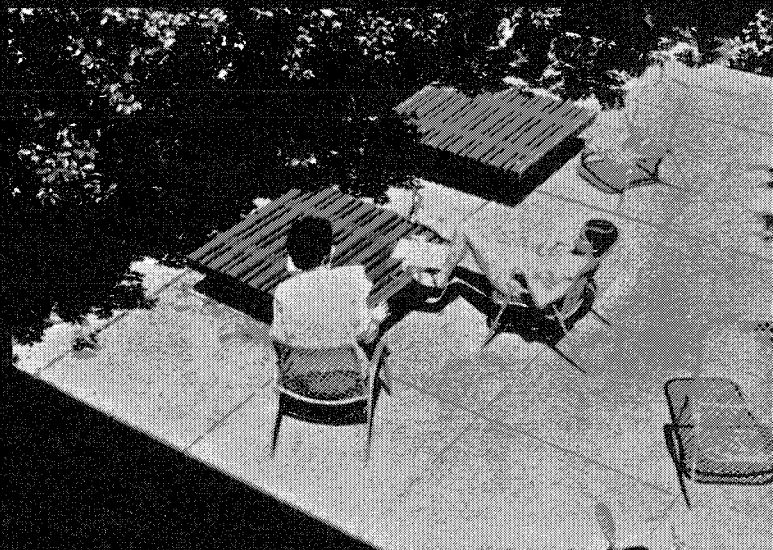




The GARGOYLE



*Alumni Bulletin of
The University of Wisconsin
Law School*

**SPRING,
1974**

**VOL. 5
NO. 3**

Return address:

The Gargoyle

Law School
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Second Class Postage Paid at
Waterloo, Wis. 53594

AM EMERITUS PROFESSOR LOOKS AT THE LAW SCHOOL Nathan P. Feinsinger

The last issue of the *Gargoyle* contains a discussion of the pluses and minuses of the University of Wisconsin Law School, opening with a penetrating appraisal by Justice Heffernan of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Reported on the minus side—as it has been ever since I joined the Wisconsin Law faculty in the fall of 1929—were (1) gross overcrowding of the Law School facilities, making for poor working conditions, (2) an unfavorable faculty-student ratio, (3) inadequate Law Library budget and facilities, and (4) low faculty salaries compared with salaries at other law schools of comparable status. The pluses, including a tradition of interdisciplinary teaching and research and public service, heavily outweighed the minuses.

During an unguarded moment, I made the mistake of saying to Ruth Doyle that some day I would write my appraisal of the Law School. Before one could say John Doar, Ruth asked me to write a piece for the next issue of the *Gargoyle*. I agreed, even though time was too short to seek a Ford grant to support the project. I hope Ruth—and Ford—will forgive this heresy.

My credentials: I began my teaching career at Wisconsin in the fall of 1929, intending to stay one year and then go into practice. With the principal exceptions of the war years and teaching stints at Chicago, Michigan and Stanford, I have remained on the Madison campus. I have been Emeritus Professor of Law since June 30, 1973.

Webster's New 20th Century Dictionary, Unabridged 2d edition (1971) contains the following definition of emeritus:

"having served one's time as a soldier, from emereri, to serve out one's time; e-, out, and mereri, to serve, earn, merit. retired from long, active service on account of age or infirmity, but retaining one's rank or title; as, professor emeritus."

A memorandum from the Secretary of the Faculty dated December 20, 1973, dealing with the subject of "Emeritus status for faculty members" states, in part:

"The 'emeritus' designation is an honorary title granted to members of the faculty after retirement . . ."

"The title is not conferred automatically upon all retiring faculty members, although a large percentage of retirees receive emeritus status. *The failure to grant emeritus status is usually the result of oversight on the part of the individual's department and college . . .*"
(Emphasis supplied)

I know of no case in which the emeritus status was sought or recommended, and denied.

When I joined the Law faculty, Dean Harry Sanger Richards had just died and Oliver S. Rundell was Acting Dean. At that time there were 10 full time and 4 part time members of the faculty and 69 members of the graduating class. Glenn Frank was President of the University. After him came, successively, George C. Sellery, Acting President; Clarence A. Dykstra, Edwin B. Fred, Conrad A. Elvehjem, Fred Harvey Harrington and currently John C. Weaver. Following are the Law Deans under whom I served: Oliver S. Rundell, Acting Dean, 1929-32 and 1943-45; Lloyd K. Garrison, 1932-45; Oliver S. Rundell, 1945-53; John Ritchie, 1953-57; George H. Young, 1958-68; Spencer L. Kimball, 1968-72; and currently George Bunn, who began his term as Dean in 1972.

continued on p. 3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| An Emeritus Professor Looks At The Law School | 2 |
| Wisc. Law Alumni Association-Annual Report of Law Alumni Fund | 6 |
| Center for Public Representation Underway | 9 |
| The Professor Search | 10 |
| Students Seek Practical Experience | 11 |
| Hastie Fellows Join the Staff | 12 |
| Law School Notes | 13 |

THE GARGOYLE

Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School, published quarterly.

Vol. 5, No. 3 Spring, 1974

Ruth B. Doyle, editor

Photos by Harvey Held

Publication office, 213 W. Madison St., Waterloo, Wis. Second class postage paid at Madison, Wis. and Waterloo, Wis.

Postmaster's Note: Please send form 3579 to "Gargoyle", University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wisconsin.

Subscription Price: 50¢ per year for members, \$1.00 per year for non-members.

AM EMERITUS PROFESSOR LOOKS AT THE LAW SCHOOL Nathan P. Feinsinger

The last issue of the *Gargoyle* contains a discussion of the pluses and minuses of the University of Wisconsin Law School, opening with a penetrating appraisal by Justice Heffernan of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Reported on the minus side—as it has been ever since I joined the Wisconsin Law faculty in the fall of 1929—were (1) gross overcrowding of the Law School facilities, making for poor working conditions, (2) an unfavorable faculty-student ratio, (3) inadequate Law Library budget and facilities, and (4) low faculty salaries compared with salaries at other law schools of comparable status. The pluses, including a tradition of interdisciplinary teaching and research and public service, heavily outweighed the minuses.

During an unguarded moment, I made the mistake of saying to Ruth Doyle that some day I would write my appraisal of the Law School. Before one could say John Doar, Ruth asked me to write a piece for the next issue of the *Gargoyle*. I agreed, even though time was too short to seek a Ford grant to support the project. I hope Ruth—and Ford—will forgive this heresy.

My credentials: I began my teaching career at Wisconsin in the fall of 1929, intending to stay one year and then go into practice. With the principal exceptions of the war years and teaching stints at Chicago, Michigan and Stanford, I have remained on the Madison campus. I have been Emeritus Professor of Law since June 30, 1973.

Webster's New 20th Century Dictionary, Unabridged 2d edition (1971) contains the following definition of emeritus:

"having served one's time as a soldier, from emereri, to serve out one's time; e-, out, and mereri, to serve, earn, merit. retired from long, active service on account of age or infirmity, but retaining one's rank or title; as, professor emeritus."

