claim a bit of credit. The Center for Problem-Oriented Policing published a guidebook for police on Student Party Riots and that guidebook was shared with the City of Madison staff to help them rethink their approach to this event. Our student Joel Plant worked extensively on the Halloween problem when he was Alcohol Policy Coordinator and had a lot to do with changing the approach.”

The value and impact of the connection is confirmed by Madison Chief of Police Noble Wray, who comments, “During my tenure with the Madison Police Department, starting in 1984, we have had an outstanding partnership with the UW Law School. Professors Mike Scott and Herman Goldstein have been at the core of this relationship. Clearly the relationship has been mutually beneficial. The Law School has access to day-to-day practical experience with police officers and MPD in general. At the same time, the Law School provides insight and expertise on contemporary issues facing police to over 400 MPD commissioned personnel.”

Like the city of Madison, the entire state of Wisconsin benefits tangibly from the Law School policing program, both through Scott’s officer training sessions and through the highly successful Problem-

Oriented Leadership Institute for Chief Executives (Wisconsin POLICE, for short), summer seminars that bring 25 or 30 Wisconsin police chiefs and sheriffs to Madison for a two-week intensive workshop in problem-oriented policing taught by Scott, Goldstein and others. The programs draw the chiefs’ profound thanks and off-the-charts evaluations (see page 13).

A New Policing Partnership

The police program’s most recent partnership is a new internship opportunity co-sponsored with the Remington Center, devised and developed by Mike Scott and Prosecution Project Director Ben Kempinen. The Gary P. Hayes Police-Prosecution Internships, launched in 2007, honor the memory of Gary Hayes ’72, who studied with Herman Goldstein and went on to found the Washington-based Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), to promote research in policing.

The Hayes internship makes an uncommon connection: Student interns spend 10 weeks in the summer working jointly with a Wisconsin law enforcement agency and a district attorney’s office, focusing on one or more problems that are of concern to both. The intern, using the problem-solving methodology learned in policing classes, assists the police and prosecutor in examining the scope and causes of the problem as well as the effectiveness of current responses, and then goes on to help develop an improved response.

Last summer’s inaugural group of three Hayes interns, Gabrielle Bauman, Katherine Plominski, and Kathryn Gapinski, studied the prob-

lems of domestic violence, stalking, and acquaintance rape, respectively.

“This project is pretty unique,” says Scott. “I’m not aware of any law school in the country that does this.”

Research is the Key

The strength of the Law School’s program on the police is a result of its interconnected branches: teaching, research, and outreach to police practitioners. Of these, the one that has contributed most to Wisconsin’s internationally prominent position is the commitment to research, a function that the university and Law School are uniquely equipped to fill.

Research was central to Goldstein’s early explorations of the nature of the police function and especially the discretion exercised by the police. It was central in efforts to encourage police agencies to articulate their policies, supported by the results of available research and careful analysis. And it is clearly the central focus of Scott’s POP Center, which assembles research on specific behavioral problems and disseminates it for practitioners to inform and thereby improve their practices.

From Goldstein’s creation of a new academic field of analytical study where none existed before and a new paradigm for police work, to Scott’s virtual encyclopedia with its rapidly-growing body of knowledge for police all over the world, Wisconsin’s outstanding contribution to policing is the combination of producing high-quality research and sharing it for the benefit of society. ■

School Days for Police CEOs: A Unique Seminar

A highly original two-week summer seminar that brings 25 to 30 police chiefs and sheriffs from all parts of Wisconsin to Madison to learn with each other is a recent example of the cutting-edge work of the Law School's policing program.

The Wisconsin POLICE seminars (the acronym stands for Problem-Oriented Leadership Institute for Chief Executives), developed by Professor Mike Scott and funded entirely by the Wisconsin Department of Justice, employ a unique structure. For a week in June, chiefs and sheriffs leave the responsibilities of their agencies to concentrate on full days of lectures and discussions with UW law professors and prominent guest speakers from different spheres of the criminal justice system. "It's very interactive," says Scott.

At the end of the week, the chiefs and sheriffs return to their jurisdictions with a homework assignment: to apply the POP approach in their agencies and communities as they tackle a selected problem. In

July, they come back to Madison for their second week, to share information about their experiences and ask new questions.

"The first week gets you all fired up on the issue," says Merrill Police Chief Neil Strobel. "Then you go home and do your homework. It gave me support to go back to my organization and change people's minds who've done it a different way for a long time."

In the course of the first three summers, 80 chiefs and sheriffs attended the seminars, including the chiefs of most of the largest communities in the state. "They have been very high-caliber groups," Scott says.

UW law professors and instructional staff who contributed to the program included Walter Dickey, Keith Findley, Ben Kempinen, John Pray, Dave Schultz, Michael Smith, Sue Center, and Nina Emerson.

Guest speakers included former Madison Chief of Police David Couper, Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Shirley Abrahamson, and scholars and police officials from

outside the state.

The visiting police also had opportunities to forge new links in Madison. "Chancellor Wiley gave a really nice reception at his house — it was a terrific social event," Scott reports. One chief wrote in an evaluation, "I have to say I haven't had the previous opportunity to have lunch with the Chief Justice!"

Extremely positive course evaluations tell the story. "The program has been an awesome experience," wrote one participant, while another commented, "Overall, this program has been the best that I have ever been associated with. It is the first and only program that I have attended that actually shows a different way of policing that solves problems and keeps them solved."

Scott notes, "The university can be seen as an ivory tower, but this was a clear example of a program specifically designed to benefit the people of the state. The new insights the chiefs and sheriffs take back to their agencies should end up making a tangible difference to the communities they serve."



Wisconsin Department of Justice

Class Photo

Wisconsin police chiefs and sheriffs gave rave reviews to a stimulating program that brought them to Madison for two weeks to study problem-oriented policing with UW law professors. Above is the inaugural class of 2004, with professors Mike Scott and Herman Goldstein flanking the first row. The fourth program will be held in June 2008.

They're Law Alumni and Police Officers

The Law School's strong program in police studies means that the officer investigating a case may be a fellow law graduate.

The police studies program at the UW Law School, now in its fifth decade, results in a strong contingent of law alumni working in area police agencies. Graduates can be found in the Madison Police Department, Dane County Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee Police Department, Wisconsin Department of Corrections, and other agencies throughout the state (as well as farther afield).

Currently several officers at the Madison Police Department (MPD) are UW law graduates. Here, three of them share the stories of their own personal connection between law school and policing.

Detective Brian Austin '94: "The city is my office"

Brian Austin was a law student in one of Professor Herman Goldstein's policing courses when a memorable guest speaker came in: Sergeant Mike Koval of the Madison police, a graduate of William Mitchell College of Law. Austin remembers thinking, "Here's a guy with a law degree who's a cop. That seems like a neat job."

Austin did not pursue the thought, as policing was not a profession that anyone in his family had ever considered. He had taken the police course as background for Professor Ben Kempinen's Prosecution Project, which placed him as an intern in the Kenosha District Attorney's Office. "I enjoyed prosecu-

tion — trying to see justice done," he says.

After graduation, Austin worked approximately four years in the Kenosha and Milwaukee D.A.'s offices. He had a lot of contact with police officers, and one day he went for a "ride-along" with a Kenosha officer. "In the first hour of sitting in the squad car," Austin says, "I knew this was what I wanted to do."

Austin joined the MPD in 1997. "I don't regret a day," he says. "I am really happy. I love it. I like the reality of my job — being out on the street and meeting all kinds of different people. The city is my office."

Austin's law background has been helpful in more than one way. "It has made my transition to being a detective easier," he says. "Because I prosecuted so many cases, I know what prosecutors look for. It's also a benefit to have a solid constitutional law background when you're protecting people's rights."

For the last three years, Austin has been a Violent Crimes Detective in Madison's Allied Drive neighborhood and a member of the Emergency Response Team (the MPD SWAT team), receiving about 40 calls a year to help deal with dangerous situations.

He is also now a guest lecturer at the Law School himself, speaking to students in the Prosecution Project about alternative careers for people with law degrees. "I like

coming back to talk," he says. "I feel like I'm giving students permission to do something different, the way I did."

For Austin, policing has turned out to be an excellent fit. "I feel good about what I'm doing," he says. "We're doing good work."

Lieutenant Vic Wahl '98: Law classes and patrol duty

Vic Wahl always planned to go to law school. His father was an attorney, and so were two grandfathers. "But as an undergrad I got interested in policing," Wahl says. "So as a 21-year-old, right out of college, I was hired by the Madison police."

Wahl didn't drop the law school plan, however. He enrolled as a part-time student while he was an active police officer. "It took me five years," he says. "For the first few years, I was a patrol officer on the night shift. I'd work from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., go home to sleep, then go to law classes at night and study for a couple of hours before I went on duty."

In his final year and a half, he worked the day shift with the Dane County Narcotics and Gang Task Force and also the MPD Emergency Response Team.

Wahl's familiarity with the day-to-day work of the Madison police gave focus to his Law School policing courses. "I did a project on false alarms and police response," he says. "It was a pet peeve of mine."



Madison police officers (from left) Matt Tye '99, Vic Wahl '98, and Brian Austin '94 find that their UW Law School courses were an excellent preparation for the policing profession.

His report was used as a resource when the force revised its policies on alarm response.

After graduation, Wahl continued to work at the job he had never left, benefiting from new research methods and substantive knowledge.

"I've certainly used my law degree a lot," Wahl says. "I've done a lot of teaching across the state: teaching legal issues and constitutional law to police officers. I also use it internally a lot when we're analyzing policy decisions." He writes a legal update that is distrib-

uted by e-mail to people who took his classes.

Wahl affirms the importance of the connection between the Madison police and the Law School. "It's a good partnership for us to have: real-world applications of things that get discussed up there at the School."

He adds, "When you think of the impact policing has on our society and our culture, it's too bad it isn't studied in more law schools. It's great that it gets that kind of attention here in Madison."

