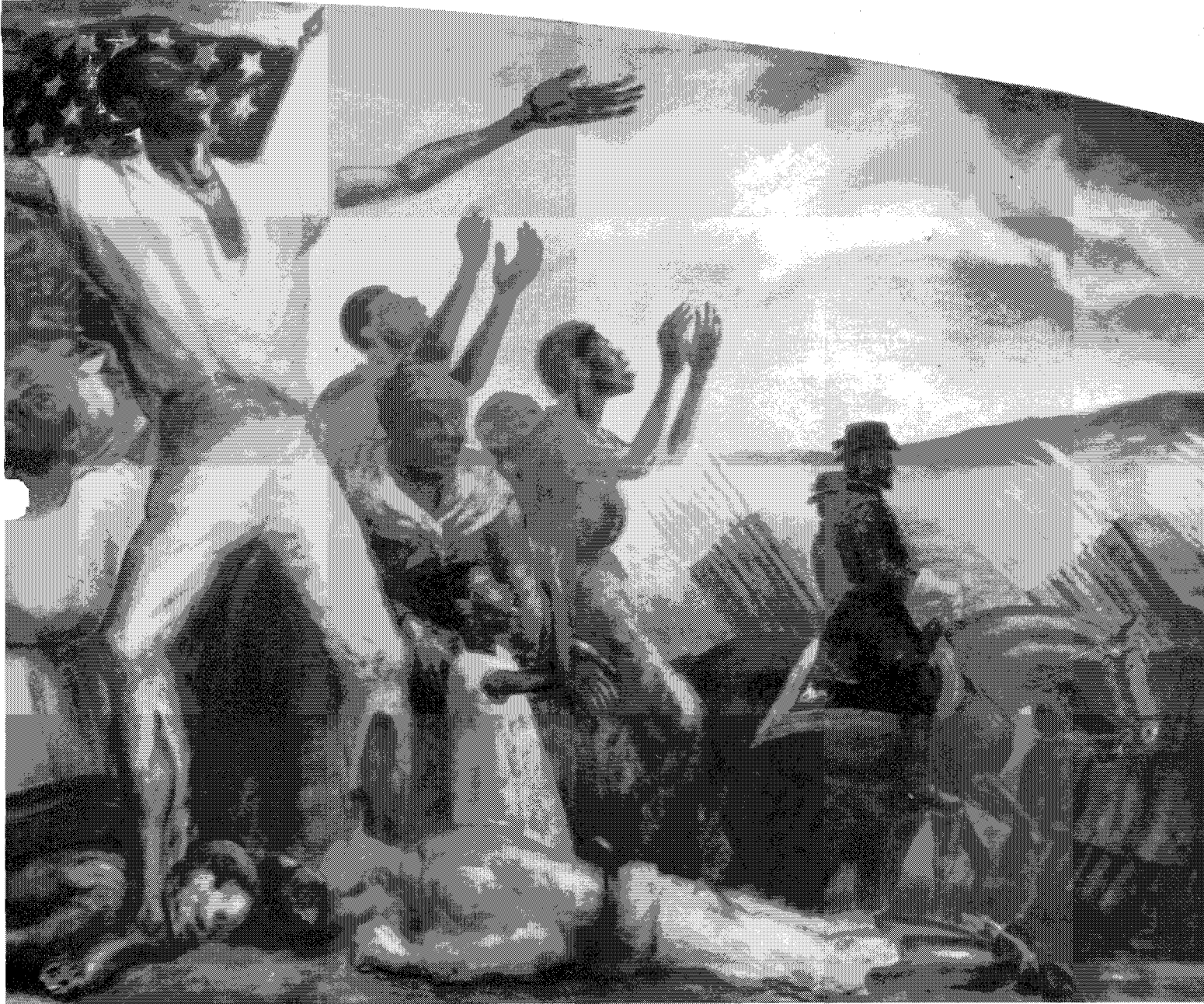


The Gargoyle



Alumni Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School

Vol. 8 No. 4

Summer 1977

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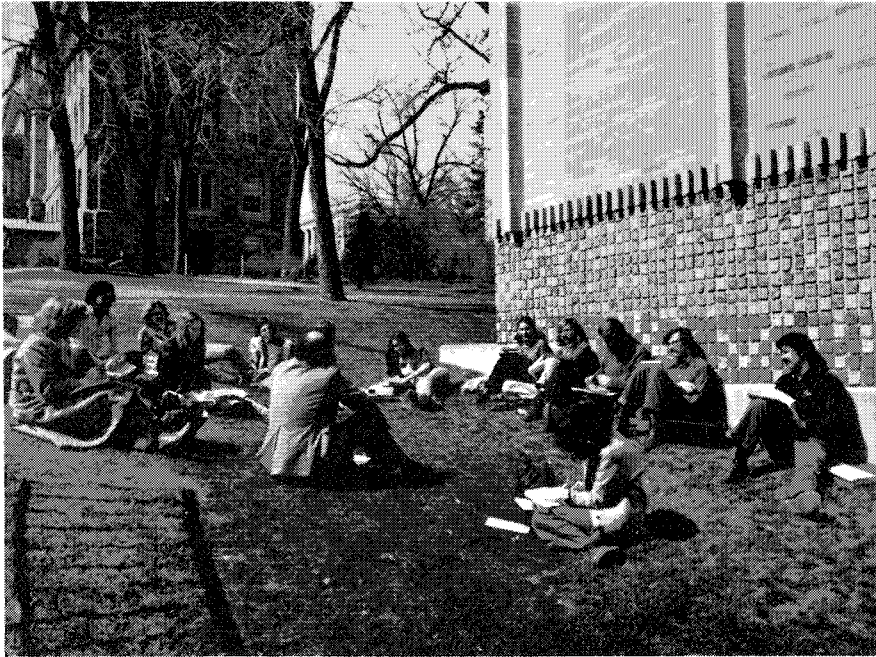


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The summer *Gargoyle*, published during June, always features the Alumni — the Spring Program, the final report of the Fund Drive, the law school reunions, and the Dean's annual report to the Alumni.

Lawyers are busy people. Many of them must budget their time away from their offices very carefully. It is heartening to see that the Law School has risen on many priority lists.

* * *

This year, there is a noticeable increase in Alumni interest and activity. The two days of courses offered by CLEW at the time of the Spring Program brought more than 200 members of the practicing Bar to the Law School. Increased interest and participation by the Alumni honors the Law School and opens avenues of urgently needed, continuing critical evaluation by the Alumni of legal education as practiced here.

The early spring, after the dreadful winter of 1976-77, produced the feeling of urgency as the academic year drew rapidly to a close. Pairs of mallards looked around the campus for nesting sites, much as human pairs look for apartments, earlier than usual this year. The lilacs and the flowering trees have bloomed fully — weeks early. The windows have been washed. Air hammers were in full force during the first week of May, resounding throughout the building. It has been an early spring, but a typical one.

THE GARGOYLE

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

Vol. 8 No. 4 Summer 1977
Ruth B. Doyle, editor

Photos by G. Schultz

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Dean's Report to the Alumni

Last year when I reported to you at this time, I noted with some amusement, although not surprise, that a fairly constant theme of Dean's reports over the years has been problems with the adequacy of funding of legal education. This year, I resolved to talk about something else, although it is probably inherent in the job that a dean must spend a good deal of time worrying about funding.

