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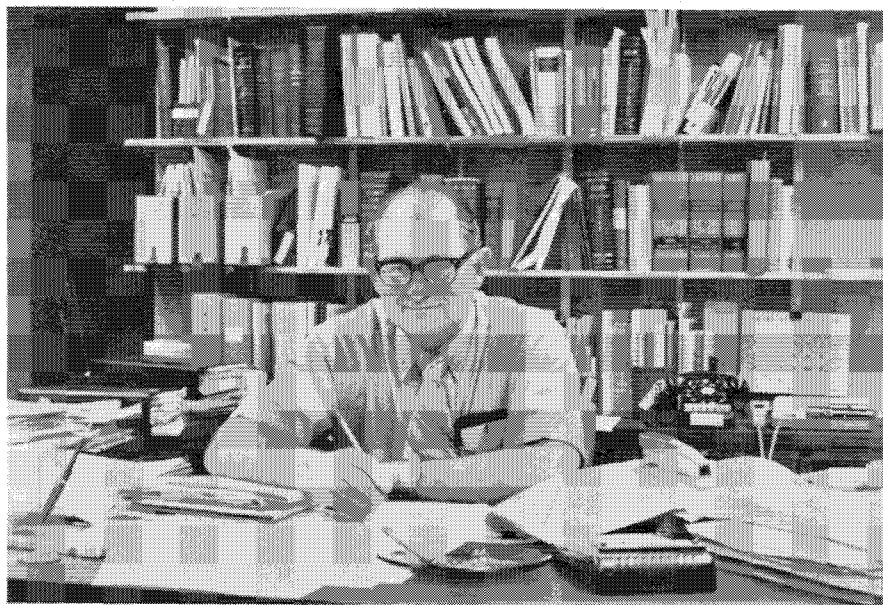
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Dear Alumni and Friends of the Law School:

It is with a mixture of sadness and anticipation that I write you this final letter as Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School. The sadness is a result of the impending attenuation of relationships with faculty and alumni whom I have come to know well and to enjoy immensely. Both Kathryn and I have very close attachments to the Law School and Wisconsin and we shall miss you. Because we will not be far away, we hope to be able to continue our relationships to some extent. The sense of anticipation is, of course, the consequence of a very challenging job to which I now go.

I earnestly hope that the friendship and support that the Wisconsin alumni have given to me during my tenure as Dean will quickly be transferred to my successor. George Bunn is a valued colleague with whom I have gladly worked for the past several years and into whose hands I confidently transfer responsibility for the Wisconsin Law School.

At this point of time I should like to express some thoughts about the Law School and its future. There is no question in my mind that this deserves to be numbered among the great law schools of America. In at least one respect I am confident it is entitled to be placed first among all American law schools. That is in the cost-benefit relationship. The school has given exceptionally good service to its students and to the community at large, for very modest cost. It has never been a well-funded school, but the quality of its performance has far out-dis-



Spencer L. Kimball

tanced its financial position among American law schools. As the harried administrator who for several years has tried desperately to make the dollars go far enough to run the school during a period of rapidly increasing burdens and only slowly increasing resources, I speak feelingly to this point.

Even if one ignores the relationship of benefits and costs, while Wisconsin may no longer claim to be first among all American law schools it would still rank high. For generations it has produced excellent graduates and has managed to maintain, despite relatively low faculty salary schedules, a distinguished and able faculty.

The future of the school is difficult to predict. We are in an era of rapidly increasing budget constraints. How these problems will eventually affect us no one knows. We face financial problems of serious magnitude but we hope to solve them. It is certainly to be

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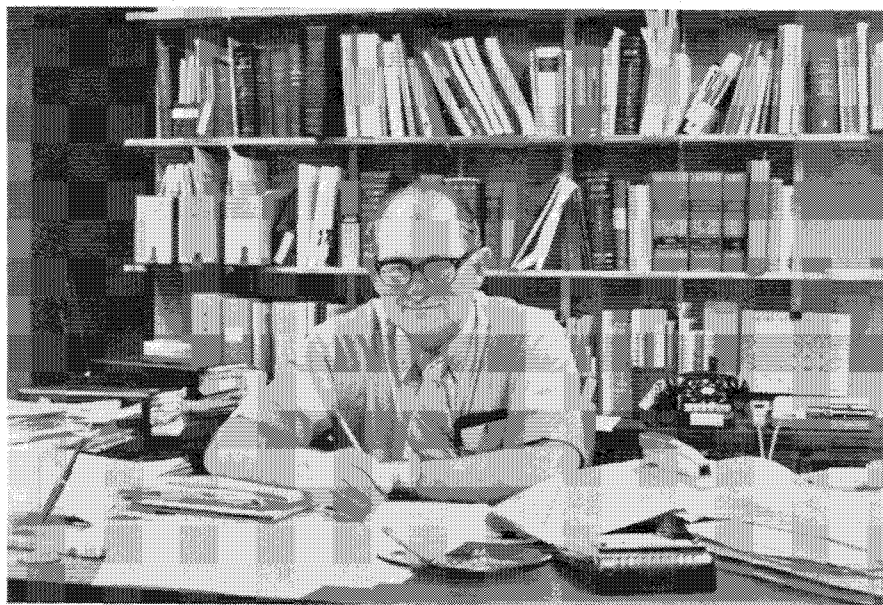
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Theodore Schneyer

Theodore Schneyer is the son-in-law of Willard Stafford (Class of 1939). After graduation from Johns Hopkins (1965) and Harvard Law School (1968), he was a Fulbright Scholar in Stockholm for a year. He was a Teaching Fellow at Stanford, and during this past year has been Assistant Professor at the University of Nebraska. He will teach Torts.

A number of practicing attorneys will assist the Faculty by teaching single sections of required courses.



James B. MacDonald

THE GARGOYLE



Nathan Feinsinger

FACULTY NOTES

Feinsinger honored

At its annual convention banquet in Saratoga Springs, New York on June 29, the Association of Labor Mediation Agencies presented a "peacemaker" award to Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, who in addition to his many years as a teaching member of the faculty, is a world-renowned mediator of labor disputes.

In recent months, Prof. Feinsinger, in conjunction with Prof. Eleanor Roe, has drafted a system of conciliation, including both mediation and arbitration procedures, for certain disputes within the Archdiocese of Milwaukee.