Detective Matthew Tye '99: "Understand the complexity"

When Matt Tye graduated from Northwestern University with a bachelor's degree in history, he faced a choice between two paths. Neither of them included policing.

"I was deciding between pursuing a Ph.D. in history or going to law school," Tye says. "I chose law school because I thought a J.D. would have the potential for broader applications."

During the course of his UW Law School education, Tye took a class in police studies from Professor Herman Goldstein. When he graduated, he went on to practice law briefly in Madison.

"But Herman's class had such an impact on me," Tye says, "that I elected to leave the practice of law and enter policing."

He adds, "I went into policing with the desire to help others and give back to my community. I suppose this is like many others who work in the public or nonprofit sector."

Tye felt an intellectual pull as well. "The class gave me the additional insight into the utter complexity of police work. The first step is to understand the complexity. The problem-oriented model then applies a social-scientific approach to these complexities. This is challenging work and I find this challenge appealing."

Tye, like several of his colleagues, bears witness to the strong ongoing connection between the Law School and the MPD. "Herman Goldstein's class and the continued work of Mike Scott greatly influence my work on a daily basis," he says. ■

How I Got Here

Herman Goldstein

BOB RASHID



UW Law Professor Emeritus Herman Goldstein is internationally recognized for his groundbreaking work relating to the police. During his 30-year career on the law faculty, beginning in 1964, he taught classes on policing and criminal justice administration to hundreds of students, some of whom subsequently became prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement personnel, and researchers. He wrote numerous articles on topics including the nature of the police function, police discretion, policy-making in policing, and the control of police conduct.

Goldstein's two classic books, *Policing a Free Society* (1977) and *Problem-Oriented Policing* (1990), have had a major impact on the field of policing throughout the world. A third important book, which he co-authored with UW law faculty colleagues, *Criminal Justice Administration*, had a strong influence on the way criminal law is taught.

In this profile, Goldstein looks back on the decisions and twists of fate that took him into the field of policing and brought him to Wisconsin.

Herman Goldstein did not grow up with an interest in policing. Nothing in his background, early career aspirations, or academic focus would have predicted that one day he would be known internationally for his expertise relating to the police.

Goldstein was born and raised in New London, Connecticut. His parents were immigrants from Eastern Europe who had met in America, introduced by relatives. His father worked first as a farmer,

In the mid-1950s, there was a high level of concern about the increase in crime, the quality of justice, and the abysmal lack of knowledge about the day-to-day actions of police, prosecutors, defense counsel, and judges.

then went into the dairy business in Connecticut; his mother worked before marriage in the garment industry in New York City.

As an undergraduate at the University of Connecticut, Goldstein majored in political science and government. After graduating in 1953, he went on to earn a master's degree in governmental administration from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, and then accepted an internship with the city of Portland, Maine. The young intern next found himself named to the post of assistant to Portland's city manager.

The job in Portland marked the first time Goldstein turned his attention to policing. "While I was assistant to the city manager we had a crisis in the police department," Goldstein says, "and to clear it up, the city contracted with a nonprofit consulting service to municipal governments:

Public Administration Service (PAS). The organization sent the leading expert on policing in the U.S., O. W. Wilson, who was then Dean of the School of Criminology at the University of California, to work on the study, and it was my good fortune to be assigned to work with him."

Studying What Really Goes On

Goldstein and Wilson worked well together, and out of this partnership came a new responsibility for Goldstein. Wilson had just been named a consultant for a study by the newly created American Bar Foundation (ABF) on the administration of criminal justice in the United States. It was an ambitious survey, initially proposed by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson and funded by the Ford Foundation, focused on the major institutions having a role in implementing the criminal law: police, prosecutors and defense counsel, courts, and corrections.

"Those who planned the survey wanted to find out how these agencies operated and interrelated in their daily work; and how their actions affected suspects and offenders," Goldstein says. "In the mid-1950s, there was a high level of concern about the increase in crime, the quality of justice, and the abysmal lack of knowledge about the day-to-day actions of police, prosecutors, defense counsel, and judges. It was widely recognized that an enormous gap had developed between the statutory provisions for dealing with crime and the way in which authority was actually used on the streets and in the courtrooms. The plan was to document day-to-day practice by assigning young people with some experience in the four key areas to observe what was *really* going on in the field."

Goldstein, recommended by Wilson, was hired for the first team of researchers and assigned to study the police. It was a decision that led to his entire professional career in Wisconsin, because the director of field research for the survey was Professor Frank Remington of the UW Law School. "Remington and the Law School faculty were strongly committed to the importance of studying the law in action," Goldstein says, "and this was the ultimate

"Up to that time only one or two studies had been conducted on the street operations of the police. The police were very secretive; access for purposes of research was hardly ever granted."

Meanwhile, a second team had gone to Kansas. "Even before we finished in Detroit," Goldstein recalls, "it became apparent that the richness

of the in-depth observations were far more valuable than simply gathering surface data or covering more jurisdictions, so the plans for the survey were radically redesigned to realize the maximum benefit from the observations that proved so productive." Instead of covering every state, the survey ended up focusing on three.



Herman Goldstein, age 17

study of the law in action."

In 1956 Remington sent the first team of five researchers to Milwaukee, starting in Wisconsin because he knew the state's criminal justice system and its key personnel.

"Up to that time only one or two studies had been conducted on the street operations of the police," Goldstein says. "The police were very secretive; access for purposes of research was hardly ever granted."

The field researchers accompanied the police in squad cars, on foot, in detective investigations, on surveillance, and in processing arrestees. When they finished a tour, they would record detailed observations.

The team moved on to Ashland, Eau Claire, and Madison, and then set out for a new state: Michigan.

It took two years to complete the field work. At this point, Remington, working with noted Columbia University criminologist Lloyd Ohlin, who had developed the research techniques for the study, secured funds for a summer seminar at the UW Law School to begin to mine the volumes of recorded observations. Eight young professors teaching criminal law from around the country were invited to participate. Several of them wrote law journal articles based on the data, and they and others took on responsibility for writing up the survey's results, which were published in a series of six books under the editorship of Remington.

"These volumes quickly influenced the literature on crimi-

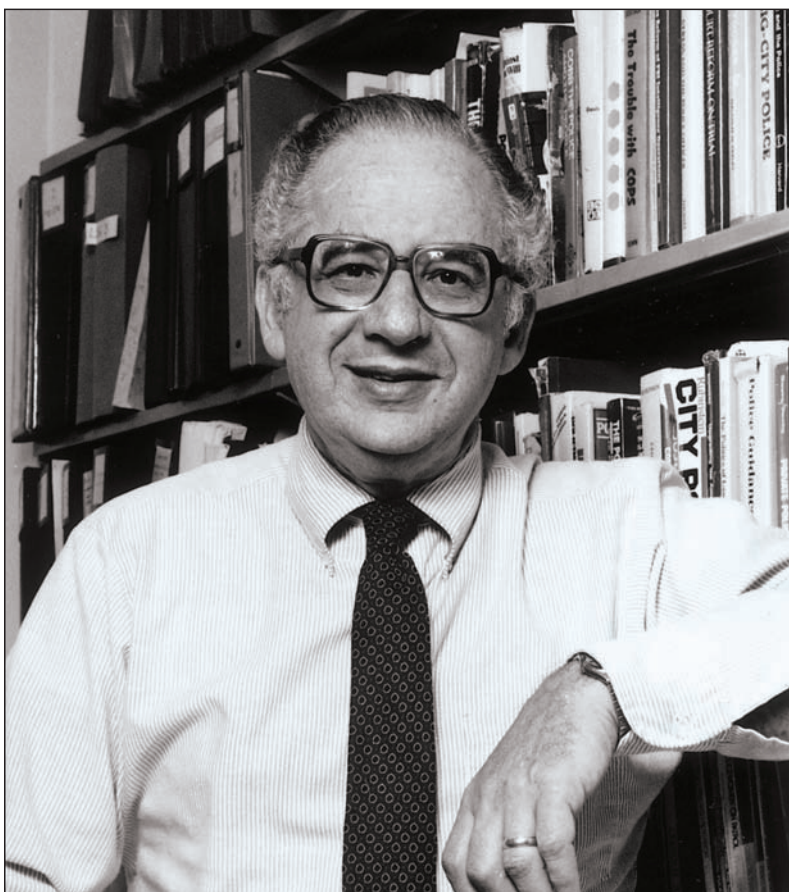
nal procedure, on policy issues in criminal justice administration, and on criminology," Goldstein says. "*Arrest*, the volume that reported many of the findings on police practices, was written by Wayne LaFave, who joined the study as a UW Law School graduate student and was subsequently appointed to the faculty at Illinois. His book became one of the most commonly cited studies in court decisions relating to the uses of arrest, injecting a consideration of actual practice into judicial reasoning."

Reforming the Chicago Police

When Goldstein's fieldwork on the study ended in 1957, he returned to his initial interest in municipal government, working again with PAS. One night, about a year and a half later, he received an unexpected call.

Chicago was in the throes of a major scandal in which police officers were using squad cars to haul away products they had stolen from unattended warehouses. The Police Commissioner resigned, and Mayor Richard Daley established a committee to select his replacement. Chairing this committee was Goldstein's mentor, O. W. Wilson. When no suitable candidate could be found, Wilson himself was persuaded to take the job. Goldstein's night-time call was from Wilson, asking him to join his staff to assist in the reform effort.

"I was so apprehensive about the possibility of bringing reform to Chicago," says Goldstein "that I hesitated to take the offer." Instead, arrangements were made for Goldstein to assist Wilson while remaining on the payroll of PAS. But after about six months, it became apparent that Wilson, with Daley's strong support and under a three-year contract guaranteed by Lloyd's of London, was going to have a good chance to bring about major change. Goldstein then signed on as Wilson's executive assistant, and spent four



Goldstein in his Law School office in the late 1980s. Goldstein's work made Wisconsin the home of a new academic field for research and teaching about the police function.

years in that position.