A memorandum from the Secretary of the Faculty dated December 20, 1973, dealing with the subject of "Emeritus status for faculty members" states, in part:

"The 'emeritus' designation is an honorary title granted to members of the faculty after retirement . . ."

"The title is not conferred automatically upon all retiring faculty members, although a large percentage of retirees receive emeritus status. *The failure to grant emeritus status is usually the result of oversight on the part of the individual's department and college . . .*"
(Emphasis supplied)

I know of no case in which the emeritus status was sought or recommended, and denied.

When I joined the Law faculty, Dean Harry Sanger Richards had just died and Oliver S. Rundell was Acting Dean. At that time there were 10 full time and 4 part time members of the faculty and 69 members of the graduating class. Glenn Frank was President of the University. After him came, successively, George C. Sellery, Acting President; Clarence A. Dykstra, Edwin B. Fred, Conrad A. Elvehjem, Fred Harvey Harrington and currently John C. Weaver. Following are the Law Deans under whom I served: Oliver S. Rundell, Acting Dean, 1929-32 and 1943-45; Lloyd K. Garrison, 1932-45; Oliver S. Rundell, 1945-53; John Ritchie, 1953-57; George H. Young, 1958-68; Spencer L. Kimball, 1968-72; and currently George Bunn, who began his term as Dean in 1972.

continued on p. 3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| An Emeritus Professor Looks At The Law School | 2 |
| Wisc. Law Alumni Association-Annual Report of Law Alumni Fund | 6 |
| Center for Public Representation Underway | 9 |
| The Professor Search | 10 |
| Students Seek Practical Experience | 11 |
| Hastie Fellows Join the Staff | 12 |
| Law School Notes | 13 |

THE GARGOYLE

Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School, published quarterly.

Vol. 5, No. 3 Spring, 1974

Ruth B. Doyle, editor

Photos by Harvey Held

Publication office, 213 W. Madison St., Waterloo, Wis. Second class postage paid at Madison, Wis. and Waterloo, Wis.

Postmaster's Note: Please send form 3579 to "Gargoyle", University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wisconsin.

Subscription Price: 50¢ per year for members, \$1.00 per year for non-members.

How I became a Law Professor:

At the end of my junior year as an under-graduate, having heard that "a year of law never hurt anybody," I entered the University of Michigan Law School, sometimes described as the "Harvard of the West." I did unexpectedly well in my first year of Law School and decided that maybe even three years of law wouldn't hurt anybody. In those three years, I never saw the inside of a professor's office, which was about par for the course. If one encountered a faculty member walking to or from the building, however, he was most cordial. I was in the Dean's office only once, and that was to receive a left-handed reprimand. As for class preparation, we had a very simple rule: 20 pages or five cases per class, whichever was the longer. There were no seminars as such; there were part-time lectures in specialized subjects such as Water Law and Gas and Oil Law, by lawyers practicing in Denver and elsewhere.

We were cautioned by the Dean against spending time in a law office during the summer or vacation periods because, as he put it, we would not be able to understand the "short cuts" of practice; what we regarded as the "practical" side of the law could be picked up, he felt, from a legal stenographer or from a clerk in the downtown courts.

In the spring of my senior year, on the advice of the Dean, who turned out to be a very good friend indeed, I decided to practice law in Chicago. No sooner had that decision been made, when I received an invitation to join a five-man research team of lawyers and sociologists, headed by then Professor Albert C. Jacobs of Colum-

bia University Law School. With the support of a grant by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation, we were to undertake a study in the field of "Family Law," more familiarly known then as "Domestic Relations" or "Persons." We were to examine each "rule" of Family Law to ascertain the function it was supposed to perform and then decide whether or not the rule was accomplishing its purpose. At Columbia this was known as the "functional" approach. At Wisconsin, as I learned later, it was known as the "Law in Action" approach. I consulted my Michigan mentor and was advised to accept the invitation on the ground that "a year of research never hurt anybody."

In the Spring of 1929, I decided, after consulting my good friend, the Dean at Michigan, to practice law in New York. Dean Harry S. Richards of Wisconsin had just died. Oliver S. Rundell had been appointed as Acting Dean and was searching for a teaching replacement. Professor Jacobs recommended me for the job and I made an appointment to see Professor Rundell in Philadelphia. Unfortunately, I became involved in a long tennis match and missed the train to Philadelphia. Professor Rundell was very forgiving but I was not surprised or disappointed when he wrote that the job had been given to Al Gausewitz, a Minnesota practitioner. I wrote to Dean Rundell telling him I was sure he had chosen the right man. Dean Rundell then wrote that he could offer me a job also. I telephoned my friend the Dean at Michigan, and was told, as I had anticipated, that "a year of teaching never hurt anybody." I accepted the offer and that is how I came to Wisconsin.

In the fall of 1929, when I came to Wisconsin, the Law faculty numbered 14—of whom four were only part time. The senior class at that time numbered 69, including three women. The graduating class of 1933 numbered 294, including twenty-four women. Even in those days the facilities were inadequate. For example, several members of the faculty had office mates. The curriculum was garden variety, but not the faculty.

In listing the faculty I have used an asterisk to indicate part time status. I have used a double asterisk for Phil LaFollette because he appears to be the only law teacher in the world with such mastery of his subject (Criminal Law) as to be able (so the story went) to go through the casebook twice. The subjects taught and the teachers are listed below:

| Subject | Teacher-First Year |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Contracts | Page |
| Criminal Law & Procedure | **LaFollette |
| Equity I. II. | Rice |
| Introduction to Law | Rice |
| Personal Property | Brown |
| Real Property | Rundell |
| Torts | Gregory |
| Second & Third Yr. | |
| Administrative Actions | Brown |
| Agency | Feinsinger |
| Bankruptcy | Hall |
| Bills and Notes | Wickhem |
| Business Wrongs | Sharp |
| Conflict of Laws | Page |
| Constitutional Law | Brown |
| Conveyancing | Rundell |
| Corporations | Wickhem |
| Damages | Hall |
| Equity II | Gausewitz |
| Evidence | Wickhem |
| Future Interests | Rundell |
| History of Anglo-American Law | Page |
| Insurance | Gausewitz |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| International Law | Rice |
| Labor Law | Rice |
| Mortgages | Rundell |
| Municipal Corporations | Hall |
| Office Practice | Gausewitz |
| Partnership | Feinsinger |
| Persons | Feinsinger |
| Pleading | *Boesel |
| Practice | *Sanborn |
| Practice Court | Gausewitz |
| Professional Conduct | *Justice Rosenberry |
| Public Service Companies | Rice |
| Quasi-Contracts | Feinsinger |
| Sales | Hall |
| Servitudes | Feinsinger |
| Suretyship | Wickhem |
| Taxation | Brown |
| Trusts | Hall |
| Wills and Administration | Page |

Of the 1929-30 Law faculty (full time) listed above, three left Wisconsin to teach elsewhere, Gausewitz to the University of New Mexico as its first Law Dean, Gregory to Chicago and later to Virginia, and Sharp to Chicago. Another member, Wickhem, left the faculty to join the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

A comparison of the curriculum at the beginning of the Fall Semester of 1973-74 with 1929-30 illustrates graphically the efforts of the faculty to keep up with the times.