Turning to other matters, however, let me mention briefly just a few noteworthy special occurrences during the past year. In chronological order, they are as follows: (a) Last August, one of our professors, Shirley Abrahamson, was appointed to the Wisconsin Supreme Court; (b) Then, in September, we were honored by a visit from Justice William Rehnquist who spoke to an audience of students and faculty which packed both of our two largest classrooms. (c) On March 24-27, a major annual event of the law school world, the Eighth National Conference on Women and the Law, was held at the Law School. It is the purpose of these conferences to explore and seek solutions to legal problems of particular interest to women. The Conference brought over 2,000 participants from throughout the country to Madison. (d) On April 20, we were honored by the presence of a distinguished visitor from Ger-

many, Dr. Ernst Benda, who attended the University for a year back in 1949-50, and who is now President of the Federal Constitutional Court of the Federal Republic of Germany, the equivalent of our Supreme Court. (e) Finally, we understand that one of our professors, Frank Tuerkheimer, is about to be appointed U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin.

Again, as last year, I can report to you that admissions pressures are continuing at about the same level as in the last few years. We have close to 2,000 applicants, almost all of whom seem to be qualified and most of them very well qualified indeed. And again, the job prospects for our graduates seem to be quite good—if anything, somewhat better than two or three years ago.

We have added six new faculty members in the last two years. Last year we hired Martha Fine-man, who currently is teaching civil procedure courses; Walter Dickey, who teaches criminal law and participates in the teaching of our largest clinical instruction program—the Legal Assistance to Inmates Program; and Gary Milhollin, who is a specialist in conflict of law and also teaches contracts and real estate transactions. This year we have hired Marc Galanter, who teaches contracts, legal process and some other subjects and who has an out-

standing record as scholar in the law and society tradition; Robert Gordon, who teaches evidence and contracts, as well as some other subjects; and Thomas Mittelsteadt, who teaches commercial law, creditors and debtors rights, and accounting and law. Tom is a 1966 graduate of the University of Wisconsin Law School and is also a CPA.

Unfortunately, we also have lost some faculty members during this same two-year period: Abner Brodie and Robert Skilton to retirement (although both will be teaching next year at McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento); Donald Large to Lewis and Clark Law School in Portland; Richard Kabaker to private practice; and, at least temporarily, Shirley Abrahamson to the State Supreme Court and Frank Tuerkheimer to the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Western District of Wisconsin. Other faculty members will be on leave for shorter periods of time. We also will have some visiting faculty members from other law schools here next year, and, as usual, we will be relying on a number of practicing attorneys to teach on a part-time basis.

For the remainder of this report, I want to say a few words about the nature of our educational program, particularly as it affects relationships with the practicing bar. It has been said that tension inevitably will exist between the law schools and the practicing bar and that it has existed ever since legal education moved out of lawyers' offices and into the classroom. I believe, however, that the tensions tend to

be compounded in the larger law schools connected with major universities because of the multiple nature of the goals which those schools tend to pursue. Professor Charles Kelso, in a major study of part-time legal education a few years ago, noted that law schools tend to pursue one or more of the following goals (each succeeding level encompassing all the preceding less complex levels):

1. Teach legal fundamentals;
2. Train practitioners;
3. Develop lawyer-leaders;
4. Prepare students for all roles where lawyering is relevant, including teaching;
5. Participate in or lay the foundation for improvement of law and its administration, as well as advance knowledge of law and its relation to society.

It is safe to assume that the University of Wisconsin Law School pursues all of these goals, although we seldom articulate them this precisely. Clearly, our first obligation is to train professionals for the practicing bar, but our obligations extend well beyond that. I believe I can illustrate the multiple nature of our goals by reference to a few program developments during the past year.

On the one hand, we have strengthened our continuing education or outreach capabilities by developing closer ties with Law Extension. Arnon Allen has been appointed an Associate Dean in the Law School; he will continue also to serve as Chairman of the Extension Law Department. A sum of at least \$20,000 will be made available each year for law faculty members to do research, writing and lecturing for extension programs, and a number of

faculty members are going to be taking advantage of this opportunity, starting this summer. I assume we can generally classify this change in our program as bar-related or practice-oriented, although we also believe we have an obligation to serve the larger community through this work.

Secondly, we have adopted new guidelines designed to improve the quality of our clinical instruction, and I assume this can be considered to be a practice-oriented change. See my comments in the preceding issue of the *Gargoyle*.

On the other hand, we also have taken some preliminary steps to improve our research capabilities. The committee dealing with this subject probably will not report to the faculty until next fall, but we hope to make some administrative changes which may promote the flow of research funds to the Law School.

Finally, I should mention briefly a project which Professor John Conway has been working on this past semester and which now has been approved by our faculty. This is a proposal for a joint program in law and public administration which would permit a student who enrolls in both programs to obtain both an M.A. in Public Administration and a J.D. in seven semesters plus a summer session. It is designed particularly to benefit the fairly large proportion of our students who are interested in government careers.

The multi-faceted nature of our function is evident again in the research and public service activities of our faculty. In preparation for this report, I asked faculty members to summarize for me their research and public service activities during the past year. I then tried to classify these activities according to whether they were "bar-related" or "society-related," for want of better terms. It proved to be a very interesting exercise, although, as you might imagine, I encountered some difficult classification problems at times.

The research activities of our faculty are so extensive that I can only touch upon a very few of them in this report. Let me illustrate the diversity in research activities simply by reference to the books published by our faculty during the past year or shortly to be published. In so doing, I recognize the possibility that I am omitting reference to other faculty members whose research activities may have been as extensive as those whose product took the form of published books.

On the one hand we have Stuart Gullickson's book on "Structuring a General Practice Course." If we continue with our bar-related, society-related classification, we would have to classify this one as bar-related, for it is designed to show step-by-step how to set up a General Practice Course which in turn is intended to help bridge the gap between legal education and law practice. Incidentally, the ABA is about to undertake a project to promote the adoption of this course or some version of it in law schools throughout the country. So far, it has been uniquely a Wisconsin offering.

Continued, p. 19

On the other hand, we have Herman Goldstein's book on "Policing a Free Society," which has received high praise for its exploration of major problems in the policing field. We would probably classify this one as society-oriented, even though lawyers as a group are very much concerned with the police function as an aspect of the administration of justice. We would probably have to put Stewart Macaulay's book on "Law and the Behavioral Sciences" (co-authored by Professor Lawrence Friedman of Stanford) into the same category. A new edition of this book will be published this year.

Somewhat harder to classify is Ted Finman's and Ted Schneyer's book on "The Lawyer in Modern Society" (a professional responsibilities coursebook also co-authored by Professor Vern Countryman of Harvard), Joel Handler's and Neil Komesar's forthcoming book on Public Interest Law (also co-authored by Professor Burton Weisbrod of the UW-Madison Economics Depart-

ment), and George Bunn's coursebook on "Legislative and Administrative Process" (co-authored by Professor Hans Linde of Oregon).

When we turn to the public service activities of our faculty (which are very extensive), we find a similarly wide range of activities. Some of these have been reported briefly in past issues of the *Gargoyle*, but many have not. However, I will not take the time or space to do so now.

Moreover, I have not said anything about our most important function — teaching. But it is fair to assume that the same tensions and dichotomies exist there as in the research and public service areas. I will simply report that our board of visitors last fall found classroom teaching at our law school to be very good.