"It was a remarkable experience," Goldstein says. "We turned the department upside down. More than a thousand police officers left their jobs after the first year, some because they realized the magnitude of the impending change and some, no doubt, because their income would be limited to their salaries."

An Invitation from Wisconsin

In 1963, Goldstein's prior contacts with the UW Law School resulted in an important new chapter in his life. In response to a proposal prepared by Frank Remington, the Ford Foundation, which had sponsored the ABF study, provided the funds to enable the Law School to develop an academic program of teaching and research focused on the realities

of policing. It included funding to place law students in police agencies in the summer months. Goldstein, who by now was sharing his growing expertise on policing in talks and articles, was to be the anchor of the program; he was offered a position on the faculty.

While Goldstein was considering the move to Madison, he received a letter from the Law School's renowned legal history scholar, J. Willard Hurst, warmly encouraging him to accept the position. Goldstein still has the letter, which makes it clear that from the beginning this young man was seen as a pioneer in an exciting new field of study.

Hurst wrote:

"...there is a very positive desire to see you here, and a very positive belief that through your work the

university could enter and enlarge a whole new field of scholarship and of public service.

"From the ... standpoint of law-in-action research, which has been an approach central to the most productive activity in this law faculty, there is challenge and excitement in the notion that we might bring police operations within the domain of administrative law, as a researchable and teachable area. Given the working reality, that the bulk of public policy expressed in the criminal law finds its whole content in what the police do or do not do, it is disturbing testimony to the limited imagination which has confined work in administrative law that up to date there has been practically no law school effort to come to terms with the operating values in police activity."

Goldstein accepted the position. In 1964 he arrived at the Law School, where he began a longtime working relationship with the criminal law faculty. Under Remington's leadership, Professors Goldstein, Marygold Melli, Edward Kimball, and Donald Newman transformed the way they were teaching criminal law. They focused on the study of "what really was happening," moving away from the traditional concentration on Supreme Court decisions. The first-year offering in criminal law was expanded to two courses, one devoted to substantive criminal law and the other to procedure. To signal the breadth of the second-semester course, it was titled Criminal Justice Administration. This was also the name of the colleagues' comprehensive co-authored textbook, which drew heavily on the results of the ABF study.

Students in Squad Cars

Students in the Law School's criminal justice administration class were now given the rare opportunity to observe policing in action. "We started taking 60 to 70 students

down to Chicago each year — in the days when one could go by train from Madison — and placed them in the field on a Friday night,” Goldstein says. “They accompanied police officers as they responded to calls and initiated investigations on the streets. Then we would go to court on Saturday morning to see what happened to those individuals who were arrested the night before. And after a short rest, the students would go out into the field again Saturday night.

“The ‘street experience’ had a strong impact on the way students approached their course work for the rest of the semester, and hopefully, in their legal careers,” Goldstein says.

Goldstein established his own courses in policing, including the longtime core course, *The Role of the Police in a Free Society*. His students subsequently took their knowledge of the realities of policing into a variety of careers, including policing itself, law, government, teaching, and research.

Goldstein was also writing prolifically, especially about the need to control the unbridled discretion exercised by the police, which was vividly documented in the ABF study. In line with Hurst’s aspirations, Goldstein advocated that police administrators be recognized as important policy-makers; that they use an adaptation of the administrative rule-making process to structure the vast discretion they exercised so as to bring greater responsibility and accountability to their actions.

In 1967, both Goldstein and Remington became consultants to President Johnson’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The two professors authored a chapter of the commission’s report that explained the need for police agencies to develop policies covering sensitive aspects of their operations, and the commission, in its summary report, strongly endorsed their recommendations.

Within a relatively short time, police agencies began to adopt policies covering such practices as the use of force, high-speed chases, and stopping and questioning.

In 1977 Goldstein published what he considers his major work, *Policing a Free Society*, which one reviewer called “the most important general treatise ever written on the American police.”

Goldstein continued to do field-based research, working on projects with the Madison Police Department “to test my theories.” Gold-

“The ‘street experience’ had a strong impact on the way students approached their course work for the rest of the semester, and hopefully, in their legal careers.”

stein’s practice of connecting his students with the Madison police to work on research projects resulted in a mutually beneficial partnership between the police and the Law School. “Our students helped develop a lot of the Madison Police Department’s policies,” Goldstein notes. “They worked with police in drafting them and putting them in place.”

The Origin of POP

When Goldstein, Remington, and their colleagues reorganized the Law School’s criminal law course materials, they gradually came to use a method that gave rise to the radically new concept of problem-oriented policing (often shortened to the one-syllable “POP”), for which Goldstein subsequently became known internationally.

“We organized the teaching materials around five or six behavioral problems, exploring the usual criminal law procedural issues in the context of each problem,” Goldstein says. “We found that the issues relating to the use of informants, search, and even arrest surfaced in different ways and with much greater clarity if they were explored in relation to a

specific behavior. And as we did this, we realized more and more that the approach had special relevance to police.”

Goldstein elaborates, “The police had a generic response to everything they did: enforce the law. This was without regard to its appropriateness or effectiveness. This frequently resulted in their overuse of the authority to search and to arrest when some other less intrusive action would be more effective for dealing with the problem.”

These realizations led to Goldstein’s path-breaking article, “Improving Policing: A Problem-Oriented Approach,” published in 1979 in the journal *Crime & Delinquency*.

“Initially,” Goldstein says, “it went over like a lead balloon because the police reaction was ‘We know how to do our job better than you do.’” But the concept gained momentum, and with the passage of time, some began to see it as a movement. Goldstein himself is more cautious, always emphasizing that the use of POP “remains spotty and fragile in the enormous world of policing.” He does acknowledge that the concept has outlived many other police innovations, and, for some, it has revolutionized the way they look at the police job.

As Goldstein wrote in his Foreword to Michael Scott’s retrospective report, “Problem-Oriented Policing: Reflections on the First Twenty Years”:

“Problem-oriented policing recognizes, at the outset, that police are expected to deal with an incredibly broad range of diverse community problems — not simply crime. It recognizes that the ultimate goal of the police is not simply to enforce the law, but to deal with problems effectively — ideally, by preventing them from occurring in the first place. It therefore plunges the police into an in-depth study of the specific problems they confront. It invites consideration of a wide range of alternatives, in addition to



Goldstein and members of the Edmonton, Canada Police Department. Goldstein worked with the Edmonton force on several occasions, helping the police and city to implement a system of problem-oriented policing. The department honored him with an award inscribed to “a mentor and visionary who inspires our quest for excellence in policing.”

criminal law, for responding to each specific problem.”

POP has been adopted and adapted in police agencies throughout the nation and the world, and Goldstein (to his embarrassment) is often called the Father of Problem-Oriented Policing. Goldstein himself worked with agencies near and far to help implement the POP approach.

Because the POP method helps the police to do their job more effectively, Goldstein receives messages of thanks “from the individual police officer all the way up to those in charge of large agencies.” One Wisconsin police chief who participated in a Law School summer seminar wrote in his anonymous evaluation, “You have challenged me to examine policing in a way that nobody ever has before. I cannot thank you enough.”

In addition to receiving numerous awards himself, Goldstein has been honored to have a high-level international award named after him: the POP Center’s Herman

Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing. Applications describing innovative and successful POP projects are submitted by agencies all over the world; the winning project in 2007 was “Intervention with Problem Families,” submitted by the Lancashire Constabulary (U.K.).

Current Projects

Goldstein took emeritus status from the Law School in 1994 but is still actively involved in his long-time field. He continues to receive frequent invitations to speak to police organizations in the U.S. and abroad, accepting some but declining many.

“Recently I’ve cut down my travel and my talks,” he says. “Apart from supporting major efforts to advance problem-oriented policing, I’ve been drawn to initiatives to reform agencies in countries where police powers have been grossly abused, like Chile, Argentina, Brazil, to help these governments formulate

plans for creating police agencies better equipped to support and extend democratic values.”

Goldstein works closely with POP Center Director Michael Scott, his successor in teaching policing studies at the Law School. (See the cover story on page 8 for more about Scott’s work.) When the Center conducted three highly successful summer seminars for Wisconsin police chiefs and sheriffs, and co-hosted the 17th and 18th annual international POP conferences with the Madison Police Department, Goldstein was gratified at this latest evidence that the concept he originated several decades ago is continuing to bring more effectiveness and satisfaction to the work of policing.

At the September 2007 international conference at Monona Terrace, where officers from Blackpool, England, made a presentation about their experiment on the best way to deal with violence in bars and nightclubs, Goldstein particularly noted the substance of the presentation and of the animated informal discussions that followed.

“The point of the conference,” he says, “is for police to be presented with results of the very best and most rigorously-evaluated experiments — ones that make use of new, creative alternatives for effectively responding to old problems. When you see officers from Northern Ireland sitting around during a break with officers from Wisconsin, discussing an experiment by English police that was conducted and evaluated with the best social-science techniques, you feel a sense of great progress.”

Herman Goldstein and his work are also discussed in the Gargoyle cover story on police studies at the Law School, beginning on page 8. A video-recorded interview of Goldstein is accessible on the Web site of the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing: www.popcenter.org.

Everything You Need to Know About Impaired Driving

The Law School's unique resource center on impaired driving provides key information to prosecutors, police, and citizens.

When the telephone rings in Nina Emerson's office at the Law School, the person at the other end of the line may be a judge, law enforcement officer, prosecutor, general practitioner — or someone facing a conviction for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (OWI). The callers have one thing in common: They are seeking information on impaired driving in Wisconsin.