In 1973-74, the first year curriculum is required, and bears a close resemblance to that of 1929. civil procedure is added; equity is dropped. First, second and third year courses are all grouped into 17 areas, such as administrative and legislative process, business organization and regulation, civil procedure, criminal law, trusts and estates, constitutional law, labor, and others. Elective advanced courses and seminars are available in all these different areas. Practice skill courses have been added and intensified.

Some courses are offered only occasionally, when sufficient student interest creates a class and a teacher is available.

In all, the present students, over a three year period, can choose from many offerings.

The size of the full-time teaching Law faculty increased from 14 in the fall of 1929 to 35 in the fall of 1973. Several other members of the permanent Faculty were on leave. The budget supports about 35 at a time. The current list follows, with several posts still to be filled.

The faculty totalling 54, was listed as follows:

George Bunn, Dean and Professor of Law
Orrin L. Helstad, Associate Dean and Professor of Law
Arlen C. Christenson, Associate Dean and Professor of Law

Abrahamson, Shirley Schlanger
Baldwin, Gordon Brewster
Brodie, Abner
Bunn, George
Campbell, Richard V. (Emeritus)
Carstensen, Peter C.
Christenson, Arlen, Clifford
Church, W. Lawrence
Clune, William H. III
Cohen, Stephen
Conway, John E.
Doyle, Ruth B. (Asst. to the Dean)
Eckhardt, August G.
Feinsinger, Nathan Paul (Emeritus)
Finman, Ted
Foster, George William Jr.
Godstein, Herman
Gullickson, Stuart Glass
Handler, Joel F.
Heller, Thomas C.
Helstad, Orrin L.
Herzberg, Stephen J.
Hurst, James Willard
Jones, James E., Jr.
Kabaker, Richard Z.
Kaplan, Leonard

Katz, Wilber Griffith (Emeritus)
Kidwell, John
Komesar, Neil K.
Large, Donald W.
Lehman, Warren
Leon, Maurice David
Macaulay, Stewart
MacDonald, James Bogue
Melli, Marygold Shire
Mermin, Samuel
Mueller, Willard F.
Raushenbush, Walter Brandeis
Remington, Frank John
Rice, William G. (Emeritus)
Robertson, John A.
Roe, Eleanore
Runge, Carlisle Piehl
Schneyer, Theodore J.
Seidman, Robert B.
Skilton, Robert Henry
Stedman, John Cloes
Thome, Joseph R.
Trubek, David
Tuerkheimer, Frank
Tushnet, Mark
Whitford, William C.
Young, George Hooper
Zile, Zigurds Laimons

Attrition: Although we have lost some good men, the turnover has been surprisingly small. The losses include Dean John Ritchie to the Deanship of Northwestern, then to Virginia; Dean Spencer Kimball to the American Bar Foundation as Executive Director and the Chicago Law School; Lloyd K. Garrison, returned to practice in New York City; Carl Auerbach to Minnesota, recently named Dean; Richard Effland to Arizona State; Gus Eckhardt to the University of Arizona; William Klein to UCLA; John Hetherington to Virginia; Lawrence Friedman, Robert Rabin and Keith Mann to Stanford; Ed Kimball to Brigham Young; Robert Seidman to Boston University.

Observations and Conclusions: What is there about the Wisconsin Law School that makes students at all levels of scholarship desire to come here despite known inadequacies in physical plant and what makes promising young teachers decide to come and remain here despite adverse salary differentials often exceeding \$5,000 or more?



NATHAN P. FEINSINGER

No one has ever thought of getting rich by teaching law. Candidates for teaching positions at our Law School have been prepared in most instances to accept a differential of at least \$1,000 in salary. When the differential rises to \$5,000 or more, as is sometimes the case, it becomes increasingly difficult, particularly for young people raising families, to resist temptation. This will continue to create a problem as long as the Administration persists in subjecting the Law School salary scale to the same ceiling as that imposed on non-professionals. The Medical School, which, like the Law School, is a professional school, has apparently resolved the problem to the satisfaction of all concerned by adopting a specific formula. The Administration should authorize the Law School to submit a formula geared to its needs. This is really the state's problem, but if the state does not recognize it as such, the Law School should make an effort to obtain funds from the alumni for the purpose of making up the difference between the University ceiling and a more realistic figure.

The rapport between students and faculty at this Law School, at least up to the troubles of the 1960's, has been exceptionally good. For years the faculty has maintained an "open door policy". However tough the faculty might be in disciplining its students—it wasn't ever really very tough—the faculty was always on the side of the students provided they had a leg to stand on, whenever a clash occurred with authorities outside the Law School.

One example may suffice. At one time, A, the Dean of Men, had jurisdiction over all male students on the Madison campus, including law students. One Monday, A called the Dean of the Law School to complain about X, a law student who had gotten into some kind of a jam over the weekend. During the conversation A remarked, "The boy is always drunk and you should do something about it." The Dean promised to talk to the student and call A back. On Monday, the Dean sent for the student and the following conversation took place:

Dean: "Were you drunk yesterday?"

Student: "Yes, sir."

Dean: "On Saturday?"

Student: "Yes, sir."

Dean: "On Friday?"

Student: "Yes, sir."

The Dean became alarmed. Suddenly inspired, he asked, "Are you drunk now?"

Answer: "Oh no, sir." The Dean reached for the telephone, called A and shouted, "Dean, you are a G— D—— liar."

The troubles of the 1960's cast a cloud over the faculty-student relationship at the Law School and elsewhere on this campus. Students were suspicious of the motives of the faculty and rejected efforts to help them as a form of patronizing. Their basic demand at that time was assurance of a voice in the decision-making process. The Law School was one of the first to assure such participation by appointment of students, chosen by students, to key faculty committees, in most instances including the right to vote.

Finally, something should be done to get rid of the notion that productivity can be measured by the number of hours spent in the classroom or laboratory. Such a criterion does not allow time for preparation, research or experimentation, or public service.

I have deliberately chosen to comment on only a few issues. There is a good deal more to be said on these and other issues. I hope that this piece will start the discussion rolling in the right direction. Possibly the *Gargoyle* might persuade other faculty members to express their views.

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES

FROM: TOM BARLAND, PRESIDENT, WISCONSIN LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL SPRING PROGRAM—MARCH 30

1. MEET YOUR CLASSMATES AND FRIENDS AT THE ALUMNI LUNCHEON.

2. MEET STUDENTS AT THE ANNUAL GALA DINNER AND DANCE.

SEE YOU THERE!

Fund Drive a Success

A 20% increase in the number of alumni contributors to the Law Alumni Fund produced the highest total since the drive began in 1970. More than \$114,000 was contributed to the fund during 1973. Five hundred ninety-seven gifts from individual alumni, gifts from corporate employers, certain Foundation contributions to the Legal Education Opportunities Program and the generosity of friends of the Law School combined to produce the grand total.