* * *

Prof. James B. MacDonald has been selected by Madison campus Chancellor H. Edwin Young to be a Leonardo Scholar for the second semester of the academic year, 1972-73. Five senior Faculty members, representing the departments of nuclear engineering, political science, oncology and anthropology as well as law, have been selected to participate in an intensive seminar on the identification of national resource policy needs and alternative resource goals.

WLAA Board of Directors, Board of Visitors Support Proposal of Chancellor's Committee to Establish Another Law School— But Not Unanimously

Meeting during the June meeting of the State Bar of Wisconsin at Lakelawn Lodge, Delavan, the Board of Directors and Board of Visitors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association expressed support for the proposal of the Chancellor's Committee on Legal Education for the establishment of a second publicly-supported law school in Wisconsin.

After extensive discussion, the Board of Directors voted 4-3 to support the proposal, which is now under consideration by the University Board of Regents. The Board of Visitors supported the proposal by a vote of 5-1.

From the Dean

(Continued from page 2)

hoped that the state and the alumni of the school will support us in a measure that will permit continuance of a high quality institution, worthy of the traditions of this great state.

I wish you all well, both professionally and personally, and hope that you will continue to support our law school. It needs your help to continue to be the fine institution that it now is. I hope it will achieve even higher standing in the future, under the leadership of my successor.

Yours sincerely,
Spencer L. Kimball
Dean

MEET THE NEW DEAN George Bunn—Front and Center



Associate Dean Orrin Helstad's face fell when he learned that George Bunn had been selected Dean. It is the responsibility of the Associate Deans to establish the class schedules. Professor Bunn leaves a big hole in the 1972-1973 schedule.

Professor George Bunn became Dean on September 1, when Dean Spencer L. Kimball left the Law School to become Executive Director of the American Bar Foundation in Chicago and Professor of Law at the University of Chicago.

A search and screen committee appointed by the Chancellor and headed by Prof. Willard Hurst conducted a nation-wide search, which ended right here at home, when the Regents appointed Bunn on July 14.

No stranger to the readers of the *Gargoyle*, (Spring, 1970; Summer, 1972) Professor Bunn is a distinguished, relatively recent addition to the Faculty. Although he is a Columbia Law School graduate, his connections with the Wisconsin Law School span several generations. His father, Charles (Bob) was a long-time Faculty member, and his great grandfather, Romanzo, who was Federal District Judge for the western district of Wisconsin, was a lecturer in the Law School for many years.

To his colleagues in the Law School, it was an eminently logical and proper choice. Dean Bunn joined the Faculty in 1969 after 18 years in private practice and government service, during which he served (among other important assignments) as General Counsel to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and Ambassador

to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

During his years on the Faculty, he has acted as Advisor to the Chancellor and the President on matters relating to student disorders. He has, however, been primarily concerned with legal education and its problems. He was honored by the Student Bar Association at the Spring Program with the Teacher of the Year award because of his innovative and challenging teaching methods.

At 47, Dean Bunn is no idle dreamer. He plans no magic solution to the Law School's problems. He understands fully the obstacles, and that progress will be slow—but continuous.

In a recent interview with the *Gargoyle*, Dean Bunn cited the recent progress in meeting the needs of students for practical experience in the problem-solving techniques which are the heart of successful law practice. The central problem as he sees it, is the size of the staff. The ratio of teachers to students has dropped markedly at Wisconsin in recent years, as the enrollment has grown dramatically from 650 in 1969-70 to about 950 in 1972-73, with little increase in the size of the teaching Faculty. Classes have grown in some cases to almost 200.

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THE GARGOYLE

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Ruth B. Doyle, editor

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The Clinical Program, the courses in legal writing, Trial Advocacy, the General Practice Course, which has now become part of the curriculum during the regular school year, all have helped. But, in his opinion, they need to be expanded to include a larger number of the second and third year students, if they are to serve the Law School's mission—which is to educate people, and to train lawyers. The use of problem-solving as a learning experience in courses, whether or not they are practice-oriented, motivates students and, when successfully accomplished, makes law school teaching a fulfilling career, he said. He described some of the pressures he himself encountered in his Federal Jurisdiction course. In the spring of 1970, in a class of 18 students, he used a series of problems. Each student wrote a weekly paper on a problem. Each paper was submitted on Friday and returned fully criticized on Monday, when the problem was thoroughly discussed. In 1971-72, there were 80 students in the class, necessitating division into teams of 4 for the weekly papers. Since each paper, if it is to be thoroughly evaluated by the teacher, requires at least an hour, his weekends had to accommodate to at least 20 hours of correcting time. There were almost 200 students who wanted to take Federal Jurisdiction in 1972-73, although all could not be admitted.

Clearly, he says, the present staff is too small to permit the kind of educational experience which students crave, and which the profession requires.

Many members of the Faculty are now experimenting with various methods of problem-solving in the traditional courses. Arguments in class, legal memoranda, and some briefing experience all are being used to supplement the traditional case book, lecture, class

recitation methods of teaching and learning. But until there is substantial increase in the size of the staff, the number of such experiences must be severely limited. For example, he notes, the number of seminars, in which 15-20 advanced students work on specific problems under the close supervision of a Faculty member, is less this year than last. More Faculty time must, of necessity, be devoted to the large courses, with casebooks and lectures, and an examination that comes too late in the course to serve any educational purpose.

"The large lecture, with its standard format, results in a third year class which is present only in body, not in spirit," he says, noting the one important and notable exception in the Law School—perhaps the exception that proves the rule. Students have to arrive early to get a seat in Professor Willard Hurst's large course in Legisla-

tion, which is heralded by all students as the crowning touch to the Law School experience.

Dean Bunn intends to devote his time and talents to this central problem of legal education. It is a budgetary problem, of course. He notes that some improvements have been made in the Library budget during the past year, making possible some important and necessary additions to the collections. The staff problems are more difficult, but must be solved. Five new teachers were added this Fall, but as many left to retire, to take leave or to join another faculty.

Dean Bunn supports the recommendation of the Chancellor's Committee on Legal Education that another law school be established within the University of Wisconsin system.

Whatever Happened to What's-His-Name?

Have You Lost Track of

Your Classmate, Enemy, or

Friend?