They've come to the right place. Emerson, a 1992 graduate of the Law School, is now in her 15th year as Director of the Resource Center for Impaired Driving, a joint program of the Law School and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). Emerson has an encyclopedic knowledge of statistics, laws, and police procedures related to impaired driving, and her job is to share this information with professionals and citizens throughout the state.

One recent call came from a city attorney wanting to know if it is permissible for police to conduct an SFST (standardized field sobriety test) at a location other than the roadside. If a law enforcement officer moves someone inside during a torrential rainstorm, for example, does this constitute an illegal detention?

"I've had that question before," Emerson says. "It's a legal issue. The answer is that in certain circumstances you can move the subject without converting a stop into an arrest." She faxed a response to the caller.

"We get a lot of calls from prosecutors and law enforcement officers," Emerson says.

Emerson combines an objective command of statistics with a keen desire to get those statistics into the hands of the constituencies that can use them to bring down the amount of OWI driving in Wisconsin. Take for example her comment on the problem of repeat offenders:

"Repeat offenders are often in the



Nina Emerson '92, Director of the Law School's Resource Center on Impaired Driving, marks her 15th year of sharing detailed knowledge of statutes and statistics with a statewide constituency.

news, but it's important for people to know that for the majority of people convicted of homicide by intoxicated use, it's their first offense. Four out of five had no prior convictions. Repeat offenders

Emerson has an encyclopedic knowledge of statistics, laws, and police procedures related to impaired driving, and her job is to share this information with professionals and citizens throughout the state.

are part of the problem but not the whole problem: We have to get tough not only on repeat offenders — we have to get tough on drunk driving."

Teaching Prosecutors and Police

Emerson organizes and co-teaches approximately a dozen day-long regional legal update programs that she and two colleagues take to agencies and technical

colleges around the state. Participants are prosecutors and police officers, who come for the latest information in four categories: legislative changes, court decisions, toxicological issues, and trends.

Her two fellow instructors are Laura Liddicoat, Supervisor of the State Laboratory of Hygiene's Toxicology Section, and Assistant Attorney General David H. Perlman of the Wisconsin Department of Justice.

The team is a hit with audiences. "People love the three of us," Emerson says. "We give them a lot of information but we also do it with some humor. We get evaluations like 'always informative and entertaining.' It's been a huge success."

The Center also conducts two comprehensive programs each year:

- The Traffic and Impaired Driving Law Program, which marked its 14th year with the program in Appleton on March 25 and 26. Approximately 20 speakers

share expertise from a variety of disciplines. Participants are “a real split between prosecutors and law enforcement officials,” Emerson says, “with a handful of defense attorneys.”

- The Seminar on OWI for Wisconsin prosecutors, which takes place at the Osthoff Resort in Elkhart Lake each fall and marked its ninth year in November 2007.

Both are one-and-a-half-day programs, and draw approximately 100 participants each. The Resource Center reaches more than 800 people a year in its various training courses, which also include in-service training sessions for law enforcement agencies around the state conducted by the Center’s Assistant Director Tara Jenswold-Schipper ’98.

News They Can Use

Emerson also writes, edits, and compiles publications on impaired driving. She is particularly proud of the chapter she wrote for the 2005 compendium *Medical-Legal Aspects of Abused Substances*, titled “The Legal Prosecution Perspective of Drug Impairment.”

She teamed up with Law School Professor Michael Scott of the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing and alumni Louis Antonacci ’04 and Joel Plant ’06 to write “Drunk Driving,” which is No. 36 in the Problem-Specific Guides Series put out by the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community-Oriented Policing (available for downloading at www.pop.center.org). The Resource Center also publishes a regular newsletter, *The Traffic Beat*, coordinated by Tara Jenswold-Schipper. It provides detailed information to key players in the traffic safety arena and is funded by the Bureau of Transportation Safety, Wisconsin State Patrol, and WisDOT. (The newsletter is available on the Resource Center’s Web site at www.law.wisc.edu/rcid and soon will be distributed by e-mail rather than in paper form.)

How It All Began

Emerson’s involvement with the Resource Center followed directly upon her gradu-

ation from the Law School, but her work with alcohol-related issues began earlier, when she was a law student working in the LAIP (Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons) Program. She became interested in “the addiction/abuse component” of cases she was working on, and wrote an article with supervising attorney Kate Kruse on the availability of treatment programs for prison inmates. In addition, Emerson clerked for the Cook County Public De-

“Nina is a huge resource for all prosecutors throughout the state. She knows OWI law better than anyone else.”

— Angela Holmstrom
Barron County D.A.

fender’s office, defending people in court on traffic and alcohol-related charges.

In the meanwhile, WisDOT had identified a need for a center to gather and disseminate information on OWI and related issues. WisDOT joined up with the Law School to create the resource center, using funds from the U.S. Department of Transportation’s National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

When Emerson learned about the new center about to open at the Law School, she was immediately interested. “The subject of impaired driving fascinated me, but also the prospect of starting something — creating something — really intrigued me,” she says.

Emerson soon found herself the director of a brand new enterprise, which was to operate within the Law School’s Continuing Legal Education division (CLEW), under the supervision of CLEW’s director, Associate Dean David Schultz.

A Unique Resource

The Resource Center on Impaired Driving is unique to Wisconsin. Currently 33 states (including Wisconsin) are creating federally-funded Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors (Jenswold-Schipper is Wisconsin’s TSRP), but nowhere else is there an entire center devoted to information on impaired driving.

“All states could use one,” Emerson says.

Emerson’s work is highly appreciated by the Center’s statewide constituency.

“I can’t say enough about Nina and Tara and what they do at the Center,” says District Attorney Angela Holmstrom of Barron County. “When I was a new D.A., I went to the Elkhart Lake session for prosecutors, and it was phenomenal training.”

Holmstrom adds, “Nina is a huge resource for all prosecutors throughout the state. She knows OWI law better than anyone else. And when she doesn’t know the answer to something — which is rare — she finds out.”

Another appreciative colleague is Major Donald Lonsdorf, Director of the Bureau of Transportation Safety of the Wisconsin State Patrol.

“The Resource Center on Impaired Driving has become *THE* source for drunk-driving prosecution in the state of Wisconsin,” Lonsdorf says. “As a clearing-house on case law and experts in impaired-driving legislation, Nina and her staff deliver consistent and accurate guidance, whether it’s for seasoned prosecutors or new lawyers handling their first trial.”

On the wall of Emerson’s office are plaques that recognize her contribution: the Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Difference Maker Award from 2005, two certificates of appreciation from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the 2002 Traffic Safety Advocate Award from WisDOT, which reads “For 10 years of outstanding service on behalf of traffic safety in Wisconsin.”

Emerson sees the Center’s value in a combination of its characteristics: Not only is it the nation’s only resource center specific to impaired driving, but the staff travels throughout the state to bring vital information to the professionals who need it.

Law School Dean Ken Davis comments, “The Resource Center on Impaired Driving is a prime example of the way in which the Law School serves the state in the tradition of the Wisconsin Idea. The Center creates a partnership involving state government, the university, legal professionals, and Wisconsin citizens, to address an issue of major statewide importance.” ■

Helping Today's Patients, Training Tomorrow's Professionals

The path-breaking Center for Patient Partnerships at the Law School has drawn nationwide recognition for Professor Meg Gaines and her staff and students, all engaged in the challenging work of advocating for patients with serious illnesses.

Meg Gaines '83 never expected that thinking like a lawyer would help save her life. But in 1995, when the Remington Center supervising attorney was faced with a diagnosis of ovarian cancer and a surgeon told her to go home and "think about the quality, not the quantity" of her remaining days, she found herself planning a defense strategy as she might have done when she was an attorney in the courtroom.

Gaines's strategy led her through surgery, second opinions, experimental treatment, a fight with her insurance company over coverage, and the long road to physical and emotional recovery.

In 2001, a cancer survivor, Gaines put her experience to use. She gathered a group of colleagues from diverse disciplines to pioneer an educational center in patient advocacy with an approach and curriculum unparalleled nationwide.

Today, the Center for Patient Partnerships (CPP), housed at the Law School, trains future lawyers, doctors, pharmacists, nurses, social workers, psychologists, and policy-makers in patient advocacy. People facing serious chronic or life-threatening diagnoses call the Center for help in understanding their



JEFF MILLER, UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS

Clinical Professor Martha (Meg) Gaines, Director of the Center for Patient Partnerships

diagnoses, making more informed decisions, dealing with the financial implications of illness, accessing care, or managing illness-related employment issues.

Affiliated with the UW Schools of Law, Medicine and Public Health, Nursing and Pharmacy, the Center has served more than 1,500 clients with serious illnesses, training more than 140 students who take rich

lessons with them into their varied careers.

Personifying Hope

Gaines's decision to make patient advocacy the focus of her professional life began with her hospital visits to cancer patients.

"My oncologist would call me and say, 'There's a woman here who is kind of down; could you stop over

and talk to her?” Gaines recalls. “So I would walk into someone’s hospital room and personify Hope.”

During those talks, the conversation would frequently turn to health care problems. “The person would say something like, ‘I’m supposed to be here five nights but my insurance only covers three,’ and I’d start giving advice about what to do,” Gaines says.

“I began this kind of advocacy work in my so-called ‘free time,’ and sometime around ’98 or ’99, I began to realize that I was doing a lot of these cases, helping people to navigate the health care system. I realized this would be an incredible experience for students, and at the same time I realized from the patient’s point of view the utterly un-holistic nature of health care: all they do is medicine. Nobody is just their medicine.

“Then I realized that the reason it’s only about medicine is that there are only doctors and nurses there.”

Gaines’s thoughts then turned to lawyers. “I thought, ‘Lawyers know a lot about decision-making. Being a lawyer was a big help to me when I was sick. What if we had lawyers working with doctors and nurses? Wouldn’t it be great to have medical students and law students do this together?’”