The Class of 1953, during its 20th anniversary year produced 50 contributions, compared to 16 in 1972. The Class of 1971 increased its total from 13 to 21. Forty-five contributions from Region No. 8 is more than double the number who contributed in 1972.

All in all, it has been a heartening year for the Law Alumni Fund.

*THANKS TO ALL
WHO CONTRIBUTED
THE MONEY AND
EFFORT WHICH
MADE THE 1973
ALUMNI FUND
DRIVE THE BEST ONE
EVER.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF LAW ALUMNI FUND WISCONSIN LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

February 1, 1973-January 31, 1974

Annual Giving

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Law Alumni Fund | | |
| General | \$32,013.04 | |
| Earmarked | 37,968.93 | |
| Benchers | 12,908.50 | |
| WLAA Memberships | <u>8,087.00</u> | \$ 90,977.47 |

Endowment Gifts to WLAA

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Jacob Beuscher Fund | 1,380.50 | |
| Others | <u>525.00</u> | <u>1,905.50</u> |
| Total Gifts to WLAA | | \$ 92,882.97 |

OTHER GIFTS

To University of Wisconsin Foundation

| | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|
| For 1973 Law Alumni Fund Drive | 625.00 | |
| Evan P. Helfaer Gift | | |
| (for Legal Education Opportunities—L.E.O.) | 20,000.00 | |
| Burlingame Scholarship Fund | <u>855.00</u> | |
| Total Gifts to WLAA and Law School | | <u><u>\$114,362.97</u></u> |

Deferred Endowments through Insurance Program

64 participants (1970, 1971, 1972, 1973)
at \$5,000

(\$320,000.00)*

*This figure represents the ultimate commitment to the Fund, based on \$5,000 per participant. It does not represent income received.

ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL GIFTS BY ALUMNI BY SIZE OF GIFTS

Comparison — 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973

Number of contributors and amounts

| | \$0 - 99 | \$100 - 199 | \$200 - 499 | \$500 - 999 | \$1,000 & over |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1970 | 213 - \$ 5,559.00 | 118 - \$12,836.00 | 51 - \$13,039.00 | 8 - \$3,600.00 | 7 - \$ 9,500.00 |
| 1971 | 326 - 8,388.30 | 133 - 14,316.74 | 57 - 14,374.50 | 6 - 3,420.00 | 8 - 12,659.07 |
| 1972 | 322 - 7,279.44 | 113 - 12,156.20 | 52 - 13,493.00 | 5 - 2,900.00 | 6 - 16,982.65 |
| 1973 | 412 - 11,054.41 | 122 - 14,630.33 | 52 - 14,218.10 | 9 - 4,565.40 | 2 - 2,563.69 |

Totals (law student giving not included)

| | Contributors | Amount |
|------|--------------|-------------|
| 1970 | 397 | \$44,534.00 |
| 1971 | 530 | 53,158.61 |
| 1972 | 498 | 52,811.29 |
| 1973 | 597 | 47,031.93 |

BREAKDOWN OF ALUMNI GIFTS BY REGION

Wisconsin Regions

| County | Contributors | Amount |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Region No. 1 - Milwaukee | 123 | \$14,948.33 |
| Region No. 2 - Kenosha and Racine | 10 | 1,170.00 |
| Region No. 3 - Dane | 88 | 9,765.69 |
| Region No. 4 - Walworth, Rock, Green | 19 | 1,570.71 |
| Region No. 5 - Dodge, Jefferson, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington | 15 | 1,215.00 |
| Region No. 6 - Calumet, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Sheboygan | 25 | 1,801.00 |
| Region No. 7 - Forest, Florence, Oconto, Marinette, Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Langlade | 20 | 2,285.00 |
| Region No. 8 - Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, Waushara, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Vilas, Portage, Waupaca, Wood | 45 | 2,369.70 |
| Region No. 9 - Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, LaCrosse, Monroe, Vernon, Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau | 29 | 2,034.00 |
| Region No. 10 - Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Rusk, Sawyer, Chippewa, Eau Claire | 14 | 580.00 |
| Region No. 11 - Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, Price, Taylor, Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Polk, Washburn | 11 | 532.00 |
| Total for Wisconsin Regions | 399 | \$38,271.43 |

Metropolitan Areas

| | | |
|----------------------|----|-------------|
| Chicago | 40 | \$ 2,221.50 |
| Los Angeles | 16 | 585.00 |
| San Francisco | 13 | 480.50 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 7 | 175.00 |
| New York | 17 | 1,028.00 |
| Washington, D.C. | 26 | 1,778.00 |
| Other States | 79 | 2,492.50 |

Total for Metropolitan Areas 198 \$ 8,760.50

Total Contributors 597 \$47,031.93
Student Bar Association 8,345.00

Total Alumni Giving \$55,376.93

ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL GIFTS
OF ALUMNI BY REGION
Comparison — 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973

| No. of Contributors and Amount | Milwaukee | Dane | Wis. outside Dane & Milw. Cty. | Other States |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1970 | 82 - \$10,907.00 | 61 - \$ 9,608.00 | 133 - \$13,941.00 | 121 - \$10,078.00 |
| 1971 | 113 - 14,242.00 | 92 - 13,974.66 | 165 - 14,381.95 | 160 - 10,560.00 |
| 1972 | 106 - 12,414.70 | 71 - 19,572.65 | 175 - 12,107.94 | 146 - 8,716.00 |
| 1973 | 123 - 14,948.33 | 88 - 9,765.69 | 188 - 13,557.41 | 198 - 8,760.50 |

Totals for alumni giving (law students not included)

| | Contributors | Amount |
|------|--------------|-------------|
| 1970 | 397 | \$44,534.00 |
| 1971 | 530 | 53,158.61 |
| 1972 | 498 | 52,811.29 |
| 1973 | 597 | 47,031.93 |

ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL GIFTS BY ALUMNI BY CLASS

| | | 1972 | 1973 |
|-------|--------|-----------|---------------|
| Class | Donors | Amount | Donors Amount |
| 1905 | 1 | \$ 500.00 | — — |
| 1909 | 1 | 100.00 | — — |
| 1910 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 \$ 100.00 |
| 1912 | 3 | 250.00 | 2 275.00 |
| 1913 | — | — | 1 100.00 |
| 1914 | 1 | 200.00 | 1 150.00 |
| 1920 | — | — | 1 5.00 |
| 1921 | 2 | 520.00 | 3 667.70 |
| 1922 | 2 | 200.00 | 2 350.00 |
| 1923 | 2 | 125.00 | 4 460.00 |
| 1924 | 3 | 215.00 | 1 100.00 |
| 1925 | 5 | 408.50 | 4 410.00 |
| 1926 | 3 | 425.00 | 4 500.00 |
| 1927 | 4 | 260.00 | 5 281.50 |
| 1928 | 6 | 485.00 | 3 375.00 |
| 1929 | 5 | 500.00 | 5 400.00 |
| 1930 | 10 | 1,694.00 | 8 1,535.00 |
| 1931 | 9 | 11,778.50 | 11 981.20 |
| 1932 | 9 | 648.50 | 8 608.50 |
| 1933 | 13 | 1,515.00 | 11 1,168.50 |
| 1934 | 15 | 1,400.00 | 13 2,346.70 |
| 1935 | 12 | 2,933.00 | 15 1,685.00 |
| 1936 | 14 | 935.00 | 13 1,095.00 |
| 1937 | 12 | 1,030.00 | 9 1,043.50 |
| 1938 | 8 | 435.00 | 14 1,142.50 |
| 1939 | 7 | 510.00 | 11 795.00 |
| 1940 | 18 | 1,585.00 | 15 1,022.00 |
| 1941 | 13 | 745.00 | 16 933.50 |
| 1942 | 9 | 807.00 | 10 1,337.70 |
| 1943 | 4 | 180.00 | 6 366.00 |
| 1944 | — | — | 2 65.00 |
| 1945 | 2 | 110.00 | 4 190.00 |
| 1946 | 2 | 110.00 | 7 265.00 |
| 1947 | 22 | 1,595.00 | 16 2,272.70 |
| 1948 | 22 | 1,135.00 | 30 2,374.70 |
| 1949 | 14 | 3,986.15 | 17 4,157.19 |
| 1950 | 20 | 1,730.00 | 22 1,860.00 |
| 1951 | 14 | 1,570.00 | 13 1,075.00 |
| 1952 | 20 | 1,814.00 | 17 1,946.00 |
| 1953 | 16 | 923.00 | 50 3,480.00 |
| 1954 | 9 | 915.00 | 7 505.00 |
| 1955 | 10 | 863.70 | 12 1,284.91 |
| 1956 | 15 | 900.00 | 15 885.00 |

continued on p. 9

| | | |
|------|----|----------|
| 1957 | 7 | 315.00 |
| 1958 | 9 | 1,175.00 |
| 1959 | 7 | 140.00 |
| 1960 | 7 | 325.00 |
| 1961 | 7 | 425.00 |
| 1962 | 8 | 260.00 |
| 1963 | 9 | 882.94 |
| 1964 | 9 | 590.00 |
| 1965 | 9 | 205.00 |
| 1966 | 12 | 1,170.00 |
| 1967 | 7 | 190.00 |
| 1968 | 12 | 256.00 |
| 1969 | 14 | 195.00 |
| 1970 | 7 | 265.00 |
| 1971 | 13 | 206.00 |
| 1972 | 3 | 75.00 |
| 1973 | | |

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 6 | 343.33 |
| 15 | 713.00 |
| 9 | 205.00 |
| 8 | 260.00 |
| 11 | 717.70 |
| 12 | 390.00 |
| 6 | 728.40 |
| 8 | 205.00 |
| 10 | 263.50 |
| 12 | 395.00 |
| 17 | 480.00 |
| 21 | 428.20 |
| 13 | 416.00 |
| 5 (14) | 205.00 |
| 21 (26) | 339.50 |
| 13 (16) | 382.50 |
| 4 (8) | 75.00 |

Law Students 4,213.00

8,345.00

Note: The figures in parentheses represent the participants in the deferred insurance program.

Center for Public Representation Underway

On March 1, 1974, the newly-established Center for Public Representation, opened its doors at 520 University Avenue, Madison. Its purposes are several: 1) to provide representation for individuals and organizations before state and local administrative agencies in Wisconsin; 2) to provide field experience for a group of 10-20 3rd year students, working under the supervision of the Center's legal staff and 2 law school faculty members; 3) to provide training for lay advocates and education for community leaders; 4) to conduct research, both historical and social, in law and the administrative process.

Director of the Center is Louise G. Trubek. The organization has been incorporated and a Board of Directors, representing a number of Wisconsin communities held its first full-scale meeting on February 7.

The inception of the Center has been financed by a 6 months' planning grant from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation of New York. Other gifts are solicited for special projects to be undertaken by the Center.

For example, with a grant from the Wisconsin Humanities Commission, the Center will sponsor a series of work shops in Racine, Milwaukee and Madison during April and May, 1974, on Taxation and Land Use. An award from the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice will support a plan to represent the interests of offenders before various state and local agencies, such as the Motor Vehicle Department. Part of the plan is the preparation of a handbook for interested citizens to use in assisting offenders and ex-offenders in the restoration of their civil rights.

Decisions about projects to be undertaken will be made by the Board of Directors. Under consideration are health care, problems of the elderly, women and minority groups. Consumer problems will receive priority considerations.

Eventually, Mrs. Trubek hopes, local and state-wide citizens groups will assume the responsibilities undertaken by the Center in the beginning. Laws and ordinances will be changed to remove much of the necessity for the Center. The Center, eventually, will serve as a research center and a consulting organization.

continued on p. 15



LOUISE TRUBEK

The Professor Search

Professor Margo Melli is the 1973-74 Chairman of the Faculty Recruitment Committee. It is a grueling assignment, and the membership on the Committee changes each year, except for the Dean who is, of course, always a member of the recruiting team. The process covers a whole academic year, and involves screening the hundreds of lawyers who are currently seeking law school teaching positions.

In general, Professor Melli says, all applicants are considered on the basis of their potential teaching ability and what they bring to the Law School community, particularly, of course, to the students.

According to Professor Melli, although the Committee seeks teachers who have themselves superior law school records, work experience is as important as academic records. All new faculty have had professional experience—as law clerks to judges, as private practitioners, as law teachers, or in government service. Of the 17 applicants invited to the school for interviews with the faculty this semester and last, 14 have had experience in the practice of law

In each group recruited, there are some who have had prior teaching experience. The teaching interests of the applicants are measured against the curricular needs of the Law School. In recent years, Faculty recruiters have also had to consider the University's Affirmative Action program, which requires that special efforts be made to add members of minority groups and females to the teaching staffs.

She reports that the recruitment job is harder because of the large number of well qualified applicants—the Committee wants to be sure that the best qualified are chosen. This requires a detailed look at each application.

It starts in the fall. Applications gather from a number of sources. Many arrive unsolicited from applicants. Many are recommended by faculty colleagues at other law schools. Some applications are solicited by the Committee; a Washington trip in the fall attempted to attract applications from the U.S. Supreme Court law clerks, for instance. The largest number of applicants are those who register with the Association of American Law Schools.

All these applications—usually several hundred of them—are screened by the Committee, Mrs. Melli said. During the first semester, 1973-74, 12 were invited to Madison. Five more will come during the second semester.

In order to provide each Faculty member with sufficient information to cast an intelligent vote at the time selections are made, the interviewing rituals are rather elaborate. Applicants meet with the Dean, with Faculty members in small groups, and with students. To provide some impression of teaching ability, a Faculty seminar is scheduled and led by the applicant, on a subject of his choice.