If He/She is a Graduate of

The Law School,

Maybe the Gargoyle can Help.

I WANT THE ADDRESS OF

Print Name _____

Class of _____

Last Known Location _____

My Name—(please print) _____

Address _____

THE YOUNG LAWYERS: THEN AND NOW

TV Tells Only Part of the Story

No one knows how much of the enrollment pressure in the nation's law schools is due to the Young Lawyers who have defended the poor and down-trodden on television in recent years. Certainly it *seems* that, as with the young lawyers on TV, the interests of the recent real life graduates turn more and more to representing defendants in criminal cases, and plaintiffs against the "interests".

* * *

The legal profession was established in Wisconsin long before it became a territory. Mention is made in an 1856 presidential address to the Wisconsin Historical Society of the "venerable Judge Reaum" of Green Bay. "Where the judge came from is not very well known, and whence he derived his authority is a matter likewise involved in uncertainty;" although it probably came from the military commander or governor. His service as judge, it seems, covered many years before the War of 1812. Presumably there were lawyers who practiced in his court, although there was no established Bar of Wisconsin (nor was there any Wisconsin).

* * *

To what extent has the professional life of young lawyers changed from the 19th to the 20th centuries?

Most remarkable is not the change but the continuity. A sense of historical perspective on the practice of law brings the real-

ization that its strength lies in its indomitable institutional character, which has kept the profession a stabilizing, continuous force in a world in which the storms of change have swirled constantly for 100 years.

* * *

It is probably fair to assume that those lawyers from olden times who wrote reminiscences of their early days in practice were those who succeeded, and who lived a long time. One such was Burr Jones—lawyer—professor—Congressman—Supreme Court Justice, whose name inevitably appears in any discussion of the legal profession in Wisconsin. Mr. Jones studied in the office of Col. William Vilas, while attending the law school in 1870-72. Col. Vilas was then only 31 years old, but widely recognized as the "people's lawyer" in a host of good causes.

Shortly after leaving law school in 1872, Jones set up practice briefly in Portage, where, as he described it in a series of articles for the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (Reminiscences of Nine Decades, 1937), "In some mysterious way there came to me a few collections and a few cases in justice court. I had begun to wonder whether I would have any chance to show my talent as a lawyer at the next term of circuit court; the best prospect seemed to be that in the goodness of his heart Judge Stewart might appoint me to represent some indigent criminal."

Does this sound familiar to some of our recent graduates?

Suddenly, before he had a chance to fail in Portage, Burr Jones had an opportunity to return to Madison, in partnership with A.S. Sandborn. He recalls, "In those days in our little city the most natural way for a young neophyte to become known as a trial lawyer was to take his pilgrimage through the courts of justice of the peace. . . . Mazomanie, Black Earth, Belleville, Oregon, Sun Prairie, Waunakee, and other villages had their justices, some of whom were very busy. Waunakee was especially famous for its lawsuits. Patrick Tierney, the farmer lawyer, and Ira P. Bacon, the justice, would send their writs to the remotest corners of the county, and the unlucky defendants would be compelled to appear and litigate or suffer judgment by default. Often the amount claimed would be exceeded by the costs. These courts were known as plaintiff's courts, and hence were favored by those who had small claims for collection or petty spites to be satisfied."

"Appeals", he goes on, "would often be taken from the judgments of these courts to the circuit court, and these appeals and other rather unimportant cases gave to the firm of Sanborn and Jones their fair number of cases on the circuit court calendar."

Characterizing a "rough and tumble" Madison lawyer, Mr. Jones said, "He well knew human nature, was a good examiner of witnesses, could sometimes be eloquent and could always be abusive."

Any similarity—1872, 1972?

Burr Jones served 4 years as a Democratic District Attorney in Dane County. There was little crime—two murders, a few prosecutions for violations of the laws governing saloons, and occasional prosecution for assault, forgery, robbery and some sexual offenses.

During his term, however, the Democratic Legislature enacted the Potter law, regulating railroad rates, including passenger fares. The railroads ignored the law; the young District Attorney prosecuted the ticket agents again and again; that is, until the next Legislature repealed the law.

Consumer protection—1870's, 1970's?

Justice Roujet Marshall who, after a successful career as the lumberman's lawyer, served many years as Circuit Judge (Chippewa County), Supreme Court Justice and Regent of the University, describes, in his 2 volume Autobiography edited by Gilson Glasier, his early attitudes toward practice, which, he is sure, accounted for his success. "No time was spent visiting or loafing, as was customarily the case in this city (Chippewa Falls), nor was any time spent at saloons. My habits in those regards were very unusual in Chippewa. The result was that people soon learned that any business intrusted to our firm would be promptly and thoroughly attended to."

"Men who needed the services of a lawyer in the early morning hours in order to seasonably start up the river to the logging camp, or who needed such services in the evening", he observed, "gradually came to know where and only where they could depend on finding a lawyer on duty."

Such diligence was rewarded by Mr. Frederick Weyerhauser, the leading lumberman, who retained Mr. Marshall at the age of 31, at an annual fee which exceeded the total income of any other lawyer in the county. Weyerhauser's lawyer soon acquired other corporate clients, as well.

It was, in a sense, environmental litigation by which he earned his living—although the focus was different from that of 1972. Control and management of the natural environment was his goal, but his client was the lumberman, not the public. His work was negotiation for his client with other lumbermen and millowners in a time when competition for control of forests, rivers, dams and river banks caused occasional bloody battles among the competing interests. He drafted and lobbied for legislation favorable to his clients. He was a young man when he became a judge, having made a fortune which gave him lifetime security.

To get some feel for the Young Lawyers of the 1970's—the *Gargoyle* has travelled west to Lancaster, east to Milwaukee and downtown in Madison to the Capitol. Other stories in the *Gargoyle* have provided information, much of it statistical, on the whereabouts of our recent graduates. Now, for the first time, we explore briefly

the young lawyers' lives—as they see it themselves. These are, of course, samples—not covered are those in the big city law firms, those who chose banks and businesses, those not in law at all, but in military service, teaching, accounting or other careers, also not covered are those who settled outside of Wisconsin, a smaller percentage each year of the most recent graduating classes.