Gaines soon acted on this idea. She and her oncologist, Julian “Skip” Schink, created and co-taught a new course, Patient Advocacy, to 15 law students and 15 medical students. “And then,” Gaines says, “I thought, ‘Well, what about pharmacy, nursing, social work, policy-making ...?’”

Soon Gaines was envisioning an entire center for patient advocacy, and she resigned her position as Dean of Students at the Law School to make her dream happen. Major funding, the linchpin for the project, was provided by UW-Madison alumna Linda Banov Stern ’61 and her husband Howard

Stern. “We were fortunate to receive a million dollars over several years from our generous alum,” Gaines says, “and that’s how we were able to get started, with that multi-year commitment.”

Another start-up grant of \$75,000 was provided by the Wallis Foundation, while office space and clerical support were contributed by the Law School. With a total crew of three, the Center began taking clients.

Unique Experience for Students

Today, seven years later, a dense population of busy students and staff members radiates positive energy in the Center for Patient Partnerships, a small suite of brightly-painted offices tucked away on the fourth floor of the Law School.

The original staff of three has grown to around 10 (depending on how you count volunteers). They bring a wide range of expertise: law, medicine, public policy, health policy, nursing, social work, finance, counseling psychology, industrial engineering, and educational leadership.

The students, too, are a multidisciplinary bunch, representing law, medicine, social work, nursing, pharmacy, public policy, health systems engineering, and other fields. Approximately 20 graduate and professional students each term take the Center’s patient advocacy clinical course, which combines an ambitious academic and training curriculum with hands-on advocacy work for clients.

“Our students learn how to solve problems across disciplines,” says Assistant Clinical Professor Sarah Davis ’02, Associate Director of the Center. “Last fall, students from social work, law and pharmacy worked together with a client on his insurance appeal, supervised by Dr. Suzanne Lee, the Center’s staff physician. The learning process for students and the client was electric.”

Course evaluations by students are overwhelmingly positive and often focus on the way their newly-acquired skills will affect their future work. “It’s great to have the confidence to address this,” commented a law student. “It’s so confusing



Meg Gaines receives the American Cancer Society’s Lane W. Adams Quality of Life Award in Atlanta in 2006. The award honors exemplary care by individuals “who offer comfort, courage, hope, and inspiration to anyone facing cancer.”



Students and staff from diverse professional fields work closely together at the Center for Patient Partnerships to help clients solve problems ranging from understanding their diagnoses to dealing with the financial implications of illness.

and daunting to 99 percent of the world. Now I would feel comfortable taking on complex issues.” A pre-med student reported, “Working with clients has given me perspective of what patients have to deal with on a daily basis, especially in terms of barriers within the health care system. These experiences have shaped how I want to approach the patient-physician relationship in my own career.”

When the Phone Rings

CPP is unique not only in its holistic and interdisciplinary model for providing advocacy, but because it provides this help free of charge. There is no fee and no income requirement. Everyone who calls or e-mails the Center will talk with an advocate and receive some guidance.

“We have an average of 10 calls a week, plus e-mail messages,” says Advocacy Coordinator Aphra Mednick, the Center’s newest staff member, a licensed clinical social worker who has training in advocacy from the National Institutes of Health. “About half the calls become

cases. Sometimes someone will have just a couple of quick questions, and occasionally people are confused because we’re housed in the Law School and they think we do litigation.” (The Center does not file lawsuits or litigate.)

The Advocacy Line is staffed primarily by students, who begin by listening to callers’ concerns and collecting information.

“We train students to listen well,” says Gaines, “to establish a connection with a person who may feel isolated, terrified, overwhelmed, in full catastrophe. Students learn that you’ve had a successful phone call if at the end of it, the person calling feels not so alone, so overwhelmed, so hopeless. Then the next call can be about lumpectomy versus mastectomy, or how do I get a second opinion without making my doctor mad, or who’s going to pay for it if it isn’t done here.”

From Patient to Volunteer

Another core staff member who supervises students is Pete Daly, an industrial engineer who started his

association with CPP as a patient in 2002, when he was diagnosed with melanoma. The Center helped him get back on his feet after his early days of feeling stunned, and he has been there ever since, volunteering his services approximately 25 hours a week. Daly, like Gaines, combines the understanding of what a patient is going through with background in supervising students.

Daly says he joined the Center staff for two basic reasons. “First, I was really attracted by the model itself. You are matching very motivated students with patients who really need help. And from the patient’s point of view: Here you are, really sick, dealing with a lot, but in the midst of it, you feel that you are making some kind of contribution by helping to educate these students.”

Daly will never forget the three CPP students who helped him: “A law student took every one of my bills and matched it with the insurance payment. She already had a lot to do — her courses, Law Review — and she took on this tedious job. Then another law student found me and my family the therapist we still use. And a pharmacy student researched my disease, and actually wrote a paper on it.”

The second important reason why Daly is still working at the Center, he says, is “because Meg’s here. When you are faced with a disease and know someone who has made it through the disease, that’s an important role model. Her strength is in giving people the courage and support to fight for themselves.”

Reaching Out in New Ways

With an ever-growing number of interested students and experienced staff, CPP is reaching out in new ways to make a difference in health care:

- In 2007, the Center received a two-year grant of \$92,000 from the Ira and Ineva Reilly Baldwin

Wisconsin Idea Endowment to develop and pilot a curriculum to train human resources professionals to assist employees and families in navigating the health care system. In 2008, the grant is funding development of an online consumer guide to making more strategic health-care decisions.

- CPP's Komen Advocates Training Program, completing its second year, trains breast cancer survivors to advocate with other Dane County women facing the diagnosis. It is the first program of its kind in the nation. Funding comes from the Madison Affiliate of the Susan G. Komen Foundation.
- From 2005 to 2007, the Center worked with local Hmong and Latino organizations to produce radio, print, and video materials on self-advocacy for better health. The American Cancer Society and the local Evjue Foundation funded these initiatives.
- CPP Director Meg Gaines and Associate Director Sarah Davis joined other co-authors in writing a chapter in the first-ever textbook for training patient advocates, *Patient Advocacy for Health Care Quality*: Jones & Bartlett, 2007.
- The Center's groundbreaking patient advocacy courses have given rise to abundant, detailed course materials designed and written by the CPP teaching staff. "We've built a whole curriculum around patient advocacy," says Gaines. "Nobody else is doing this."

Meaningful Recognition

Gaines has received a number of prestigious awards as a result of her work with the CPP, including the American Cancer Society's Lane W. Adams Quality of Life Award, the Madison Area YWCA's Woman of

Distinction Award, and the Wisconsin Women's Health Foundation Lotus Award.

Media reporters around the country have taken note of the clinic. Gaines was profiled in a front-page article in the Sunday *New York Times* (August 14, 2005), and she has been interviewed for numerous other articles and broadcasts. These can be accessed on the Center's Web site (www.law.wisc.edu/patientadvocacy — click on Resources), where there are also links to Gaines's own writing and speeches.

Not one to boast of her own achievement, Gaines appreciates the recognition because it validates the Center's work. She comments, "To me, the awards mean that the Center is hitting the mark, filling critical needs, and making a difference for patients."

Developing a New Field

Students and staff at the CPP are exhilarated by the sense that their work is contributing to a change in the mindset of future health care professionals and future patients.

"We are developing a new field," says Mednick. "We are the only academic setting in the country with a patient advocacy clinical program — where we actually work on cases. It's very exciting."

In addition, participants at the Center know that right now, every day, they are making a profound difference in their clients' lives.

"You can hear it in people's voices," Mednick says. "They say, 'Nobody had this answer. I'm so lucky I found you.'"

To contact the Center for Patient Partnerships about advocacy services, phone the Advocacy Line at (608) 890-0321 or send an e-mail message to cppadvocacy@law.wisc.edu.



No-Strings Funding

The CPP's major fund-raising event is the annual "If the Shoe Fits" silent auction, organized by an enthusiastic crew of about a dozen community volunteers known as the Shoe Gals. Artists from across the country create a fanciful shoe for auction, and prior to the gala benefit reception, prospective buyers can view photos on the Center's Web site. In 2007, the fourth annual auction brought in approximately \$145,000, with a record number of attendees (250) bidding on 22 artistic shoes.

Because all the Center's services are free and it does not accept funds from organizations that profit from health care, it relies on private donors for four-fifths of its funding. Former patients and their families, professionals who have worked with the Center and observed its work first-hand, and other donors are able to contribute through the Center's Web site (www.law.wisc.edu/patientadvocacy). Categories include one-time donations, becoming a sustaining partner, planned giving, and bequests.

The Web site also posts a Wish List naming specific needs of clients in crisis, which include plane tickets to clinical trial sites, gift certificates for hotel rooms, and pharmacy prescriptions.

On Behalf of Children

The Law School's Children's Justice Project celebrates five years of working for the rights of children in the legal system.

All three founders of the UW Law School's flourishing Children's Justice Project (CJP) remember the fall day in 2001 when they had their first conversation. Sarah Helvey, Hannah Renfro, and Notesong Srisopark Thompson were newly-arrived first-year students who came to law school already focused on the field of children's rights.

"We attended a lecture at the Law School by a leading child advocate," says Thompson. "After the talk, the three of

"I always thought, 'How can I prevent this child from being harmed again? What laws are in place to protect these kids?'"

— Notesong Srisopark Thompson

us just gravitated toward one another and introduced ourselves and discovered our common interest in child advocacy."

Each of the three had a different focus: Helvey (profiled in the *Gargoyle's* Student Life section in Summer 2004) was pursuing a dual degree in education and law, committed to advocating for children's rights and shaping education policy.

Renfro aspired to work in legal and political arenas to advocate for children in the juvenile justice system.

Thompson had been a pediatric nurse with experience in emergency room and trauma cases, who had cared for abused and neglected children. "Sometimes I would see the same children come through the doors of the ER for suspected abuse over and over again," Thompson says. "I always thought, 'How can I prevent this child from being harmed again? What laws are in place to protect these kids?' That's when I decided to go to law school."