In summary, our educational program is a multi-faceted one. I believe we are doing all right in our efforts to maintain a proper balance between our goals of training for the law profession

and our goals of promoting learning about law and its functioning in society, but it is a matter which bears constant attention. Some who have recently written on the subject of legal education have reached back to Greek mythology and have made references to the need to steer a path between the Scylla of practical experience and the Charybdis of systematic academic preparation. Having grown up on a farm in western Wisconsin, I feel more at ease with former Dean George Young's characterization: We need several kinds of horses to properly plow the legal education field. We need teaching horses, research horses and public service horses. They do not all need to be equally good at each job, but they must be able to work together to get the total job done. That is the challenge we face.

Orrin L. Helstad
Dean

General Practice Course

Winds Up Another Year

The week of May 2-6 brought to an end another year of the General Practice Course. Under co-directors Richard Long and Warren Stolper, the course has continued to win applause from the students enrolled.

The faculty for the second semester this year included:

Angela B. Bartell, Madison
Thomas J. Basting, Janesville
Gerald T. Berres, Beloit
Berwyn B. Braden, Lake Geneva
Leonard V. Brady, Milwaukee
William E. Chritton, Stoughton
Alan M. Clack, Racine
David Y. Collins, Beloit

Deane C. D'Aoust, Jefferson
Peter R. Dohr, Madison
Larry J. Eggers, Beloit
Franklyn M. Gimbel, Milwaukee
Robert P. Goodman, Racine
Leo H. Hanson, Beloit
Theodore V. Hertel, Jr., Milwaukee
Harry V. Hill, Madison
LeRoy Jones, Milwaukee
Percy L. Julian, Jr., Madison
Patrick J. Juneau, Marshfield
George J. Laird, Fond du Lac
Robert J. Lerner, Milwaukee
Theodore J. Long, Madison
Robert C. Lovejoy, Janesville
James E. Low, Wausau
Robert D. Martin, Madison
Jerry E. McAow, Madison

Sheila M. McEntee, Milwaukee
John B. Menn, Appleton
Julie Mitby, Madison
William Mundt, Madison
Joseph E. O'Neill, Milwaukee
Conrad J. Shearer, Kenosha
Robert M. Sigman, Appleton
William B. Smith, Madison
Sidney Sodos, Milwaukee
Virginia Sperry, Jefferson
James F. Spohn, Madison
John H. Stauber, Marshfield
Richard P. Tinkham, Wausau
Jack W. VanMetre, Madison
Anne Taylor Wadsack, Madison
Harvey L. Wendel, Madison
S. Michael Wilk, Kenosha
Paul L. Witkin, Superior

New Law Review Editors Elected

Mark Sostarich, Milwaukee, was chosen Editor-in-Chief of the Wisconsin Law Review at the annual election meeting of the editorial staffs on April 22. Both the retiring editors and the incoming staff members participated.

The election is an all-day process. After nominations are made for each office, at least an hour is spent in discussing the comparative qualifications of each candidate.

This year's election meeting on Managing Editors

Articles Editors

Research & Writing Editors

Note & Comment Editors

Chris Bugg, Waynesville, Ohio
John Conway, Winchester, Mass.
William Fisher, Sommerville, Mass.
Pam Mathy, Green Bay
Leo Wang, Richardson, Texas
Dennis Gallagher, Oswego, New York
Jerard Jensen, Milwaukee
Jon Becker, Madison
Tom Cunningham, Milwaukee
Stuart Eiche, Milwaukee
Charles Gross, Kewaskum
Ronald Hammer, Fond du Lac
Joseph Hartley, Riverside, California
Paul Tilleman, Bonduel
Lea Vandervelde, Monona

April 21 lasted from 8:30 a.m. until after 7:00 p.m., and the following editors were elected:



Mark Sostarich

LAW SCHOOL LOSES A FRIEND

The whole University, including the Law School, lost a dear friend when Emeritus Professor Otto Kowalke died on December 28. Professor Kowalke was 99. During all the years of his retirement, he served as one of the trustees of the estate of Minnie Reiss Detling, which each year provides three generous fellowships to entering law students. Mrs. Detling, Sheboygan, left a large sum of money in trust for beneficial uses to the University as determined by the Trustees of the estate.

Professor Kowalke, a native of Manitowoc, joined the Department of Chemical Engineering in 1906 and retired in 1940.

faculty note

On April 25 and 26, Professor June Weisberger participated in the fifth annual conference on Collective Bargaining and the Future of Higher Education which took place at the Biltmore Hotel in New York. Professor Weisberger served as speaker in one of the sections, which dealt with the prospects for new state and federal legislation and recent decisions by administrative agencies and courts.

The Conference was sponsored by the National Center for the Study of Collective Bargaining in Higher Education, Baruch College, City University of New York.

In conjunction with
The 1977 ABA Annual Meeting
in Chicago
there will be a
UW Law School
Alumni Reception
5:00 p.m.
MONDAY AUGUST 8, 1977
Conrad Hilton Hotel
DINING ROOM #2

Annual Awards Convocation

One of the most pleasant Law School activities in the annual Law School calendar is the Awards Convocation held traditionally on the Saturday of the Spring Program.

Prizes are given for specific performances: distinction in Constitutional Law, or in Insurance and Tort Law, or class rankings — numbers 1 and 2, or greatest improvement in over-all grade point averages. Also, there are prizes for particular Law Review arti-

cles, judged by a Faculty Committee, or distinguished performances in Appellate Advocacy, judged by panels of sitting judges. Newly elected Law Review Editors are presented, and the climax of the Program is the announcement of the graduating students who have been elected to the Order of the Coif, the most prestigious academic award offered to graduating students in all law schools.

Several prizes designated for

“contributions to the Law School,” “character,” “service” and other sterling qualities and achievements are more difficult to offer, particularly since the Law School has become large. Awards are never given to undeserving people. Nevertheless, the decision-makers are aware that some truly deserving people are never recognized, that many acts of unusual motivation, quiet courage, or anonymous service go unrewarded in the Law School as they do elsewhere in life.



ORDER OF THE COIF

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL
Awards Convocation

Saturday, April 23, 1977

2:00 p.m.

Auditorium,
Wisconsin State
Historical Society

U.S. Law Week Award **Ronald Talsky**
For the most satisfactory progress during the third year.

University of Wisconsin Foundation Award .. **George Drumming**
To student most improved from first to third semester.

Insurance Trial Counsel of Wisconsin, Inc. **Timothy Conrad**
Lawrence Schroepfer
For outstanding achievement in Insurance and Tort Law.

Constitutional Law Prize **Lawrence Schroepfer**

West Publishing Co. Book Award **Jean Hanson**
For scholarly contribution to the Law School.
Presented by Editor-in-chief, Wisconsin Law Review.

George J. Laikin Award **Robert Buesing**
For outstanding contribution to the Law Review in special fields:
"When does Union Discipline of Supervisor Members Constitute
Restraint or Coercion of the selection of Employer
Representatives?"

William Herbert Page Award **Lawrence Ransom**
For outstanding contribution to the Law Review:
"Procedural Due Process in the Public Schools"
Presented by Editor-in-chief, Wisconsin Law Review.