* * *

Although she is not as young as most recent graduates, *Janice Murphy Baldwin* is a Young Lawyer, occupied since her graduation in January, 1971, as a staff attorney for the Wisconsin Legislative Council. She is one of 6 professionals (of whom three are lawyers) who are employed by the Legislative Council to provide staff service to Legislative Committees. Her particular responsibilities are the Municipalities Committee of the Assembly and the Committee on Housing and Urban Development of the State Senate.



Janice Baldwin

In the interim between legislative sessions, she observes, for the council, the work of the Governor's Task Force on Land Use, of which former Governor Knowles is the Chairman. She works also with the Legislative Council's Committees to study private retirement systems and on County Home Rule. Interim committees such as these are composed of legislators and citizens and meet monthly to prepare recommendations to the Legislature.

During the legislative sessions, her staff work for Rep. Nager (Municipalities) and Senator Cirilli (Housing and Urban Development) includes the preparation of memos on the legal questions which arise while bills are under consideration; she drafts amendments and background bulletins, often under great pressures as the Committees meet frequently. In the recent session, much of her time was devoted to the preparation of a Mining Reclamation bill, proposing to regulate the recent explorations for copper in the northern third of the state, particularly in Rusk County. Involved in her work is an attempt to reconcile the interests of the mining companies, conservation organizations such as the Environmental Decade, and the various governmental agencies involved.

Legislative work was not her original interest; she had thought she wanted to work in Trusts and Estates. But she has discovered that her current career provides a stimulating and useful challenge—on a part-time basis. She works 30 hours a week, and hopes to keep it that way, at least for the present. Only occasionally, in heat of the session has she had to add hours to her regular Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday schedule.

It was the love of going to school which brought Mrs.

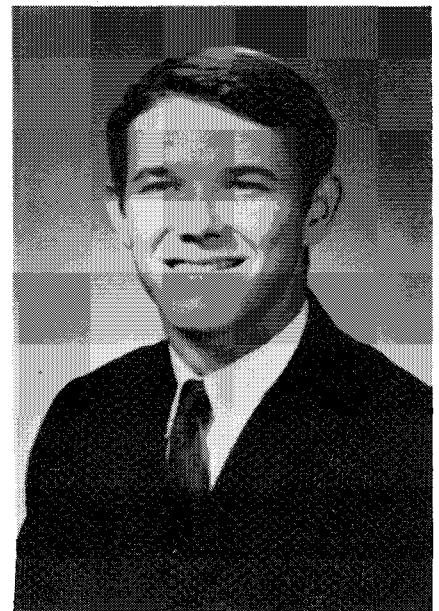
Baldwin to Law School, five years before she graduated. She had graduated from college at the University of Connecticut, had seven years of graduate work and a dissertation underway at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts) when she married Robert Baldwin, now a Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Her four children are 13, 14, 15, and 17 years old.

She has felt no handicaps either because of age or sex, and although she feels that the Law School makes it difficult to be a part-time student, she had a distinguished academic record. She feels that, perhaps unjustifiably, the older student tends in the beginning to lack confidence. Now her self-assurance is well established, and she has no plans to change her life.

* * *

Speaking of *Thomas Schrader*, Patrick Kinney, (McIntyre, Kinney, and Urban, Lancaster, Wis.) said, "When we first had contact with Tom we worried more about whether he would like small town living than whether we would like him." Now, a year and a third later, the partners need no longer fear. Mr. Schrader (Class of 1971) and his wife have taken an option on a farm just outside Lancaster, and, as firmly as anyone can plan nowadays, intend to remain in Grant County.

Lancaster is the County Seat, a community of 4000 people. Its few lawyers are busy in all kinds of legal work, especially taxes, probate, real estate, and family law. The Young Lawyer in the small firm in the small city needs to develop competence in all phases of the law. Mr. Schrader and many like him spend evenings reading in all the fields in which his firm practices.



Thomas Schrader

Mr. Schrader, in assessing his future prospects, notes that Lancaster grows continuously, if slowly. A number of people live in Lancaster and work in Dubuque. His firm maintains afternoon office hours at Potosi and Dickeyville, and he enjoys the contacts he makes in those farming communities. The farmers, he finds, are careful business men, who, despite the tight economy under which they work, maintain their capital investments well.

Like many small town law firms, Mr. Schrader's firm does many income tax returns. Each year a capable staff of lay people joins the firm during the tax-time rush. These people, who are women from the immediate community, have been trained on the job, do essentially paraprofessional work, under the supervision of the lawyers.

Mrs. Schrader is a Grant County nurse as well as being the mother of a two year old daughter. In her profession, she provides home care for aged citizens of the county. Although there is only one other recent law graduate practicing in Lancaster, there are a number of young profession-

als working for government agencies and private business, and there are university contacts in Platteville. Living in Lancaster provides opportunities for recreation—jogging, tennis and golf, specifically, in Mr. Schrader's case. He finds that in a small community the interest which people take in each other is a kindly one, and that the toleration of individual differences is surprisingly high.

* * *

Thomas Dixon, an army veteran of the Vietnam War, is more like the TV lawyer mentioned earlier. Tall and bearded, he has been a staff member of Milwaukee County Legal Services since June, 1971. His type of office did not exist in 1872, although the Milwaukee Legal Aid Society, the parent and grand parent of several programs offering legal aid to the poor, has been supported by the Milwaukee County Bar Association and the Community Chest for many years.

Mr. Dixon is on the staff of the southside office of Milwaukee County Legal Services, a remodeled store front on 16th Street near Garfield. The office is located in an old Milwaukee neighborhood which is as complex a mixture of ethnic groups (Serbs, Poles, Germans, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, several generation American whites) and age groups (young, middle, old) as one is likely to encounter anywhere in the United States. Although people who meet the requirements from all over Milwaukee County are eligible to use the services offered, most of the business comes walking in, off the street.

The office is fully funded by the Federal Office of Economic Op-

portunity, a fact which creates certain apprehensions about the future. At the present time, the funds are frozen. Efforts to re-organize federally supported legal services programs, through the establishment of a Legal Services Corporation, plus continuing political attacks add to the uncertainties.

In its three offices, Milwaukee Legal Services has 15 full-time lawyers. Most are relatively recent law school graduates. Turnover is high—lawyers leave for better paying positions. The fund freeze has resulted in no salary increases for any of the staff—either professional or clerical. The work loads are staggering; the lawyer who concentrates on family problems, for example, carries an open case load of about 600, operating out of the central office. There are plenty of well-qualified applicants, but no funds for staff additions.