Renfro says of their first conversation, "We agreed that we wanted to impress upon other students and faculty the importance of children's law and emphasize that it is not family law — it's a different field. So that's how we got hooked up: expressing to each other our passion for children's law and frustration that it wasn't more recognized."

They went on to create the Children's Justice Project, whose aims are to promote the interests of children, help students pursue careers in children's law, and provide networking opportunities with professionals in the field.

"One early morning in the winter of 2001," recalls Thompson, "we met at a coffeehouse on State Street, put our heads together and wrote down all of our

hopes and dreams for a children's advocacy group: short-term and long-term goals."

They found a supportive faculty adviser in Professor Gretchen Viney, Associate Director of the Lawyering Skills Program, who brought her expertise as a guardian ad litem. "She said 'yes' right away," Thompson recalls, "and she has given us thoughtful and very helpful advice throughout the years."

Early Encouragement

Renfro names three early milestones that had great significance for the fledgling group. First on her list was encouragement from the Law School. "We went to Dean Davis in the spring of 2002 and told him we wanted to create this group and do this work. We said we wanted to go to the



Founders of the Children's Justice Project celebrate their Law School graduation in May 2004. From left, Sarah Helvey, Notesong Srisopark Thompson, and Hannah Renfro.

ABA “Children in the Law” conference in Washington, D.C., and he funded the three of us. That was really symbolic: the commitment to get this started.

“Then, in 2003 we received a completely unsolicited award of \$3,000 from the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. A number of us had been nominated for their Leonard Loeb Award for family law and they were really excited when they learned about our work. So in addition to giving the individual award that year [Renfro herself was the winner], they decided to make a special award to our organization.”

The third milestone was when alumnus Clark Smith ’65 decided that funds from his endowment should be used to help fund CJP’s summer program. “That was really a defining moment,” Renfro says. “This summer work is so integral to what we do. We’ve placed students in Boston, Chicago, Washington, D.C., all over Wisconsin. They’re doing policy and juvenile defense work, representing kids who have been abused and neglected — even perhaps saving kids’ lives.”

CJP has now awarded almost \$40,000 in fellowships to students who have done summer work for 13 organizations around the country. Smith’s contribution has been augmented by gifts from other private donors. In 2005, the fellowship program was named the Marygold Melli CJP Summer Fellowship Program, in honor of Professor Emerita Melli, who has become a valued adviser to the group.

“Professor Melli is a pioneer in children’s law in the state of Wisconsin and a beloved mentor to CJP members and alumni,” says CJP’s current president, Sara Vanden Brook 3L.

CJP has an active advisory board of leading child advocates, including juvenile public defenders, guardians ad litem, attorneys in private practice, and professors. “We’re honored to have them on our board,” says Thompson. “Their opinions are like gold.”

Two Major Conferences

Since its inception, CJP has sponsored lunch talks by practicing attorneys who speak on emerging issues concerning children and the law. In 2007, the group went

on to hold its first all-day Faces of Advocacy Conference, bringing in leading experts to focus on the theme “Brain Development and Child Advocacy.” More than 50 students and professionals attended the sessions.

The second annual conference, on March 28, 2008, “Education, Kids, and the Law,” was held at the UW-Madison Memorial Union. “We’ve outgrown the accommodations available in the Law School,” says CJP Vice President Katie Holtz 3L.

The Work Continues

In 2007–08, CJP is celebrating its fifth anniversary, taking pride not only in its growing number of professional and volunteer projects, but also in the achievements of CJP alumni who are working on various fronts to improve the lives of children.

The three founders have gone on to diverse careers, all closely linked to children’s law:

- Sarah Helvey ’04 is an attorney with the Nebraska Appleseed Center for Law in the Public Interest in Lincoln, focusing on child welfare policy and impact litigation.
- Hannah Renfro ’04 is an associate in the Litigation Practice Group of Godfrey & Kahn in Madison, focusing on intellectual property litigation and antitrust law. She takes numerous pro bono cases representing children.
- Notesong Srisopark Thompson ’04 is a pediatric nurse at Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin Emergency Department/Trauma Center in Milwaukee, adjunct professor at Marquette University Law School, and Associate Director of Marquette’s Milwaukee Street Law Project.

Other CJP alumni who are making a difference include:



The Children’s Justice Project 2003–04 Executive Board pauses for a photo at a summer planning meeting.

- Janel George ’04: Staff Attorney, The Children’s Law Center, Washington, D.C.
- Lori Hickman ’05: Attorney, DeWitt, Ross & Stevens, practicing family law and estate planning
- Eileen Huie ’05, M.S.W. ’05: Assistant State Public Defender, Milwaukee County Juvenile Division
- Nidhi Kashyap ’07: Attorney, Friends of Abused Families, Inc., West Bend, Wisconsin
- Cecelia Klingele ’05: U.S. Supreme Court Clerk for Justice John Paul Stevens
- Joel Plant ’06: Madison Mayor Dave Cieslewicz’s point person for Public Safety and Neighborhood Sustainability
- Benjamin Winig ’04: Attorney, McDonough Holland & Allen PC, Oakland, California, practicing public agency law and pro bono work

A Winning Combination

As current CJP students and alumni geared up for the March conference, faculty advisor Gretchen Viney looked back on the winning combination of factors that contributed to CJP’s success story.

“CJP was the vision of a very determined group of young women,” Viney says. “They had the energy to start a new organization and the foresight to plan for its continued vitality after they graduated. CJP’s success is a tribute to its founders and to the dedicated students who have succeeded them.” ■

Galanter, Macaulay Speak on Landmark Articles

When the Law School's most loyal supporters, the Benchers Society, met for their annual dinner in the fall, they enjoyed elegant fare and conversation with longtime friends. An added bonus was hearing Professors Marc Galanter and Stewart Macaulay talk about the origins of the two landmark articles that recently brought them the honor of inclusion in *The Canon of American Legal Thought*. The new book, edited by two Harvard professors, gathers together 20 articles that the authors identify as the most influential works of American legal thought since 1890.

The articles that brought

recognition to both the professors and Wisconsin are Galanter's "Why the Haves Come Out Ahead: Speculations on the Limits of Legal Change" and Macaulay's "Non-Contractual Relations in Business."

In introductory remarks, Professor David Trubek noted that his colleagues were pioneers of the Law and Society tradition, looking to social science as a tool to help study what the law actually does. "Stewart and Marc's work launched a new phase of legal scholarship," said Trubek, who went on to encapsulate the two achievements:

"Macaulay probed the workings of businesses to find out when

and how contract law influenced decisions. He startled some by discovering that in many cases contracts played little or no role at all. Galanter did something similar in litigation: He looked at litigation as a social process and showed that organized groups who use the courts regularly do better than individual one-time litigants so that, as the title of the piece tells us, 'The Haves Come Out Ahead.'"

Trubek commented, "I like to think that the tradition Willard Hurst created, and which nurtured Marc and Stewart and so many other Wisconsin scholars, is still embedded in our institutional DNA."



John Skilton '69 and Earl Munson '59

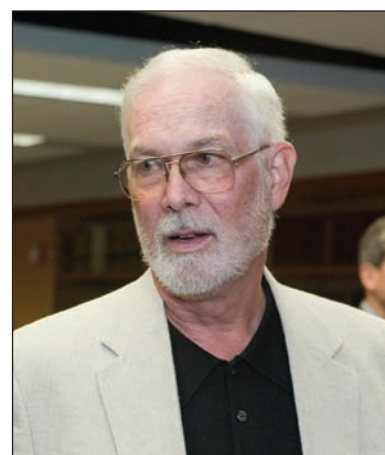


Chris Trebatoski '84 and Rositsa Uzunova

Robert L. Curry '53, one of the Benchers Society's two founders, died in September 2007, two days after this Benchers celebration. Bob's work with the Benchers was one of his many contributions to the Law School and the profession. He will be missed by many.



Randall Nash '79



Professor John Kidwell



Matt Flynn '75, Warren Stolper '48, and Professor Gerald Thain



Professor Marc Galanter

PHOTOS: BRIAN EBNER



Sabina Bosshard '73 and Andrew Bosshard



Professor Stewart Macaulay



Eve Galanter and Gary Karch '80



Professor David Trubek

CLASS REUNIONS

The Law School hosted class reunions in October 2007 for all classes celebrating five or ten years from their graduation year. An enthusiastic group of alumni from the classes of 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, and 2002 gathered in Madison for a weekend of socializing, networking, reminiscing, tailgating, and more.

Friday featured an all-class reception followed by separate dinners for each graduating class, while Saturday included a pre-football tailgate party before the Badgers scored a decisive victory over the Northern Illinois Huskies (Badgers 44, Huskies 3).

This fall, two reunion weekends are set for classes ending in -3 and -8. See page 35 for more information.



CLASS REUNIONS



PHOTOS: JAY SALVO



Supporting New Orleans Service Project Is “Perfect Fit” for Class of 1977 Gift

“We were searching for a class project that would reflect the personality of our class,” recalls Mark Bradley, who co-chaired the Class of 1977 Reunion Committee with classmate Christy Brooks. “Many of our class members had been involved in service-learning projects as students.”

When the Reunion Committee heard about the Law School’s New Orleans Project, led by Clinical Professor Mary Prosser ’77, their classmate, they knew what they wanted to do for the Law School in honor of their 30th reunion.

At the reunion dinner in the fall, Prosser shared the podium with Clinical Professor Ann Goldweber of St. John’s Law School in New York, another 1977 alumna, whose trip with a student group to New Orleans had been the inspiration for Prosser’s project.

Mark Bradley recalls, “Mary got up at the reunion dinner and talked about the project, and then she said ‘And here are the students.’ Four students gave up a Friday evening to come to talk to us. They had very moving tales of helping people who otherwise were not going to see an attorney for another year. After the dinner, people were walking up to me and handing me checks.”