**Editor-in-Chief of the Wisconsin Law Review will introduce
newly elected editors for 1977-78.**

Lawyers' Wives of Wisconsin Award **Jaroslawa Johnson**
Scholarship, character, leadership.
Presented by Mrs. Roy D. Stewart, President,
Lawyers' Wives of Wisconsin.

Abe Sigman Award **Jeffrey Brown**
Jeffrey Clark
Donald Springmeyer
Awarded this year to members of the ABA Law Student Division
Appellate Advocacy Team, regional winners and contestants
in National Finals in August, 1977.

**WLAA Prize for Contribution to
the Law School Community** **Mark Bradley**

Duane Mowry Legal Scholarship Award **William Fisher**
William Komisar
Highest ranking students in the second year class.

Joseph Davies Prize **Diane Sherman**
Dennis Gallagher
Outstanding member of the second year class, shared.

Wisconsin Land Title Association Prize **Ronald Smith**
In honor of the late Professor Jacob Beuscher.
Presented by Mr. Leon Feingold.

Ray and Ethel Brown Prize **Katrina Boedecker**
Dianne Post
Co-coordinators of
conference on Women & Law

Daniel Grady Prize **June M. Gertig**
To the graduating student with the highest standing.

Salmon Dalberg Prize **June M. Gertig**
To the outstanding member of the graduating class.

**Presentation of the Order
of the Coif**

Eric Scott Anderson
Margaret Susan Angle
Catherine Ann Bartlett
Michael Hugh Barton
Marcia Joan Busching
Robert Emmet Chritton
June Munford Gertig
Betsy Ginsberg
George Kimbro Grimmer
Mary M. Gundrum
Jean Marie Hanson
Joanne Kinoy
Kirbie Jeanne Knutson
James Allen Lagodney
Jeffrey Lawrence Landsman
Nicholas James Loniello
Peter Charles Lutze
Richard Henry Martin
Timothy James Muldowney
David Keith Nelson
Janice Lorraine Ozzello
Lawrence Bristol Ransom
David Edward Richie
Susan Ruth Robertson
Mary Bowen Ruhl
Gregory Edward Scallon
Nancy Kay Splain
Barbara Tuerkheimer
Ann Vining

See pictures p. 20-21

Distinguished Service Awards.

At each annual meeting of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, two awards for distinguished service to the Law School and the legal profession are announced. Traditionally, these have included one Faculty member and one alumnus. In 1977, the awards went to Warren Resh (class of '27), former Assistant Attorney General, and Professor Emeritus Richard V. Campbell.

Emeritus Professor Richard V. Campbell, a member of the Faculty since 1930, was the recipient of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association Distinguished Service Award at its annual meeting on April 23. Professor George Young made the presentation, paying tribute to Professor Campbell for his "understanding and considerate assistance to students and faculty — and to the administration of the Law School."

Professor Campbell is a native of Minnesota, and a graduate of its University and Law School. After several years of private practice, he earned an SJD as a Sterling Fellow at Yale, and embarked on his teaching career at the University of Wisconsin Law School. Here he remained until his retirement more than 40 years later.

Most living alumni of our law school remember that he taught Torts. He was, in the words of Gordon Sinykin (1933) a "wonderful teacher—an inspiration to his students." Much of what he learned from Mr. Campbell, Mr. Sinykin says, has stayed with him for more than 40 years. Willard Stafford (1939) recalls that he "was a damned good teacher—alive, provocative and interested." Professor Campbell, he says, ranks with the great teachers of all time.

His admirers are legion. One of the last courses he taught was in the 1970 summer pre-admission program. Some of those students, now recent graduates, remember his consideration and endless patience—above and beyond the calls of his duty. They recall his willingness to meet all afternoon, if necessary, to explain and respond to their questions and to allay the tensions of a difficult summer.

Several of them have said that their Torts class with Mr. Campbell was the outstanding course of their entire law school experience.

Philip Haberman, former Executive Director of the State Bar of Wisconsin, presented the WLAA's Distinguished Alumni Service Award to Warren Resh. Mr. Resh retired from his position as Assistant Attorney General in 1967, and has served since that time as Special Counsel to the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Mr. Haberman's remarks follow:

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, two-thirds of Wisconsin, from Portage north, was covered by an almost endless forest of pines. In describing this empire of pine the old time woodsmen told of the few and scattered monarchs of the forest that loomed far above the other trees. These giants of their kind were known as "grandfather pines."

My task today is to introduce a "grandfather pine" of the legal profession.

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Left to Right: Prof. Young, Prof. Campbell, Warren Resh, Philip Haberman, Thomas Anderson, WLAA President.

AWARDS from page 8

Over many years of working with the legislature — the State Bar — the ABA — and elsewhere, it has been my privilege to associate with four or five truly great personages. The subject of these remarks is one of these few.

He is Warren H. Resh — and if there is anyone in this room who doesn't know of him, I'm surprised.

Reared on a farm in Northern Illinois, Warren came up the hard way. He earned a Phi Beta Kappa Key and B.A. and J.D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin. After practicing law in Madison with the firm of Warner, Risser and Resh for six years, he served with distinction as an Assistant Attorney General of Wisconsin for more than 32 years.

Among other assignments as Assistant Attorney General he handled all unauthorized practice of law cases during the period of 1934 to 1967. He served as legal counsel for the University of Wisconsin, the state colleges, the State Building Commission, the State Historical Society and various state examining boards.

He was Vice-Chairman of the Judicial Council of Wisconsin, Chairman of its Committee on Judicial Administration, and counsel for the Court Administrator of Wisconsin. He is a past chairman of the State Bar Unauthorized Practice of Law Committee and presently an advisory member, a former member of the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law and for many years was Editor of "Unauthorized Practice News."

He has been Special Counsel for the State Bar of Wisconsin since retirement as Assistant Attorney General.

So much for the vital statistics. The complete list would take pages more. But these facts are quantitative, not qualitative. The true man is much more.

He is the most prodigious, productive worker I have ever known. He has an outstanding intellect, a magnificent command of our language, and a most retentive

memory and ability of recall.

He has an extremely broad grasp of law and procedure. He is truly a "lawyer's lawyer" — and why some governor didn't appoint him to the Supreme Court will forever amaze me.

He is a voracious reader of all sorts of good books.

He is known nationally as the country's top expert on UPL — as I travel the country, bar leaders everywhere know his name.

Perhaps best of all, he has a delightful sense of humor, as you will see, and is a first-class storyteller as well as a genuine good companion.

And, so help me, I don't know of his having any bad habits or vices. No one has rendered more outstanding service or is more deserving of your distinguished service award.

With all his years of experience and accumulated wisdom, he has learned many important things from life.

The other day he told me this:

"I can distill all that I have learned into these few words, which, if followed closely, will guide lawyer or layman safely

through the rocks and shoals of life. Here is my advice:

1. Avoid jackrabbit starts.
2. Wait at least 1/2 hour after eating before going back into the water.
3. Brush up and down, not across.
4. Remove necktie before operating lathe.
5. Mail early in the day.
6. Don't slouch.
7. Make sure that seat backs and tray tables are in their full upright position before landing.
8. Never draw to an inside straight.
9. Get set for metric.
10. Take all you want, but eat all you take.
11. Don't run near the pool.
12. Check tire pressure often.

And last, call if you're going to be late." Ladies and gentlemen, how can one possibly do justice when introducing for your distinguished service award a "grandfather pine" who needs no introduction?