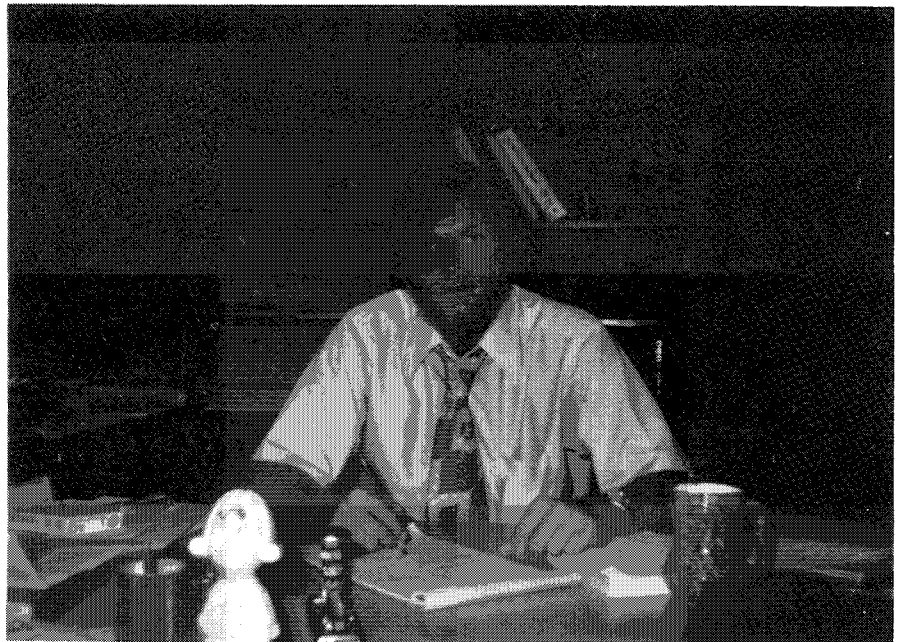
In addition to family problems, MLS handles consumer problems, landlord-tenant disputes, and a host of traditional legal matters. Increasingly, the Service is involved in proceedings before administrative bodies—relating to Un-

employment Compensation, Social Security, Medicare. MLS appeared on behalf of reduced bus fares for the elderly and opposed the general bus fare increase to 50 cents.

Lawyers in private practice need not fear the competition of Milwaukee Legal Services. Eligibility for the free legal service is strictly limited by income. A single person without dependents must have an income of \$2974 or less to receive the free service. (It has been decided that it is no longer necessary to maintain evening office hours because any person who works is ineligible, by reason of the income restriction, for the services of the office). Even with this strict limitation, the office can handle the legal problems of only 15% or 20% of those who are judged to have legal problems among the people eligible by income.

Milwaukee Legal Services continues to try to deal with the problems of individuals, even though there are no broader implications for wider application in the com-

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Thomas Dixon

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munity. However, the growing burden of cases and awareness of the vast needs unmet are pushing Milwaukee Legal Services to deal more with broader questions, eventually leading to law reform. The burden is also resulting in a training program for paraprofessionals, of which two are now being hired. In the southside office, a Chicano, widely acquainted in the community, with some college education, is being trained to do some of the work which is currently done by the lawyers, such as intake interviews, questioning of witnesses and some presettlement negotiations.

Milwaukee Legal Services does no criminal defense work; there is a county office, that of Public Defender, which does it.

Mr. Dixon grew up in Waukesha, so southeastern Wisconsin is home to him. His wife will shortly receive a Master's degree in Social Work at University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Most lawyers for Legal Services work a minimum of 60 hours per week. Many weekend hours and many evenings are consumed with work. Still the frustrations of the poverty lawyers grow—not enough time, too few staff positions, constant evidence of pressing unmet individual needs. Mr. Dixon is acutely aware of all the problems. For the time being he will stay in the poverty law field. But, like most other young lawyers, his plans are flexible.

* * *

**SUPPORT
THE LAW SCHOOL
FUND**

X

One receives a sense of continuity and history when visiting *Heiner Giese* at Cannon, McLaughlin, Herbon and Staudenmaier, on Wisconsin Avenue in Milwaukee. It is as close to a 19th century office as one is apt to find since the firm was established in 1907. Chief Justice Harold Hallows was formerly a member.



Heiner Giese

A graduate of Georgetown University, Mr. Giese served as law clerk to a federal judge following his law school graduation at Wisconsin in 1969. He joined the firm as an Associate in August, 1970. There are four senior lawyers and one other Associate.

The physical surroundings give the impression that there is little pressure. Apparently this is not correct. Since the firm does a wide variety of work, including a large volume of personal injury cases, representing both plaintiffs and defendants, there is a lot of litigation in process all the time.

Mr. Giese has handled four jury trials alone, from start to finish

(won 3, lost 1), and, like many other young lawyers, finds litigation stimulating and challenging.

He has had to develop his competence on the job, under pressure, and in this, is not so very different from the small town lawyers engaged in general practice. He appears not to lack any confidence that he can go from admiralty to probate to real estate transactions to defense of an alleged drug law violator on appointment by the court. It is all interesting to him.

Mr. Giese's wife, Barbara, has been employed by the state of Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family Service, for several years—first in Madison, now in Milwaukee. Both of them call Milwaukee home; both sets of parents live there. They have never really considered settling elsewhere. They have bought a home in Wauwatosa. Mr. Giese performs his professional and community service through several of the projects of the Milwaukee Junior Bar Association.

He appears settled and sedate. But under the surface an adventurer lurks. He has recently joined a flying club, now owns part of an airplane, and took his first lesson on the day of our interview.

* * *

One can safely conclude that there are more aspects to the law business in 1972 than in 1872. Varieties of professional opportunities await the young graduates. (There is currently speculation—but no hard information—about whether these opportunities have contracted or will be doing so. Certainly the many choices recently available to each searching graduate are now fewer.) The lawyer is many things. But characteristically he is a trusted community leader. The Young Lawyers of the 70's are on their way, to complicated positions of trust and leadership in increasingly complicated communities.