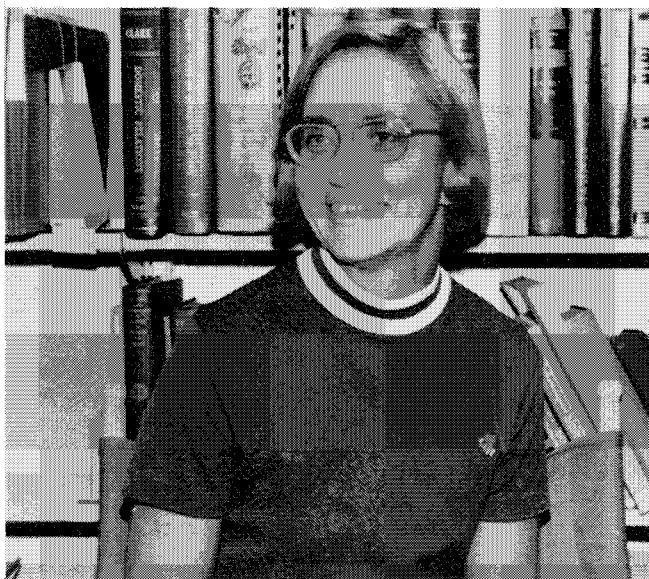
The annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools (called the Slave Market by applicants) provides an opportunity to meet a large number of potential professors. During December, 1973, at the time of the meeting in New Orleans, Professor Melli, with Dean Bunn and Professor Tom Heller, interviewed 20 applicants in a two-day period. Five of these were invited to visit the Law School during the second semester and four have come.

All offers of positions are made with the approval of the Faculty, and require a 2/3 vote. The Faculty's action includes some determination of the applicants' position relative to other applicants. These discussions are often lengthy and sometimes heated. Students are often invited in briefly to provide student impressions.

Applicants considered this year received law degrees from the Universities of Brooklyn, California (both Berkeley and Los Angeles), Chicago, Columbia, Howard, Michigan, Oklahoma, Stanford, Vanderbilt, Wisconsin and Yale. The new teachers hired in the last five years have come from Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Michigan, New York University, Northwestern, Southern California, Stanford, Temple, Vanderbilt, Wisconsin and Yale Law Schools.

The faculty recruiting this year is to replace several teachers who have left Wisconsin for other law schools and to fill new positions created by the budget enacted last year by the Legislature. The governor has asked the Legislature to provide funds for several more posts because of the very high students-to-faculty ratio resulting from the 5-year, 60 per cent increase in the number of students without corresponding increases in the faculty.

* * *



MARGO MELLI



STUART GULLICKSON

Students Seek Practical Experience

After, five years, the General Practice Course under the direction of Professor Stuart Gullickson, now offered in the second semester of the academic year, has an enrollment of 80 students who spend 150 hours in classes, 100 hours outside of class preparing 35 written assignments, working with a faculty of 44, covering more than 20 subjects. They earn 8 credits. About 80 students who elect the course are disappointed, because only half of those who apply to take it can be accommodated.

Because of the great student demand, selection of students for the course is by lottery. Students must have earned 60 credits to be eligible. Ten spaces in the course are reserved for students who successfully petition the Associate Dean.

The course is limited to experiences which a recent graduate will encounter in the first year or two of practice. For example, they are taught the skills of preparing cases for trial rather than the techniques

of presentation at a trial, because new associates usually assist with the preparation of cases for experienced lawyers to try. Students draft "simple" wills, not those with complicated trust arrangements. The outline and checklist series prepared by the State Bar of Wisconsin are used as important resources. Model documents are prepared and distributed—sample correspondence, model probate files and manuals for organizing corporations are all included. Annual revisions are prepared by Professor Gullickson and the teaching teams. In simulated cases, the students interview clients, negotiate settlements, conduct adverse examinations, and make court appearances in probate, bankruptcy and divorce matters.

Efforts are being made to conduct the course both semesters of 1974-75, thereby making it available to 160 students a year. Doubling the offering may not, however,

meet the growing demand, for most students clearly recognize the need for practical experience.

Practical experience is the whole purpose of the course. Alumni will remember that for 20 years, the Law School offered a Summer Problems Course, to fulfill the office practice requirement for graduation. Its content was valuable, but its structure (daily lectures) did not offer the opportunity for students to practice what was preached.

With a grant from the Brittingham Foundation, Professor Gullickson, using his years of experience, spent the first semester, 1973-74, on leave of absence preparing teaching materials for general practice courses which will be used here and available to other law schools.

The book contains one model file in each area of study, plus generalized check lists and a brief overview of the law. Complete treatment of the law, of course, must be sought in other sources. Changes in the law applicable to general practice in Wisconsin have

continued on p. 12

been extensive during the past few years, covering such areas as probate, real estate conveyancing, inheritance tax, garnishment, joint tenancy, bankruptcy, and others. The teaching teams of practitioners all contribute to keeping the course abreast of changes in general practice.

The original proposal for a General Practice Course was made in 1967 by a joint committee of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute. Professor August Eckhardt, now at the University of Arizona, served as reporter for the Joint Committee. Its suggestions were put to work at Wisconsin and the course has been developing since.

One of the great values of the course is the opportunity it provides for students to meet many lawyers, with different backgrounds and interests, each teaching in fields of special competence. Each teaching team member meets part of the time with a group of 20 students, and the rest of the time the teaching teams present demonstrations to the entire class. Every student's work is evaluated daily by a section leader.

Following is the list of teachers in the Spring Term, 1974-75.

PREPARING THE DEFENSE OF A CRIMINAL CASE—

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| | January 14-18 |
| Mr. William M. Coffey | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Robert J. Lerner | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Thomas P. Doherty | Milwaukee |
| Mrs. Gilda B. Shellow | Milwaukee |

DEBTOR-CREDITOR PROCEEDINGS—January 21-25

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Mr. Joseph Attwell | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Allen Polacheck | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Donald D. Johnson | Madison |
| Mr. Edward E. Hales | Racine |

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS—February 4-8

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Mr. Edward F. Zappen, Sr. | Marshfield |
| Mr. Robert R. Henzl | Racine |
| Mr. Paul C. Gartzke | Madison |
| Mr. Robert E. Hankel | West Allis |

CORPORATIONS—February 11-15

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Mr. Robert C. Lovejoy | Janesville |
| Mr. Robert C. LaBudde | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Paul L. Witkin | Superior |
| Mr. Thomas G. Godfrey | Elkhorn |

PROBATING ESTATES—February 25-March 1

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Mr. Franklin L. Nehs | Appleton |
| Mr. Robert R. Lehman | Madison |
| Mr. George Steil | Janesville |
| Mrs. Dorothy N. Topel | Marinette |

DIVORCE CASES—March 4-8

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Mr. Clarence R. Parrish | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Andrew J. Zafis | Oconomowoc |
| Mr. John B. Danforth | Jefferson |
| Mr. David L. Walther | Milwaukee |