Perhaps, like in the late TV show, it is best to just say, "HERE'S WARREN."

Are You Planning to Attend

The Annual Meeting of the
State Bar of Wisconsin?

MEET YOUR CLASSMATES FROM *UW*

and

YOUR FRIENDS FROM *Marquette*

at a

Joint Reception

WATERFRONT BAR and TERRACE

Thursday, June 16, 1977

4:30 - 6:00 P.M.

The Abbey

Fontana, Wis.

Ed Reisner Addresses Reunion Luncheon



THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD

NEW OFFICERS FOR WLAA

The annual Spring Program is also the day of the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, at which officers are elected. Succeeding President Thomas Anderson (1962), Madison, is Daniel Flaherty (1949), LaCrosse. Tomas Russell (1967), Chicago, is President-Elect.

At its meeting on the same day, the Board of Visitors chose Robert B. L. Murphy (1932), Madison, to succeed Mary Bowman as Chairman. Lloyd Barbee (1955), Milwaukee, was chosen Vice-Chairman. Elected as members of the Board of Visitors were Mary Bowman (1968), Madison, James Soman (1972), Fennimore, and Mark Bonady (1973), Milwaukee.

Re-elected Directors are: George Steil (1950), Janesville, and Dale Sorden (1953), Milwaukee, and as new members George Curry (1972), Platteville, and John Thomas (1968), Minneapolis.

Americans in Bolivian Sails

by Gordon B. Baldwin

I am obliged to Dean Helstad for his approval, and to my students for indulgence in makeup classes, for a ten day January visit to United States citizens held in several Bolivian jails. It is therefore fitting that the Gargoyle, the school's official publication, receive my first public comments. I write also to correct Jack Anderson's columns which have twice reported luridly, but inaccurately, on the prisoners' plight.

In January the State Department, prompted by the complaints of 35 American citizens held on various narcotics charges in several Bolivian jails, and in response to the persistence of the prisoners' parents and friends in this country, sent a three-man team to La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Cochabamba, Bolivia to find the facts and report to both our Ambassador in La Paz and to the Department in Washington. I was asked to serve with a senior foreign service officer, Sam Moscovitz, and a State Department lawyer, Louis Fields, because it was believed useful for the mission to include an independent observer. Of particular concern were the nature of the charges, the methods of investigation and the legal implications of the failure of the Bolivian courts to complete the trials of the 35; only one had been convicted (and sentenced to 20 years), although five were arrested in 1974; eleven in 1975; fourteen in 1976; and five in 1977. In late March two of the most recently arrested Americans escaped from the La Paz prison, thereby reducing the trial docket, but aggravating security measures causing dismay in the jails, in Washington, and in the Bolivian Ministry of Interior. In late April we were heartened when four Americans who had been held for three years, were

finally convicted for possession, rather than for trafficking as originally charged. Their sentences are light enough so that they will probably be soon returned to the United States.

Nineteen American men are held in the San Pedro Prison in central La Paz sharing facilities with over 625 others in a 19th century cloistered facility built for 240 inmates. No prison program exists, nor are those sentenced segregated from those (most) awaiting completion of the long trial process. We heard many complaints about the inadequacy of medical and dental treatment. For example, it took vigorous diplomatic effort to obtain treatment for one of the prisoners who was severely ill from an abscessed tooth, and several weeks more effort to obtain treatment for one of the prisoners who is an addict. Narcotics, reputedly high quality cocaine, are available to prisoners who can afford their purchase and several of the prisoners were concededly addicts. On the other hand, we saw no evidence that United States citizens were specifically singled out for discriminatory treatment. Prison discipline is sometimes severe, but all inhabitants appear to share its burdens. However, the Americans were severely disadvantaged in that Bolivian prisoners are visited regularly by their families who provide food, companionship and necessary care. The prison yard in the men's prison in La Paz is regularly crowded with visitors including children, families and friends, but only a few of the Americans' families can afford trips to Bolivia. Our visit did stimulate more members of the American community in La Paz to visit their countrymen. The five American women prisoners in La Paz have greater difficulty in receiving visitors. Ordinarily they

may only meet relatives, or the Department of State representatives. The women's prison in La Paz is operated by devoted but strict Catholic sisters. In Santa Cruz, however, where five Americans are held, the prison is more primitive but men and women share a common court-yard, and all can receive visitors more freely than in La Paz.

We received the utmost assistance from our embassy, and full cooperation from Bolivians, including prison administrators, narcotics police, the Minister of Interior, and several other high ranking officials. Nothing was hidden from us. We visited the prisons, spoke privately with all the Americans there, and had useful talks with the Minister of Interior, most of the judges, and several prosecutors.

Bolivia has been a poor country, politically unstable until recently, and it faces greater demands for public service than the nation can supply. Its press and government are very sensitive to criticism. However, no one is proud of the conditions in the several prisons; a recent editorial in the *Catholic Presencia* in La Paz conceded, "the jails are in bad condition for everybody."¹

Continued, p. 17



Baldwin, Moskovitz, Milburn

Americans with money, perhaps as much as \$150 per month, can live with an adequate diet. The prison food is not enough to subsist upon and prisoners must purchase and cook their own meals, supply their own bedding and care for their own needs. Several of the prisoners' American families have found sending money burdensome, particularly when coupled with the need to forward large legal fees to local counsel. After our visit, and partly as a result of our recommendations, the American Embassy has hired two local Bolivian counsel, not to represent, but to monitor and report upon the course of the various trials and to do what is possible to speed the trial process. All hearings are now attended by one of the Embassy's lawyers and by an American diplomat. Their presence, we hope, stimulates better service by defense counsel, fosters the production of evidence from the United States. It also reveals continuing United States concern. Many of the prisoners believed that the United States had deserted them.

Long delays in the trial process are particularly vexing and could raise questions of international law. However, delays of many months are not uncommon and are caused by several conditions. First, the narcotics law is harsh, its penalties, a minimum of two years for possession of any amount, are mandatory, and judges and defense counsel have been unwilling to press for convictions. Secondly the law specifies at least twelve different offenses for which the mandatory penalties range up to 25 or more years. Without a jury system to rule where reason compels no answer, it is hard to draw accurate distinctions among such offenses as trafficking, importing, distributing, marketing, conspiring, etc. Thirdly the evidence must be, wherever possible, reduced to writing, and character and reputation evidence from the United States must be supplied. Documents must be translated, certified and authenticated.

Lastly, many judges were hoping that the harsh law would be ameliorated by promised amendments. Finally in January 1977 a new law became effective — it reduced some of the penalties, but that for possession, the least offense, is still a mandatory two years. However there now is a provision for reduced time for good behavior. In some cases delays were attributable to judges' fear that a judgment of acquittal would be followed by charges of judicial bribery. Indeed, at least one judge was recently imprisoned on a charge of having acquitted an accused against the weight of the evidence. We also heard complaints about the inadequate quality of translators and local lawyers. Evidently many competent Bolivian lawyers are reluctant to defend those held on narcotics charges, and there are few able translators available. Prisoners are expected to pay for their own lawyers, translators and for expert assistance.

Our meetings with all the Bolivian judges and prosecutors were cordial and the complaints we heard from them familiar: the shortage of judges, the scarcity of courtrooms and the heavy caseload. Since our mission the Bolivian Government has designated new judges for narcotics cases, and allocated more resources to the judiciary. Nevertheless, the progress in the cases is glacial at best.