THE GARGOYLE

FACULTY CHANGES CONTINUE

Five new full-time assistant professors have joined the Law School faculty with the start of classes on August 28. Added to the five new professors who arrived in September, 1971, this group provides substantial faculty turnover in a two year period.

These additional people will not enlarge the Faculty, but will replace those departing. Prof. August Eckhardt, a faculty stalwart for many years, joins the faculty at the University of Arizona Law School, Tucson; Prof. Stewart Macaulay will be on leave at the Law School of the State University of New York, Buffalo; Prof. William Whitford will be Visiting Professor at Stanford, and Prof. Margo Melli, having completed her turn as Associate Dean, will be on leave for a year. Profs. Joseph Thome and Larry Church will continue their leaves abroad. Prof. Carl Runge will continue on leave acting as Chairman of the University Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

Professors Herman Goldstein and Warren Lehman are returning from research leave, the latter as Smongeski Research Professor.

The new professors are:

Stephen Cohen, who has been Assistant Professor at Rutgers Law School, Newark. His undergraduate degree in Economics was earned at Amherst College. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He earned a J. D. in 1971 from Yale. Prof. Cohen will teach Corporations and Taxation.

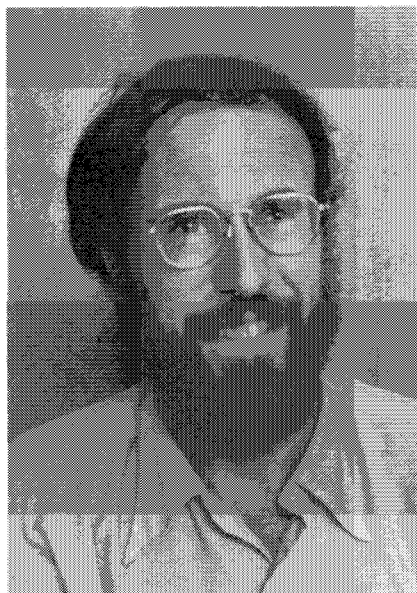


Richard Kabaker

Richard Kabaker, who will teach Trusts and Estates and Estate Planning, is a 1959 graduate of the University of Michigan Law School. He spent eleven years in private practice in Chicago and Cleveland. A year ago he decided to leave a partnership with the Cleveland firm of Jones, Day to take up the academic life. His first position was as Associate Professor at the University of Detroit School of Law.

Stephen Herzberg earned both his undergraduate and J.D. degrees at the University of Southern California (1969). He was a member of the Southern California Law Review, and was first place winner in the USC Moot Court Honors Competition. He comes to Madison from his position as Directing Attorney of the California Rural Legal Assistance in Madera, with which he has been associated since 1970. He will teach Civil Procedure, and become director of the Clinical Program.

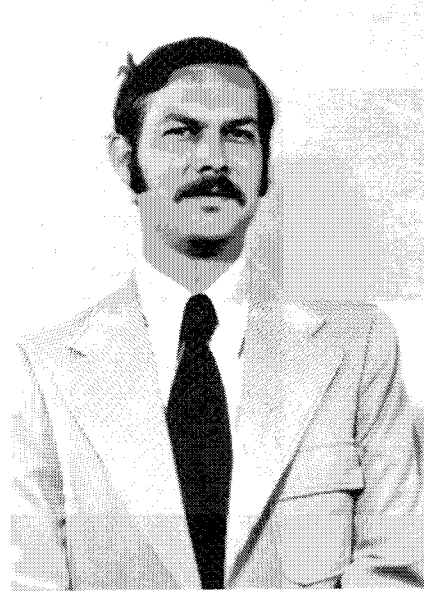
John Kidwell, a 1970 graduate of Harvard Law School, has been associated since graduation with Dawson, Nagel, Sherman and Howard, Denver. He will teach Contracts.



Stephen Cohen



Stephen Herzberg



John Kidwell



Theodore Schneyer

Theodore Schneyer is the son-in-law of Willard Stafford (Class of 1939). After graduation from Johns Hopkins (1965) and Harvard Law School (1968), he was a Fulbright Scholar in Stockholm for a year. He was a Teaching Fellow at Stanford, and during this past year has been Assistant Professor at the University of Nebraska. He will teach Torts.

A number of practicing attorneys will assist the Faculty by teaching single sections of required courses.



James B. MacDonald



Nathan Feinsinger

FACULTY NOTES

Feinsinger honored

At its annual convention banquet in Saratoga Springs, New York on June 29, the Association of Labor Mediation Agencies presented a "peacemaker" award to Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, who in addition to his many years as a teaching member of the faculty, is a world-renowned mediator of labor disputes.

In recent months, Prof. Feinsinger, in conjunction with Prof. Eleanor Roe, has drafted a system of conciliation, including both mediation and arbitration procedures, for certain disputes within the Archdiocese of Milwaukee.

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Prof. James B. MacDonald has been selected by Madison campus Chancellor H. Edwin Young to be a Leonardo Scholar for the second semester of the academic year, 1972-73. Five senior Faculty members, representing the departments of nuclear engineering, political science, oncology and anthropology as well as law, have been selected to participate in an intensive seminar on the identification of national resource policy needs and alternative resource goals.

WLAA Board of Directors, Board of Visitors Support Proposal of Chancellor's Committee to Establish Another Law School— But Not Unanimously

Meeting during the June meeting of the State Bar of Wisconsin at Lakelawn Lodge, Delavan, the Board of Directors and Board of Visitors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association expressed support for the proposal of the Chancellor's Committee on Legal Education for the establishment of a second publicly-supported law school in Wisconsin.

After extensive discussion, the Board of Directors voted 4-3 to support the proposal, which is now under consideration by the University Board of Regents. The Board of Visitors supported the proposal by a vote of 5-1.

From the Dean

(Continued from page 2)

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I wish you all well, both professionally and personally, and hope that you will continue to support our law school. It needs your help to continue to be the fine institution that it now is. I hope it will achieve even higher standing in the future, under the leadership of my successor.

Yours sincerely,
Spencer L. Kimball
Dean



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SEARCH FOR SHARES IN PAD BUILDING CORPORATION CONTINUES

In January, 1969, the directors of the Phi Alpha Delta Building Corporation created two revocable trusts to which were assigned the assets of the corporation, amounting to approximately \$40,000. The Wisconsin Law Alumni Association was named Trustee in both cases. The first of these trusts was to be of sufficient size to produce \$300 annually for the use of the active chapter. The proceeds of the second, composed of the balance of the corporation's assets, were designated as a loan fund to be administered as are the other alumni loan funds.