Bradley adds, “We saw ourselves in these students, who, with our support, were taking what they learned in the classroom and applying it for people who desperately needed their services.”

The Class met their \$10,000 goal to fund the project’s first year, and they are now working on raising a second \$10,000 to send a student group again this May.

“For the Class of 1977,” says Bradley, “this learning project for the Law School was the perfect fit.”



WILLIAM ROSALES

“We Worked Around the Clock”

In May 2007, Remington Center Professor Mary Prosser ’77 and Instructor William Rosales ’05 took eight UW law students to New Orleans, where the victims of Hurricane Katrina’s devastation included the criminal justice system itself.

The students took on cases of defendants who had no current lawyer and whom the public defender could not effectively represent because of a lack of resources. At the time of the trip, a circuit court judge was surveying the New Orleans bar to try to locate new counsel competent to handle criminal cases.

“All of the defendants were held in custody,” Prosser wrote in a letter to the Class of 1977 that was included in their pre-reunion mailing. “Some had been held awaiting trial for more than a year without talking to their assigned lawyer for more than 20

minutes, if at all.”

Under supervision, the students obtained information from each defendant that would assist the counsel to be appointed. They then conducted legal research and drafted motions which, in coordination with Tulane Law School faculty, were filed and argued in circuit court after the students returned to Wisconsin.

“We were working around the clock trying to schedule meetings with clients and learning the law at the same time,” says Rosales. “The students did client interviews, factual investigation, legal research, legal drafting.”

“In a short amount of time,” says Prosser, “the students provided substantial services to defendants in a community in dire need of legal services.”

New York Alumni Gathering Earns High Marks, Seattle and Portland On Deck for April

The Law School's well-attended alumni reception at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York in early January brought together law graduates from the wider New York area with faculty and current students for a lively interchange.

"It was outstanding," commented one observer, while another noted, "We had a very good mix of class years. It was a real range, from recent graduates to longtime alumni."

Approximately 120 people attended the event, representing several spheres of the legal profession including district attorneys' offices, firms, legal aid programs,

and investment companies.

"This has also been the most diverse mix of people — in all ways — that we have had at any

"We had a very good mix of class years. It was a real range, from recent graduates to longtime alumni."

get-together," said Director of Alumni Relations Jini Rabas.

Joining Dean Ken Davis and Rabas from the Law School were Professors Steve Barkan, Ralph Cagle, Peter Carstensen, Allison Christians, Keith Findley, Susan Katcher, David Schwartz, and

Frank Tuerkheimer, as well as first-year students on break from their Law School studies.

Alumni in the Upper Northwest will be the next to greet the Law School dean and faculty, with upcoming receptions set for Portland (April 22) and Seattle (April 23).

Portland area alumni will convene at the Heathman Hotel, and the Seattle venue is the Fairmont Olympic Hotel. Invitations were mailed in early March.

Any UW law graduate who did not receive an invitation and would like to attend should contact Brian Berg at brianberg@wisc.edu or (608) 262-5918.



Classmates Converge

UW Law School alumni enjoy reconnecting at the annual Hispanic National Bar Association Conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in October 2007. At back, from left: Tim Whiting '94, Oscar Herasme '95, Andrew Chevez '94, Rene Hernandez '94, Galo Vargas '01; at front, Ricardo Lugo '91.

On the 2008 Calendar: Two Reunion Weekends

In August and September, the Law School will welcome back its alumni from classes ending in -8 and -3 with class reunions on two separate weekends.

The Reunion Weekend for the classes of 1968, 1973, 1978, 1983, 1988, and 2003 will be August 29 and 30, 2008. The Reunion Weekend for the classes of 1958, 1963, 1993, and 1998 will be September 19 and 20, 2008.

Both weekends will feature an all-class reception, individual class dinners, and a CLE ethics course taught by Professor Ralph Cagle. The August weekend will include a Badger football game against the University of Akron.

For more information, see the reunion Web site at www.law.wisc.edu/alumni/reunion, or contact Lynn Thompson, Law School Director of Events, at LThomp1@wisc.edu or (608) 262-4915.

CLASS NOTES



Robert J. Smith '74



Patricia Rodriguez '85



Mitch Metropulos '86



Joseph P. Wright '88



Timothy F. Nixon '90

1970s

Bruce Kerr '72, a high-tech attorney at Sun Microsystems in Northern California's Silicon Valley, creates and performs song parodies under the name of Loose Bruce Kerr. His renditions of "The Cheesehead Song" and others can be viewed on YouTube.

Lester A. Pines '74, partner and attorney with Cullen Weston Pines & Bach LLP, was nominated for Dane County's ATHENA Award in recognition of his many years of mentoring women to become community leaders and successful professionals.

Robert J. Smith '74, a shareholder in the Madison office of Akerman Senterfitt Wickwire Gavin, has been inducted into the National Academy of Construction. Smith is currently Secretary of the American College of Construction Lawyers, and will follow this term as President-Elect and then President.

Nicholas S. Zeppos '79 is the eighth Chancellor of Vanderbilt University. Zeppos has served Vanderbilt for two decades as a Professor of Law, Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, and Interim Chancellor.

1980s

Susan S. Engeleiter '81 has been named CEO and President of Data Recognition Corporation, headquartered in Maple Grove, Minnesota. Engeleiter has been President and Chief Operating Officer of the company since 1998.

Patricia Rodriguez '85, who practices in the Law Office of Patricia L.R. Rodriguez, based in Schenectady, New York, has been elected to the Executive Committee of the New York State Bar Association. Rodriguez concentrates her practice in the areas of family law and criminal law, and is active in the State Bar's Family Law Section.

Mitch Metropulos '86 has been appointed Circuit Court Judge, Branch III, Outagamie County, by Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle. Prior to taking office in September 2007, Metropulos was a prosecutor in Chippewa, Outagamie, and Winnebago Counties.

Mitchell D. Rose '87 has joined CIC Plus, Inc., as Vice President of Operations and General Counsel, working out of the company's main office in Skokie, Illinois. CIC Plus provides payroll and year-end solutions to companies nationwide.

Steven M. Press '88 and his wife, attorney Jody A. Cohen Press, have formed the Press Law Office, PLLC, in Minneapolis. Steven Press is also a Ramsey County Conciliation Court Referee.

Joseph P. Wright '88, a senior partner at Stafford Rosenbaum LLP, has been elected to the firm's Executive Committee. He will serve as the firm's operations partner. Wright's practice focuses on business litigation, insurance, and utility law.

Leonard L. Wagner '89 has been appointed Associate General Counsel of Kansas City Southern and its subsidiaries. His focus area will be claims and litigation.

1990s

Jane M. Beckering '90 has been appointed to the Michigan Court of Appeals as judge for the Third District. Most recently Beckering was an attorney with Buchanan and Beckering, PLLC and Kent County Circuit Court mediator.

Timothy F. Nixon '90, a shareholder in the Milwaukee office of Godfrey & Kahn S.C., has been named to the 2008 Editorial Advisory Board of the American Bankruptcy Law Journal. Nixon is leader of Godfrey & Kahn's Business Finance and Restructuring Practice Group.

Debra A. Petkovsek Stroik '90 has opened Stroik Law Office in Madison, focusing on family law, real estate, litigation, probate, criminal defense, and juvenile matters.

Karen King '95 has joined Eisai Research Institute, a Japanese pharmaceutical company, in Andover, Massachusetts, as Patent Counsel. Prior to this King was Corporate Counsel in the Intellectual Property Department of Pfizer Inc. in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Rebecca Grassl Bradley '96 has joined the Technology Practice at Whyte

Hirschboeck Dudek S.C., Milwaukee. She focuses on litigation and transactions in commercial and information technology.

Terri S. Flynn '96 is a new partner at Quarles & Brady LLP. Flynn practices at the firm's Milwaukee office, focusing her practice on intellectual property law.

Raymond D. Jamieson '96 has been promoted to partner at Quarles & Brady LLP in Milwaukee. Jamieson focuses much of his practice in product liability defense, and contract and intellectual property litigation.

John T. Barry '97 has been promoted to partner at the Milwaukee office of Quarles & Brady LLP. Barry focuses his practice in the areas of taxation, corporate services, mergers and acquisitions, and private equity/venture capital.

Rebecca Salawdeh '96 has opened Salawdeh Law Office, LLC, in Wauwatosa, specializing in representing individuals in employment claims. Previously Salawdeh practiced with Urban & Taylor as well as First Blondis Albrecht Bangert and Novotnak.

Beth L. Cox '98 has been elected municipal judge for the Town and Village of Oregon, Wisconsin. Her term runs from 2007 to 2011.

Elizabeth A. Hoffmann '98 was promoted to Associate Professor and granted tenure at Purdue University, where she teaches in the Law & Society program.

Ismael Ozanne '98 is the new Executive Assistant for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, where he will advise DOC Secretary Rick Raemisch '88 and Governor Jim Doyle on legislative and policy matters. Ozanne has been a prosecutor with the Dane County District Attorney's Office since 1998.

Lisa L. Kritske '99 has been named an adjunct professor at Bryant & Stratton College in Milwaukee. Kritske, a member of the Nursing Home Neglect & Abuse Team for the law firm of Pitman, Kyle & Sicola S.C., will teach business law at the college's downtown campus.

Sean M. Scullen '99 has been promoted to partner at the Milwaukee office of Quarles & Brady LLP. Scullen provides counsel to private and public sector employers in all areas of labor and employment law.

2000s

Bryan Kleinmaier '00 has been named a partner with Stafford Rosenbaum LLP in the firm's Madison office. Kleinmaier focuses his practice on municipal, labor/employment, and public utility law.

Ryan J. Owens '01 has completed his Ph.D. in political science at Washington University in St. Louis and accepted a tenure-track position at Harvard University as Assistant Professor in the Government Department.