Several of the prisoners believed that their arrest and incarceration was the direct responsibility of the United States generally and of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration particularly. Certainly narcotics law enforcement in Bolivia serves an important United States interest inasmuch as Bolivia is one of the world's leading producers of cocaine. Immense profits are gained from a successful transportation of even small amounts of refined

cocaine. Hence the major traffickers are well organized, and often well armed. Curbing the traffic is difficult and costly. It challenges the law enforcement capacities of both countries. Under international narcotics agreements the participating countries are obliged to cooperate by exchanging information. To this end three American drug enforcement agents are stationed in La Paz with responsibility for fostering cooperation and supplying training to the narcotics police of Bolivia. They are able and dedicated professionals. We found no basis for any charges of improprieties. Indeed, I believe that the presence of these bilingual agents is an asset. As trained law enforcement agents they have a good sense of priorities, are able to interpret the information supplied under the treaty, and often direct the Bolivians to major rather than minor offenders. Contrary to a frequent allegation, however, the American agents do not control Bolivian police.

The prisoners are an appealing, friendly and engaging group of young people. Their backgrounds and ages varied, but most are college graduates. All were articulate and the majority captured our team's sympathy. I found one delightful young man, a law student, intently studying for a U.S. bar examination. Several are fluent in Spanish, but a few who were arrested soon after arriving in Bolivia are helpless in that tongue. Nevertheless, one young man learned so well that he courted and married a Bolivian girl he met during visitors day. I expect he will be soon released. A few admit to possessing small amounts of cocaine, and others claim that narcotics were planted in their rooms. In some cases I believe the prosecutor's case is weak. Some strenuously, and without avail, deny any guilt whatsoever. Most would be willing, regardless of guilt, to plead guilty if they were allowed to return home.

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Relevant under Bolivian law are their reputations and conduct while in the United States. Acceptable proof, however, must be reduced to affidavits, translated into Spanish and authenticated, usually for a fee, by a Bolivian consul within the United States. These procedures are complicated, expensive, and time-consuming. Our team has, with some success, attempted to alleviate these difficulties.

No problem vexes Bolivian-U.S. relations today as much as the prisoner problem, although Bolivia is only one of the several countries holding nearly 3,000 Americans on drug-related charges. The prisoners engage the attention of high level officials in both countries, but the solution currently lies in judicial rather than in a political disposition of the cases. Presently the cases are being heard by the judges on an

expedited basis which we expect will benefit all the prisoners, not merely the Americans. The bench and bar of Bolivia are challenged. No one contests their commitment to justice, but their ability to deliver it promptly remains in doubt. The prisoners' families in America are earnestly pressing complaints through the State Department, the Congress and the White House. Our Ambassador and his staff in La Paz now devote considerable time, and larger resources, to prisoner welfare, but not until late April were there tangible results, the conviction of four of those held for the longest periods. The review of all convictions and sentences is mandatory, however, and it may be several weeks before those whose time in jail is equal to, or greater than the mandatory penalty will be released.

The legal issues, under Bolivian

law, and under international law are complex, and are under continuing study. The Department of State's concern remains strong, genuine, and persistent. Largely as a result of our inquiries the United States Government is devoting greater attention to its citizens in Bolivia, and the Bolivian Government also is focused upon the needs of its judicial system as never before. Improvements will benefit all prisoners.

In the distance may be another troublesome issue: can a suggested "prisoner exchange agreement" with Bolivia be constitutionally enforced? No such agreement exists, nor is one immediately contemplated, but should any Bolivian proceedings result in long prison sentences it is probable that an agreement, like those recently negotiated with Mexico and with Canada, will be discussed.



Mrs. Roy D Stewart, President of the Lawyers' Wives of Wisconsin, presents award to Ms. Jaroslawa Johnson, retiring Editor-in-Chief of The Wisconsin Law Review.

Alumni Fund Drive Comes to Successful End

Edward J. Reisner, Director

The 1976-77 Law Alumni Fund Drive has now ended. The results were both encouraging and discouraging. In absolute figures, both the amount of contributions and the number of contributors set new records. This year 666 alumni donors gave over \$66,000 to the Law School. The \$66,000 represents a 23 percent increase over last year — cause to be encouraged. Our goal on contributors, however, was to double the number. Here we failed miserably. The 666 donors compares to last year's 665. In order to raise the amount of contributions by 23 percent, the average gift had to increase from \$76 to \$99, or 30 percent.

The annual fund drive is only part of the story concerning voluntary financial support for the Law School. A few of the Fund Drive contributors make their contributions through the University of Wisconsin Foundation for the benefit of the Law School. Last

year the Law School solicited through the Foundation for the Lloyd K. Garrison Fund. Established to honor our former Dean, now retired from practice in New York, this fund is used to encourage new and innovative courses and teaching methods. Contributions to the account during 1976-77 amounted to more than \$5,000. Two other individual contributions to the Law School through the Foundation, in the amounts of \$6,000 and \$10,000, brought the total by way of the foundation to more than \$23,000.

Another source of financial support has been through insurance companies and foundations. These contributions, amounting to about \$5,400, are earmarked for financial aids for students in our Legal Education Opportunities Program. L.E.O. also receives money directly from the state budget and from the Knapp Endowment.

While at least in terms of dol-

lars contributed this has been a successful year, there is no let up in the demand for financial assistance to the Law School in addition to tax support. Law students have been forced more and more to rely on educational loans rather than scholarships or grants. For many this creates tension and unnecessary pressure through school and in the early years of practice. For some the burden becomes intolerable. The rate of defaults and bankruptcies is increasing. And so are educational costs! More and more students fall within the financial aid guidelines despite the fact that those guidelines are raised each year to attempt to balance need with available resources.

The challenge of bettering our fund raising effort is obvious. Even now plans for the 1977-78 Fund Drive are being made. Volunteers have come forward, and others are needed. To be successful, last year's contributors must repeat for next year, and a substantial number of new contributors must be encouraged to join those already assisting this School in the training of good new lawyers.

WISCONSIN LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORT OF LAW ALUMNI FUND April 1, 1976 - March 31, 1977

Annual Giving

Law Alumni Fund		
Restricted	\$27,109.00	
Unrestricted	38,161.31	
Benchers	16,125.00	
WLAA Memberships	4,968.50	
To Regents for Law School use	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>\$91,363.81</u>

Endowment Gifts to WLAA

Jacob & Rosa Beuscher Fund	\$ 665.00	
Lloyd K. Garrison Fund	1,128.00	
George A. Affeldt Fund	<u>250.00</u>	<u>2,043.00</u>
Total Gifts to WLAA and Regents		<u>\$93,406.81</u>

Gifts to the U.W. Foundation for the benefit of the Law School

James Shaw Scholarship	\$ 675.00	
Gwynette E. Smalley Memorial Scholarship	10,000.00	
Lloyd K. Garrison Fund	4,924.53	
For general Law School use	<u>8,035.00</u>	<u>23,634.53</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$117,041.34</u>