At the time of the establishment of the two revocable trusts, several stockholders in the Building Corporation assigned their shares to the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association and were able to claim an income tax deduction of \$600 per share for their gifts. Other PAD shareholders are encouraged to transfer their shares to the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association.

* * *

The Phi Alpha Delta Building Corporation was established in November, 1913, for the purpose of purchasing a house for the use of the active chapter. Original shares were sold to alumni of Phi Alpha Delta for \$100 each.

At the first meeting of the corporation, directors were elected and an agreement was made to purchase from Mr. C.N. Brown, the house and lot at the corner of Frances and Langdon Streets. The house was leased to the active chapter, and occupied by the fraternity until it was sold to make way for Ann Emery Hall in 1930. (Alumni may be interested to learn that Ann Emery Hall is no longer in use as a women's dormitory).

The original directors of the corporation were William J.P. Aberg, Gustave Buchen, F. Ryan Duffy, Ralph M. Hoyt, William H. Spohn, Albert J. Thomann, and Waldeemar C. Wehe. Judge Duffy was also a signatory director at the time the trusts were established in 1969.

The house was purchased in 1913 for \$21,250, and sold in 1930 for \$37,500.

From time to time, the number of the corporation's shares outstanding was increased, and in 1926, it reached 250 (sold for \$100 each). Corporate dividends of 4% per share were paid almost every year until 1926, when it became a non-profit corporation. Repairs and improvements on the house were provided annually, and the modest rent charged the Ryan Chapter was increased from time to time.

The active members and the directors of the Phi Alpha Delta were not above using their power of ownership to control the activities of their lessee, the active chapter. Minutes of the corporate meetings reveal that in 1914, "it was moved that a provision be incorporated in such lease, that the house not be used for dancing". Seconded and carried.

Sometimes, the approach was more indirect: (1916) "Resolved, that in view of the fact that Phi Alpha Delta Law fraternity is vitally interested in the success of the corporation, it is the sense of the meeting that the rent should be paid by the fraternity promptly." The delinquent accounts of the active chapter were matters of annual concern to the members of the corporation.

In 1929, the minutes show that "The matter of the active chapter was thoroughly discussed as to finances, morals, scholastic records, etc. (It was reported that) the Madison alumni had appointed a committee of three who were to operate with 2 members of the active chapter in running the affairs of the chapter . . . it was moved, seconded and carried that the Directors stand back of this Committee in any and all actions taken for the interest of the Fraternity and of the corporation."

The decision to sell the property was made at a special shareholders' meeting in March, 1930. Part of the proceedings are reported as follows: "A discussion was then had of the damages incurred on the house March 29 at the hands of certain active chapter men, whereby numerous windows were broken, stairway railings broken and other damages on which it was necessary to make an allowance by the corporation in its sale price of \$250." It was resolved to collect that amount from those responsible.

Later in 1930, the directors were authorized by the members of the corporation either to purchase another house if they chose, to distribute the money to the stockholders, or to invest and reinvest the proceeds for the benefit of the stockholders.

For many years the Corporation paid the rent for club rooms for the active chapter, amounting to \$300 per year. The balance was held and invested. At the time of the establishment of the trusts, each share (par value \$100) was worth \$600.

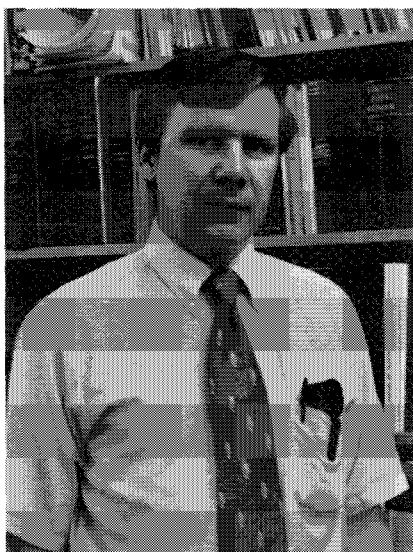
So far it has not been possible to find all the current holders of

shares in the PAD Building Corporation. Doubtless some shares have been lost or destroyed. Some have been transferred to WLAA, the State Bar Building Fund and individual heirs.

Among the shareholders were:

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L. C. Anderson
G. A. Benson
H. Benton
G. A. Blanchard
F. J. Bloodgood
B. M. Blum
G. W. Buchen
H. L. Chesick
W. F. Collipp
Carl E. Dietze
F. R. Duffy
J. C. Earll
W. F. Foster
H. T. Foulks
G. E. Frazer
E. J. Gehl
A. Grady
Oscar Haase
W. J. Hagenah
H. C. Hartwig
R. Heilman
E. N. Holway
H. F. Horner
R. M. Immel
G. B. Luhman
J. J. McDonald
J. G. McKay
Paul Meissner
H. Merkel
W. J. Meuer
H. C. Oakey
H. C. Pickering
C. F. Pulls
B. Ramsdell
Arthur Roberts
M. C. Rudolph
L. W. Roeder
H. C. Runge
F. R. Sanderson
P. Slettland
J. O. Slocum
G. G. Smith
W. H. Spohn
Glenn Stephens
B. O. Stordahl
A. C. Taylor
H. S. Taylor
J. E. Thomas
H. P. Thomson
W. E. Walker
J. C. Warner
R. H. Weins
S. L. Wheeler

J. R. Wilkinson
E. G. Williams
John Zillmer



Arlen Christenson

ACTIVIST LAWYER BRIDGES GENERATION GAP

Professor Arlen Christenson has not yet completed his busy summer, and already he is deeply involved in his new role as Associate Dean. Director of the Summer Assessment of Government Agencies, a project established in the office of Governor Patrick J. Lucey, he has supervised the work of 15 young researchers—graduate students, law students and recent university graduates.

Research was completed by September 1. Analysis of data and drafting of reports will be completed in the near future.

Three agencies and groups of agencies were selected by the group for special study. One was an evaluation of state programs for Viet Nam veterans.