REAL ESTATE CLOSINGS, LEASES, WILLS AND JOINT TENANCIES—March 11-15

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Mr. Edward J. Coe | Rice Lake |
| Mr. David Y. Collins | Beloit |
| Mr. Rodney O. Kittelsen | Monroe |
| Mr. John Frampton | Chippewa Falls |

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS—March 25-26

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Mr. Milo G. Flaten | Madison |
| Mr. Robert D. Sundby | Madison |
| Mr. William Krueger | Wausau |
| Mr. William T. Schmid | West Allis |

LAW OFFICE MANAGEMENT—March 27-29

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Mr. John Stevens | Wausau |
| Mr. Clyde Schloemer | West Bend |
| Mr. Gerald J. Berres | Beloit |
| Mr. Edward Grutzner | Beloit |

PREPARING A CIVIL CASE FOR TRIAL—April 1-5

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Mr. Eugene D. Kranzush | Green Bay |
| Mr. E. Campion Kersten | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Leonard L. Loeb | Milwaukee |

PREPARATION & TRIAL OF A CIVIL CASE—April 8-11

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Mr. Robert L. Habush | Milwaukee |
| Mr. James Drill | New Richmond |
| Mr. James Williamson | Oshkosh |
| Mr. Frank J. Bucaida | Madison |

Hastie Fellows Join the Staff

Nancy and Daniel Bernstine have joined the Law School community with the beginning of the second semester, 1973-74. They are the first William H. Hastie scholars. One of the purposes of the scholarship is to help lawyers from minority groups who are interested in Law School teaching to acquire an LLM degree and teaching experience. It is estimated that there are about 100 black law professors in the United States, and a majority of them are located in the few predominantly black law schools.

The fellowship is established to honor William H. Hastie, a distinguished black jurist and teacher. With LLB and SJD degrees earned at Harvard, Judge Hastie has served as U.S. District Judge in the Virgin Islands. From 1939-46, he served as Dean of the Howard Law School. From 1949 until 1971, he sat as a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 3rd Circuit, located in Philadelphia.

In addition to their own academic development, the Hastie Fellows devote about half their time to providing academic counseling to the minority group students in the Legal Education Opportunities Program.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernstine are supported by gifts to the Law School. They are recent graduates of the Northwestern University Law School; he in 1972 and she in 1973. They come to Madison from Washington, where Mr. Bernstine served as staff attorney in the U.S. Department of Labor and Mrs. Bernstine was associated briefly with the Federal Trade Commission.

continued on p. 15

*THE EFFORTS OF
THOSE WHO HELPED
WITH THE 1973
ALUMNI FUND DRIVE
ARE GRATEFULLY
ACKNOWLEDGED.*

been extensive during the past few years, covering such areas as probate, real estate conveyancing, inheritance tax, garnishment, joint tenancy, bankruptcy, and others. The teaching teams of practitioners all contribute to keeping the course abreast of changes in general practice.

The original proposal for a General Practice Course was made in 1967 by a joint committee of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute. Professor August Eckhardt, now at the University of Arizona, served as reporter for the Joint Committee. Its suggestions were put to work at Wisconsin and the course has been developing since.

One of the great values of the course is the opportunity it provides for students to meet many lawyers, with different backgrounds and interests, each teaching in fields of special competence. Each teaching team member meets part of the time with a group of 20 students, and the rest of the time the teaching teams present demonstrations to the entire class. Every student's work is evaluated daily by a section leader.

Following is the list of teachers in the Spring Term, 1974-75.

PREPARING THE DEFENSE OF A CRIMINAL CASE—

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| | January 14-18 |
| Mr. William M. Coffey | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Robert J. Lerner | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Thomas P. Doherty | Milwaukee |
| Mrs. Gilda B. Shellow | Milwaukee |

DEBTOR-CREDITOR PROCEEDINGS—January 21-25

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Mr. Joseph Attwell | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Allen Polacheck | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Donald D. Johnson | Madison |
| Mr. Edward E. Hales | Racine |

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS—February 4-8

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Mr. Edward F. Zappen, Sr. | Marshfield |
| Mr. Robert R. Henzl | Racine |
| Mr. Paul C. Gartzke | Madison |
| Mr. Robert E. Hankel | West Allis |

CORPORATIONS—February 11-15

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Mr. Robert C. Lovejoy | Janesville |
| Mr. Robert C. LaBudde | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Paul L. Witkin | Superior |
| Mr. Thomas G. Godfrey | Elkhorn |

PROBATING ESTATES—February 25-March 1

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Mr. Franklin L. Nehs | Appleton |
| Mr. Robert R. Lehman | Madison |
| Mr. George Steil | Janesville |
| Mrs. Dorothy N. Topel | Marinette |

DIVORCE CASES—March 4-8

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Mr. Clarence R. Parrish | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Andrew J. Zafis | Oconomowoc |
| Mr. John B. Danforth | Jefferson |
| Mr. David L. Walther | Milwaukee |

REAL ESTATE CLOSINGS, LEASES, WILLS AND JOINT TENANCIES—March 11-15

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Mr. Edward J. Coe | Rice Lake |
| Mr. David Y. Collins | Beloit |
| Mr. Rodney O. Kittelsen | Monroe |
| Mr. John Frampton | Chippewa Falls |

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS—March 25-26

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Mr. Milo G. Flaten | Madison |
| Mr. Robert D. Sundby | Madison |
| Mr. William Krueger | Wausau |
| Mr. William T. Schmid | West Allis |

LAW OFFICE MANAGEMENT—March 27-29

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Mr. John Stevens | Wausau |
| Mr. Clyde Schloemer | West Bend |
| Mr. Gerald J. Berres | Beloit |
| Mr. Edward Grutzner | Beloit |

PREPARING A CIVIL CASE FOR TRIAL—April 1-5

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Mr. Eugene D. Kranzush | Green Bay |
| Mr. E. Campion Kersten | Milwaukee |
| Mr. Leonard L. Loeb | Milwaukee |

PREPARATION & TRIAL OF A CIVIL CASE—April 8-11

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Mr. Robert L. Habush | Milwaukee |
| Mr. James Drill | New Richmond |
| Mr. James Williamson | Oshkosh |
| Mr. Frank J. Bucaida | Madison |

Hastie Fellows Join the Staff

Nancy and Daniel Bernstine have joined the Law School community with the beginning of the second semester, 1973-74. They are the first William H. Hastie scholars. One of the purposes of the scholarship is to help lawyers from minority groups who are interested in Law School teaching to acquire an LLM degree and teaching experience. It is estimated that there are about 100 black law professors in the United States, and a majority of them are located in the few predominantly black law schools.

The fellowship is established to honor William H. Hastie, a distinguished black jurist and teacher. With LLB and SJD degrees earned at Harvard, Judge Hastie has served as U.S. District Judge in the Virgin Islands. From 1939-46, he served as Dean of the Howard Law School. From 1949 until 1971, he sat as a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 3rd Circuit, located in Philadelphia.