Milele Coggs '02 was the Convocation Speaker at Fisk University's commemoration of the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in January. Coggs is founder of M. A. Coggs & Associates, LLC, a political, business, and educational consulting firm.

Erik R. Guenther '02 has been elected President of the American Civil Liberties Union of Wisconsin board of directors. Guenther, a criminal defense attorney with Hurley, Burish & Stanton, S.C., in Madison, was also selected as the 2007 "Warrior of the Year" by the Dane County Criminal Defense Bar Association.

Jill S. Schloff '03 has been named a new partner in the firm of Honigman Miller Schwartz and Cohn LLP. Schloff practices in the firm's Real Estate Department in the Bloomfield Hills Office.

Kelda Helen Roys '04, Executive Director of NARAL Pro-Choice Wisconsin, has been appointed to the State Bar's Legal Services Committee.

Brian T. Larson '05 has joined the Madison office of Whyte Hirschboeck Dudek S.C. in its Corporate Transactions and Business Acquisitions practice.

Rachel Arfa '07 has joined the Legal Aid Society of Milwaukee as a staff attorney.

Brian D. Bean '07 has joined the Madison office of Michael Best & Friedrich LLP, in



Debra A. Petkovsek
Stroik '90



Rebecca Salawdeh '96



Terri S. Flynn '96



Raymond D. Jamieson '96



John T. Barry '97



Sean M. Scullen '99



Bryan Kleinmaier '00



Jill S. Schloff '03

the Intellectual Property and Life Sciences Practice Groups.

Melissa S. Caulum '07 is a new associate at Michael Best & Friedrich LLP, where she is a member of the Litigation Practice Group in the Madison office.

James J. Chiolino '07 has joined the Madison office of Quarles & Brady LLP as an associate. He is a member of the firm's Labor and Employment Practice Group.

Emily E. Chow '07 has joined the Minneapolis office of Faegre & Benson LLP as an associate in the Litigation Practice Group.

Stephanie A. Czukas '07 has joined the Milwaukee office of Michael Best & Friedrich LLP as an associate in the Land and Resources Practice Group.

Marisa R. Dondlinger '07 has joined the Litigation Practice Group at Michael Best & Friedrich LLP in the firm's Milwaukee office.

Edward J. Evans '07 has joined the Waukesha office of Michael Best & Friedrich LLP. He is a member of the firm's Intellectual Property Practice Group.



Emily E. Chow '07



Kerry Burchill Murphy '07

Jennifer E. Mead '07 has joined Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP in Minneapolis as an associate practicing in the Corporate Finance and Transactions Group.

Kerry Burchill Murphy '07 has joined the law firm of Liskow & Lewis as an associate. Murphy will focus her practice on business litigation in the firm's New Orleans office.

Matthew Smith '07 has joined Dorsey & Whitney LLP in Minneapolis as a member of the firm's Corporate Group.

Melissa M. Turczyn '07 has joined the Madison office of Michael Best & Friedrich LLP as a member of the Business Practice Group.

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

Professor Emeritus John Conway '35 Dies at 97



The UW Law School's faculty and alumni were saddened to learn recently of the death of Emeritus Professor John E. Conway, a graduate of the

Law School's Class of 1935, who taught at the Law School from 1953 to 1979.

Conway, described by a colleague as "one of the movers and shakers on the faculty," was a longtime professor of Civil Procedure. He was noted for his extremely

generous and courteous nature and high level of expectations for student achievement. The "military bearing" that one former student recalls may have been a result of Conway's service in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II.

After the war, Conway became the Assistant Revisor and then Revisor of Statutes in Wisconsin before joining the faculty. In 1973, he was appointed Jackson Professor of Law, a chair he held until his retirement in 1979. That year he was also honored with the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association's Distinguished Service Award.

The late G.W. (Bill) Foster, Jr.,

a Law School colleague, summarized John Conway's dedication to education when he said, "I place John on a list with few peers and second to none in practicing the belief that education is a life process, never to cease while life continues."

Conway's first wife, Barbara, died in 1989; his son William Conway died in 2004. His survivors include his second wife, Audrey, and his son, Professor John B. Conway, chair of the Department of Occupational and Environmental Health at the University of Oklahoma College of Public Health, j.conway0347@sbcglobal.net.

Charles F. Luce '41, CEO of Con Edison

Charles F. Luce of the Class of 1941 died in January 2008 at the age of 90. Luce was featured in the Spring 2006 issue of the *Gargoyle* as one of five energy industry CEOs who reflected on the usefulness of their UW law degrees.

He was Chair Emeritus of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, having joined the company in 1967 and led it through the 25-hour city-wide blackout of July 1977 and subsequent administrative changes. Previously he was Undersecretary of the Department of the Interior and director of the Bonneville Power Administration in Portland, Oregon.

In honor of his favorite law professor, Luce established the J. Willard Hurst Professorship in Legal History at the Law School. He later made another substantial gift to establish the Charles F. Luce Faculty Research Fellowship Fund.

Percy L. Julian Jr. '66, Defended Civil Rights

Path-breaking civil rights lawyer Percy L. Julian Jr. '66 died in February 2008 at the age of 67. During the Vietnam War era, Julian defended the rights of UW-Madison students to protest against the war and the corporations that profited from it. Both alone and working with the NAACP, he initiated employment discrimination suits and voting rights class-action suits across the country.

On learning of Julian's death, Madison Mayor Dave Cieslewicz said, "Percy Julian's work in the areas of fair housing, voting rights, school desegregation and First

Amendment issues resulted in significant gains in preserving the rights of people of color in our state and our nation."

Over the last decades Julian mentored dozens of law students as clerks in his offices, and traveled widely for his practice and work as a training consultant to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on the Fair Housing Act of 1988.

Julian's father, the distinguished chemist Percy L. Julian Sr., was the subject of the recently aired PBS documentary *Forgotten Genius*.

Angie Brooks-Randolph '52 Dies at 79, Past President of UN General Assembly

Angie Brooks-Randolph, a 1952 graduate of the Law School who went on to be elected the first and only African woman president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1969, died in Houston in September 2007 at the age of 79.

Brooks-Randolph was born in Liberia in 1928. In addition to presiding over the 24th session of the General Assembly, she was the first

woman Liberian lawyer and served as Assistant Attorney General of Liberia. Her long career of government service and legal education also included the positions of Liberia's Assistant Secretary of State, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, Liberian Ambassador to the United Nations, and President of the International Federation of Women Lawyers.

Law School Remembers Professor Sam Mermin



UW Law School Professor Emeritus Samuel Mermin, who joined the faculty in 1951 and retired in 1979, passed away in August

2007 in Asheville, North Carolina, a few days after his 95th birthday.

For many years after his official retirement, Mermin remained active and productive as a scholar, maintaining an almost daily presence at the Law School. Until 2005, he lived at Oakwood Village in Madison. Many will remember his wife, Lora, who predeceased him by a few years.

Mermin received his undergraduate and law degrees from Yale University. He began his legal work in Washington, D.C., as a research attorney in the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, co-authoring publications in the area of consumer protection, and drafting a model consumer cooperative law, passed by Congress as the D.C. Cooperative Associations Act.

In 1943, he began a five-year stint in the wartime Office of Price Administration's Enforcement Department and its successor agency, the Office of Temporary Controls,

in various capacities, preparing numerous briefs and oral arguments.

After World War II, Mermin began his career in law teaching. After three years at the University of Oklahoma Law School, he moved to Wisconsin to spend a fellowship year researching aspects of Wisconsin's legal-economic history. At the end of that year, Mermin was appointed to the law faculty, where he remained for almost three decades. He taught Administrative Law, Jurisprudence, Appellate Advocacy, Legal Process, and occasionally, Criminal Law.

Mermin was the author of numerous publications, and also took pride in his "Japanese connection," which stemmed from a Fulbright lectureship at Japanese universities and a U.S. Information Agency lectureship in several Asian countries. His continuing friendships with numerous Japanese professors, graduate students, and their families (many of whom came to Madison to visit the Mermins and to conduct research at the law school) were "a major enjoyable feature of teaching at Wisconsin," Mermin wrote.

In his 95th year, Mermin was still editing his last manuscript.

Survivors include his daughter, Katrina Whitfield, katrina@nw homes.info, and son, Dan Mermin, djmermin@charter.net.

Clark Bye '38, Famed Harvard Professor

Clark Bye of the UW Law School Class of 1938 died at the age of 95 in October. Bye, who grew up in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, went on to a distinguished teaching career at Harvard Law School, where he taught contracts and administrative law to generations of students, including Supreme Court Justices

Breyer and Souter.

He was considered by many to be the inspiration for John Houseman's character, Charles Kingsfield, in the film *The Paper Chase*.

The December 2007 issue of the *Harvard Law Review* was dedicated to remembrances of Bye.



In Memoriam

John E. Conway '35

Frederick C. Suhr '35

Martin M. Lore '36

Clark M. Bye '38

Charles F. Luce '41

Jerry R. Siefert '42

Paul C. Konnor '50

Robert W. Lutz '51

Angie E. Brooks-Randolph '52

Richard J. Steffens '52

Robert L. Curry '53

LeRoy L. Dalton '53

Gerald Kybaluck '58

James J. Murphy '59

John W. Nielsen '60

Lawrence W. Durning '62

Edgar C. NeMoyer '62

Daniel W. Hildebrand '64

Percy L. Julian Jr. '66

James G. Halverson '70

Jane R. Henkel '76

Daniel S. Strouse '80



Grading Up North

Professors Zig Zile (left) and John Kidwell grade exams at Zile's cabin in northern Wisconsin in the 1980s. Kidwell reports, "Though we in fact spent more of our time grading the exams inside the cabin, by the warmth of the wood stove, this picture captured the spirit of the moment." The carefully staged scene was photographed by a friend of Zile's.

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



Members of the Class of 1957 celebrate their 50th reunion, October 2007.

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.