Another group studied particularly the services offered to children who are removed from their own families. This included foster and group home placement as well as placements in mental or correctional institutions. Decisions by social workers, made after the Court decides who is to have custody of a child, are often based on uncertain standards and vague criteria. Several agencies and individuals may be involved and perhaps out of communication with each other. The study has been an attempt to

gather all available information, so as to prepare an overall picture of present practices, which is necessary before improvements can be proposed.

A third project of the Assessment group has been to study the administration of the Federal Title 1 programs within the school districts of the state. Designed to meet the special problems of the poor and disadvantaged children in Wisconsin's schools, it is jointly administered by federal, state, and local education authorities. This particular study, in Dean Christenson's view, provides a splendid opportunity for study of intergovernmental relations.

Individual members of the Assessment group have been studying the Conservation Camps administered by the Department of Natural Resources. Others have studied the Administration of the Community Development Fund of the Department of Local Affairs and Development, and have prepared a report on the mass transit planning within the Department of Transportation.

Like other young law professors, Mr. Christenson has retained his credentials as an active participant in the legal profession while serving as a respected member of the academic community. For a year and a half recently, he had a part-time appointment in the office of Madison Campus Chancellor Edwin Young, during which he played a leading role as the University's representative in the first protracted negotiations with the Teaching Assistants Association. On leave from the Faculty, he served as Deputy Attorney General of Wisconsin from 1966 to 1969.

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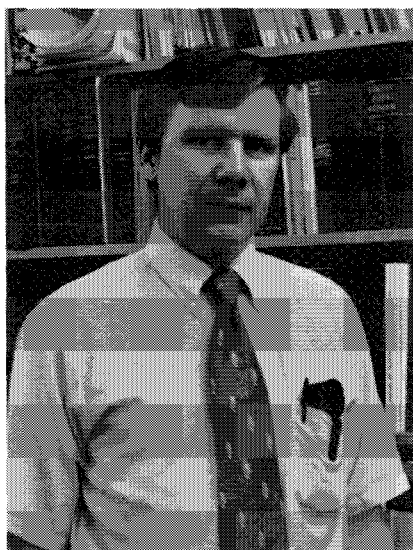
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R. Heilman
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R. M. Immel
G. B. Luhman
J. J. McDonald
J. G. McKay
Paul Meissner
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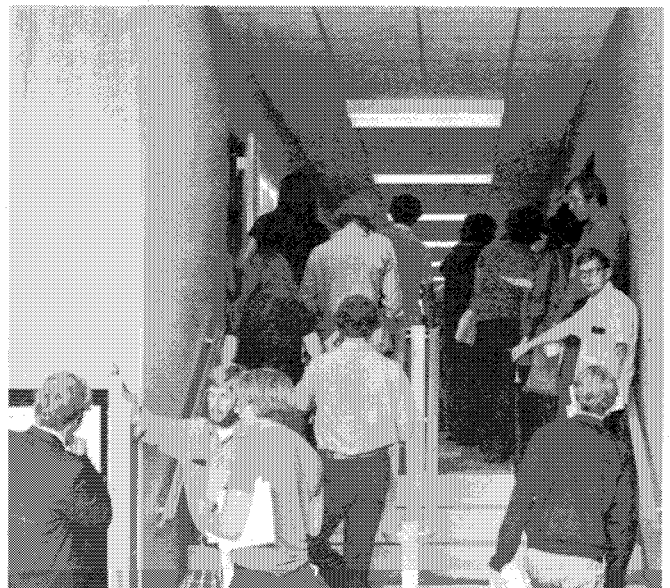
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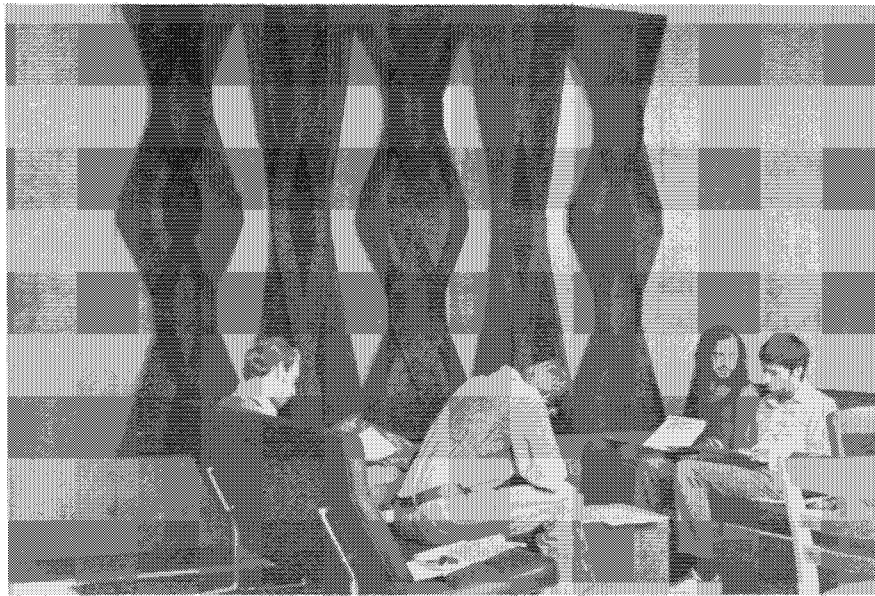
THE YEAR BEGINS EARLY

1972 will be remembered in the Law School as the Year of the Short Summer. The new University of Wisconsin - Madison calendar goes into effect for 1972-1973. In order to complete the First Semester before Christmas, registration was held the week of August 21: Classes began on August 28. More than 200 students

completed summer school on August 12. The 79 students enrolled in the pre-admission summer screening program finished their courses about the same time.

On August 21, they were all back—and more so. Below are some pictures of the Law School at registration. If it looks crowded, rest assured that it was.





It is too bad the Gargoyle is unable to show its readers the beautiful red and blue colors in the stunning wall hanging and oriental rug which now grace the main lobby of the Law School. The additions to the decor are gifts to the Law School from the Helen A.

Kasiska Trust, established in memory of her husband, Raymond J. Kasiska, an alumnus of the Law School. The gift was formally presented at the 1972 Spring Program, by Mr. Clyde Cross, Baraboo, then President of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

SUPPORT THE LAW SCHOOL FUND