In addition to their own academic development, the Hastie Fellows devote about half their time to providing academic counseling to the minority group students in the Legal Education Opportunities Program.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernstine are supported by gifts to the Law School. They are recent graduates of the Northwestern University Law School; he in 1972 and she in 1973. They come to Madison from Washington, where Mr. Bernstine served as staff attorney in the U.S. Department of Labor and Mrs. Bernstine was associated briefly with the Federal Trade Commission.

continued on p. 15

*THE EFFORTS OF
THOSE WHO HELPED
WITH THE 1973
ALUMNI FUND DRIVE
ARE GRATEFULLY
ACKNOWLEDGED.*

continued from p. 12

Candidates for the LLM degree must present a publishable article or book. Mrs. Bernstine will direct her research to the problem of restitution in consumer actions. As a potential teacher, her interests lie in the broader fields of Trade Regulation and Anti-trust. Mr. Bernstine, whose larger teaching interests are in Civil Procedure and Evidence, will be studying the Small Claims Court.

They each came half way across the country to meet at Northwestern. Mrs. Bernstine grew up in Washington, D.C., and did her undergraduate work at Howard University. Her husband came from the University of California-Berkley to Law School. Their ultimate location may turn out to be somewhere in between.



DAN AND NANCY BERNSTINE



LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, 1974

THE GARGOYLE

continued from p. 9

Mrs. Trubek came to Madison in the summer of 1973 with her husband, Professor David Trubek, who has joined the Law Faculty. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in 1957, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Mortar Board. She received her law degree at Yale in 1960. Before coming to Madison, she was employed in a number of capacities by the Urban Leagues of Connecticut and as an associate in a New Haven law firm.

Mrs. Trubek noted that the Center for Public Representation is an independent organization. The Law School's role is limited to the placement and supervision of the 10-20 third year law students, who will use the center as a clinical experience.

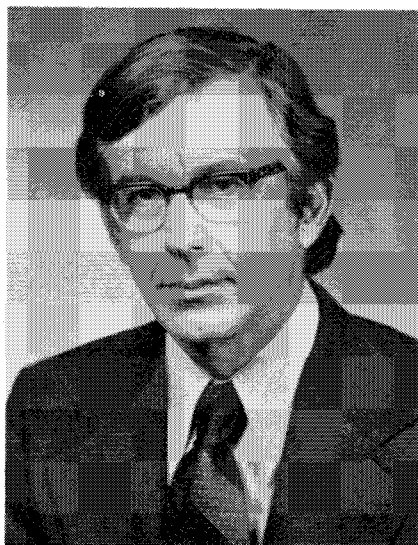
* * *

LAW SCHOOL NOTES

MacDonald Contributes to Environmental Study

A report on Man, Materials and Environment undertaken by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering has recently been submitted to the National Commission on Materials Policy and published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor MacDonald, an active, long time environmentalist, served as a member, sometimes acting as chairman, of the study team on International Determinants of National Materials Policy, one of six such teams which contributed to the study.

* * *



JAMES MACDONALD

THE GARGOYLE

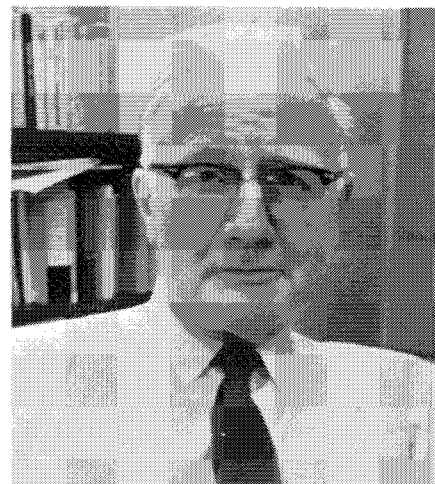
New Honors for Hurst

Professor J. Willard Hurst, Vilas Professor of Law, was cited as the "legal scholar's legal scholar," when he was named Honorary Fellow of the American Bar Foundation at its annual banquet in Houston on February 2, 1974. Professor Hurst, chosen for his many scholarly contributions to legal literature, was honored also for his lifetime of stimulating other scholars to produce a substantial number of books and monographs.

With the exception of the war years and his year as Pitt Professor of American History at Cambridge University, England, Professor Hurst, who joined the Faculty in 1937, has spent his entire career at Wisconsin. The American Bar Foundation, in making the award stated: "He has tended to avoid outside commitments in favor of the life of the mind, but nonetheless has throughout his academic career willingly performed the many mundane duties assigned to him as a faculty member, always performing them conscientiously and ably."

Professor Hurst is the author of *"A Legal History of Money in the United States"*, which made its appearance in February, 1974. The book is based on the Roscoe Pound lectures which were presented at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 1970. The book is a study of the principal ways in which the United States has used law to give legitimate form to a system of money and to affect its functional capacity to serve the economy.

* * *



WILLARD HURST

L. S. To Ease Crowding

At its November meeting, the Faculty approved a cut in the target number of entering students from 290 to 280 in August of 1974, and 275 in August, 1975. This year's goal of 290 was exceeded slightly in 1973-74, when the entering class numbered 298.

* * *

Summer Pre-admission Program Discontinued

After lengthy consideration, the Law Faculty recently decided to discontinue the Summer Pre-admission Program, which was held for the fourth time during the summer of 1973. The Faculty also decided with approval of the Association of American Law Schools to grant credit to students who completed the Summer Program and, subsequently, are enrolled in the Law School.

* * *



WARREN LEHMAN

Library Improvements

The size of the Reference Desk in the Law School Library is being enlarged to hold all current issues of law reviews. To remove distractions from noise and conversation, the desk is being partitioned from the large reading room in glass. The xerox machine has been encased, also for the purpose of controlling noise. Four carrels have been added, and an area in the basement (used for many years by the Botany Department) is being re-claimed by the Law School to hold the growing microfilm collection.

* * *

This Thursday

A series of special events, collectively titled *This Thursday*, is being presented at noon on Thursdays during the spring semester in room 225 of the Law School. Sponsored by a committee of which Professor Warren Lehman is Chairman, the series includes lectures on such diverse subjects as Cosmology and Ethics, concerts and motion pictures in an effort to "please and stimulate," according to Professor Lehman.

Early offerings in the series included a movie, *Shanghai Express*, a concert of experimental and improvisational music by the Black Music Ensemble, and a lecture by Professor James Crow, a world-famous geneticist. The Wingra Quintet, a group of faculty from the School of Music, presented a program on February 7.

* * *

Annual Visit

The annual visitation of the Law School by the members of the Board of Directors and Board of Visitors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, with other guests, was held this year on February 8 and 9. Other guests included alumni members of the Board of Regents and Legislators.

The busy schedule included opportunities to visit 10 different classes. There were luncheon discussions with groups of students and an informal dinner with the Faculty.

Three discussion groups considered the Law School's response to the demand for legal education, the Legal Education Opportunities Program and Women in the Legal Profession. Students participated with the visitors in their annual Gripe Session.

On Saturday morning, the Visitors met to prepare their report. The combined Boards of Visitors and Directors held a regular business meeting.

The Summer *Gargoyle* will carry the finished report and recommendations.

* * *



VISITORS