Deferred Endowments through Insurance Program

55 participants (1970-1973) at \$5,000 (\$275,000)*

55 participants (1970-1973) at \$5,000 (\$275,000)*

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

	\$ 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
1974	371 - 10,142.20	111 - 14,176.00	52 - 14,417.01	6 - 3,140.40	3 - 5,010.54
1975	482 - 11,892.70	120 - 15,359.44	53 - 15,570.55	7 - 4,199.92	3 - 3,999.86
1976	411 - 10,589.50	122 - 15,765.00	57 - 16,437.50	8 - 4,252.50	6 - 6,850.27

BREAKDOWN OF ALUMNI GIFTS BY REGION

Wisconsin Regions

County	No. of Contributors	Amount
Region No. 1 - Milwaukee	135	\$16,123.50
Region No. 2 - Kenosha and Racine	13	1,090.00
Region No. 3 - Dane	110	20,713.77
Region No. 4 - Walworth, Rock, Green.....	22	2,484.00
Region No. 5 - Dodge, Jefferson, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington	20	950.00
Region No. 6 - Calumet, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Sheboygan	26	1,925.00
Region No. 7 - Forest, Florence, Oconto, Marinette, Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Langlade, Outagamie	20	1,767.00
Region No. 8 - Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, Waushara, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Vilas, Portage, Waupaca, Wood	37	2,927.50
Region No. 9 - Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, LaCrosse, Monroe, Vernon, Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau.....	22	2,033.00
Region No. 10 - Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau, St. Croix, Rusk, Sawyer, Chippewa, Eau Claire	13	940.00
Region No. 11 - Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, Price, Taylor, Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Polk, Washburn.....	8	403.00
	<u>426</u>	<u>\$51,356.77</u>

Other States (contributors total 240)

Region No. 12 - Chicago (Illinois, Indiana, Missouri)	61	\$4,566.00	
Region No. 13 - Minneapolis (Iowa, Minn., N. Dakota, S. Dak.)	13	562.50	
Region No. 14 - New York City (Conn., Maine, Mass., New Jersey, New Hampshire, N.Y., Pa., Rhode Island, Ver.).....	36	2,488.00	
Region No. 15 - Wash., D.C. (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Va. and W. Va.)	36	1,351.00	
Region No. 16 - Detroit, (Kentucky, Mich., Ohio)	22	2,206.00	
Region No. 17 - Atlanta or Miami (Alabama, Arkansas, Fla., Ga., La., Miss., S. Carolina)	10	281.00	
Region No. 18 - Denver (Colo., Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Neb., Utah, Wyoming).....	6	103.00	
Region No. 19 - Phoenix (Arizona, N. Mex., Texas)	9	355.00	
Region No. 20 - San Francisco (Alaska, Ca., Nev., Ore., Wash.)	42	2,243.00	
Region No. 21 - Hawaii (Hawaii only)	4	145.00	
Region No. 22 - Foreign	<u>1</u>	<u>400.00</u>	<u>14,700.50</u>
Total Contributors and amount (alumni)	<u>666</u>		<u>\$66,057.27</u>
Student Bar Assn. and J.D. certificate revenue			3,035.00
Total alumni and student revenue			<u>\$69,092.27</u>

ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL GIFTS BY ALUMNI BY CLASS

1975			1976		
Class	Donors	Amount	Class	Donors	Amount
1902	1	\$ 5.00	1902	--	\$
1905	1	300.00	1905	1	100.00
1912	2	225.00	1912	2	225.00
1913	3	125.00	1913	1	3.00
1914	1	150.00	1914	1	150.00
1915	1	25.00	1915	1	20.00
1916	1	50.00	1916	--	---
1917	3	65.00	1917	1	5.00
1920	1	10.00	1920	1	25.00
1921	3	627.70	1921	3	612.70
1922	2	500.00	1922	2	400.00
1923	6	213.00	1923	3	115.00
1924	2	75.00	1924	1	50.00
1925	7	473.00	1925	4	375.00
1926	6	685.00	1926	4	725.00
1927	4	272.50	1927	2	175.00
1928	7	560.00	1928	4	535.00
1929	5	583.40	1929	7	690.00
1930	9	1,296.00	1930	9	1,370.00
1931	6	685.70	1931	6	7,262.70
1932	9	909.00	1932	9	813.00
1933	8	943.00	1933	16	1,287.50
1934	18	3,606.32	1934	14	1,930.70
1935	13	1,980.00	1935	15	2,220.00
1936	10	642.00	1936	18	3,210.00
1937	7	655.00	1937	11	1,650.00
1938	10	880.00	1938	14	1,255.00
1939	13	603.40	1939	14	918.00
1940	13	1,784.00	1940	18	1,805.00
1941	18	1,346.00	1941	20	2,196.00
1942	10	1,123.20	1942	15	2,415.20
1943	3	458.75	1943	4	187.00
1944	--	---	1944	--	--
1945	1	50.00	1945	3	60.00
1946	7	170.00	1946	6	148.00
1947	17	2,027.70	1947	18	2,008.20
1948	28	2,092.00	1948	24	1,872.70
1949	18	3,386.24	1949	16	2,560.73
1950	25	3,035.92	1950	24	3,016.04
1951	23	1,103.00	1951	21	1,993.33
1952	25	2,281.90	1952	24	2,754.50
1953	16	1,320.80	1953	18	2,100.00
1954	10	815.00	1954	6	800.00
1955	13	1,242.70	1955	16	1,358.70
1956	12	487.50	1956	9	580.00
1957	10	510.00	1957	5	345.00
1958	19	975.00	1958	18	1,466.33
1959	11	499.00	1959	6	424.00
1960	10	417.50	1960	6	565.00
1961	12	1,237.70	1961	15	1,390.70
1962	15	575.00	1962	16	868.00
1963	16	1,579.14	1963	9	1,145.40
1964	14	500.00	1964	11	1,095.00
1965	15	565.00	1965	14	591.84
1966	16	459.90	1966	13	521.00
1967	17	546.50	1967	15	583.00
1968	19	683.50	1968	17	1,199.00
1969	13	576.00	1969	17	661.00

Continued on p. 14

ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL GIFTS BY ALUMNI BY CLASS Cont.

1970	6 (13)	305.00	1970	7 (13)	325.00
1971	16 (23)	347.00	1971	16 (23)	555.50
1972	16 (14)	339.00	1972	23 (14)	863.00
1973	30 (5)	780.00	1973	22 (5)	830.00
1974	12	257.50	1974	12	145.50
	<u>665</u>	<u>\$51,022.47</u>	1975	12	455.00
S.B.A. & J.D. revenue		1,935.00	1976	6	50.00
		<u>\$52,957.47</u>		<u>666</u>	<u>\$66,057.27</u>
			S.B.A. & J.D. rev.		<u>3,035.00</u>
			Total (alumni & student)		<u>\$69,092.27</u>

Notes: Included in the totals are contributions made to the University of Wisconsin Foundation by alumni for the benefit of the Law School.

Also, the figures in parentheses represent the participants in the deferred insurance program.

ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL GIFTS OF ALUMNI BY REGION

Comparison — 1970-1976

Number of contributors and amount

	Milwaukee	Dane	Wis. outside Dane & Milw. Ctys.	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
1974	110 - 16,082.00	90 - 9,082.45	175 - 12,253.00	168 - 9,468.70
1975	112 - 12,830.15	163 - 13,141.70	198 - 13,602.50	192 - 11,448.12
1976	135 - 16,123.50	110 - 20,713.77	181 - 14,519.50	240 - 14,700.50

ANALYSIS BY SIZE OF GIFTS

	Contributors	Amount
1970	397	\$44,534.00
1971	530	53,158.61
1972	498	52,811.29
1973	597	47,031.93
1974	543	46,886.15
1975	665	51,022.47
1976	666	66,057.27

*Included in the totals are contributions made to the University of Wisconsin Foundation by alumni for the benefit of the Law School.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS BY CLASS

1905
William J. Hagenah
1912
Ralph M. Hoyt
Vilas Whaley
1913
James J. McDonald
1914
George E. Cleary
1915
Harold W. Story
1917
J. W. Murphy

1920
Robert L. Peters
1921
Leon F. Foley
Dorothy Walker
Kenneth S. White
1922
Ray T. McCann
Richard H. Tyrrell
1923
C. H. Bonnin
Frank W. Kuehl
Ernest H. Pett

1924
R. E. Anderson
1925
Ralph E. Axley
Lucius P. Chase
George R. Currie
Sheldon Vance
1926
Adolph Bieberstein
Lester S. Clemons
Myron Stevens
Eugene G. Williams

1927
Glen H. Bell
Laurence C. Gram
1928
Berthold L. Berkwich
Frederick H. Clapp
W. Roy Kopp
R. Worth Vaughan
1929
Melvin F. Bonn
Lewis J. Charles
Jacob F. Federer
William Krueger

Harry M. Schuck
William H. Voss
Gustav R. Winter
1930
John S. Best
W. Wade Boardman
Benjamin P. Galin
Alfred G. Goldberg
C. H. Herlache
Harry P. Hoeffel
Edwin J. Larkin
W. Mead Stillman
Raymond Wearing

CONTRIBUTORS BY CLASS CONT'D.

1931

Norman V. Baker
Carroll B. Callahan
Judge James Martineau
Eleanore Roe
Bernard Soref
Vernon A. Swanson

1932

Marvin M. Fein
George Kroncke, Jr.
Robert Sheriffs Moss
Robert B. L. Murphy
T. G. Schirmeyer
Marvin Q. Silver
J. M. Slechta
Ernst J. von Briesen
Harry E. White

1933

Judge Lehman C. Aarons
John S. Ascher
Harry Behnke
Edward T. Berkanovic
David Connolly
George Laikin
Floyd W. McBurney
James McFadden
Jacob Muchin
Edward F. Perlson
Frank A. Rentz
Leonard F. Roraff
Gordon Sinykin
John C. Stedman
Arbie O. Thalacker
John C. Tonjes

1934

Ernest P. Agnew
Eli Block
Theodore C. Bolliger
Lloyd L. Chambers
Henry J. Fox
Corwin Guell
Daniel T. Hosek
Mac A. McKichan
Roger C. Minahan
Henry O. Schowalter
Harry A. Speich
Norman A. Stoll
Thomas S. Stone
Richard R. Teschner

1935

Herbert Abraham
Allan W. Adams
Olga Bennett
William H. Churchill, Jr.
John E. Conway
George A. Evans
Orrin B. Evans
Raymond J. Geraldson
Robert D. Johns
Jack H. Kalman
William A. Nathenson
David Previant
Frederick C. Suhr
Roy G. Tulane
Elmer L. Winter

1936

Frank E. Bachhuber
Arthur C. Benkert
Richard W. Blakey
John C. Danielson
Elmer A. Doege
J. E. Fishelson
John E. Forester
Robert M. Fulton
Henry Kaiser
Paul S. Kuelthau
Herbert Manasse
Marjorie Loomis Marshall
John C. McBride
William Rabinovitz
Malcolm L. Riley
Austin F. Smith
Doris L. Vaudreuil
Melville C. Williams

1937

Walter M. Bjork
Donald E. Bonk
R. A. Esterly
Judge Thomas E. Fairchild
Leon Feingold
Bernard J. Hankin
Irving A. Lore

Judge Daniel C. O'Connor
Charles A. Orth, Jr.
Rex M. Smith
Arthur C. Snyder

1938

Robert A. Bablitch
Ralph J. Boches
Edward J. Brown
Clark Byse
Arthur W. Cohen
John W. Emmerling
John D. Heywood
Robert S. McDonald
E. Radcliffe Park
Rudolph O. Schwartz
Herbert Terwilliger
Nathan Volk
Ralph von Briesen
John C. Whitney

1939

Max Bassewitz
James J. Burke
John C. DeWolfe, Jr.
Edward U. Dithmar
Virginia Duncombe
Richard E. Johnson
Wirth H. Koenig
Helen E. Lutzen
Frederick A. Meythaler
Joel Y. Nemschoff
F. R. Schwertfeger
Willard S. Stafford
Alex Temkin
Max D. Wiviott

1940

Samuel M. Chaimson
Patrick W. Cotter
Richard W. Effland
Andrew C. Fadness
James C. Geisler
Alexander Georges
Ernest O. Hanson
Rodney O. Kittelsen
Howard Latton
Harry J. McCauley
Ernest H. Schopler
Darwin D. Scoon
Conrad J. Shearer
Joseph A. Sullivan
Richard P. Tinkham
Marlin M. Volz
Kate Wallach
David Zenoff

1941

Robert C. Altman
E. Clarke Arnold
L. J. Fitzpatrick
R. W. Fleming
Daniel W. Howard
J. Kenneth Kenahan
Karl Klabunde
Edward R. Knight
Charles F. Luce
Harriet Z. Margolies
Miles J. McMillin
Carl M. Mortensen
Eldon J. Mueller
Martin W. Peterman
James H. Plier
Arthur P. Remley
R. G. Schnurrer
Willard C. Schwenn
Edward Weinberg
George H. Young

1942

Ernest E. Bruns
William F. Collins
Louis L. Croy
James J. Dillman
David M. Fromstein
F. J. Griffith
Willis R. Hammond
John W. Joanis
John F. Konrad
Calvin G. Lewis
Marvin E. Klitsner
John A. Lawton
Jerry R. Siefert
E. Weston Wood
Ralph W. G. Wyckoff

1943

William D. Boetticher
Catherine Cleary

Emily P. Dodge
S. A. Markham

1945

Harold Knowlton
Lloyd La Fave
Ruth La Fave

1946

Francis Bannen
John M. Davenport
Egerton W. Duncan
Eugene N. Hanson
William P. McPherson
Judge Peter G. Pappas

1947

John Bosshard
James P. Brody
Arthur DeBardleben
William T. Doar, Jr.
Thomas B. Fifield
Louis D. Gage
Irving D. Gaines
Thomas G. Godfrey
Robert P. Goodman
H. F. Greiveldinger
Robert E. Howard
Judge Allen Kinney
John B. Menn
Edward B. Miller
Arden A. Muchin
Bruce D. Rasmussen
Sterling W. Schallert
John G. Vergeront

1948

George R. Affeldt
Joseph R. Barnett
Julian L. Berman
Judge William Callow
James F. Clark
Frank C. Conrad
Rodney J. Edwards
Harold K. Geyer
Kenneth H. Hanson
Charlotte Higbee
Dale E. Ihlenfeldt
Robert R. Johnson
Trayton Lathrop
J. R. Long
Martin M. Lucente
George H. Maaske
William J. Mantyh
Warren Muftin
Howard J. Otis
Carlisle P. Runge
Sterling F. Schwenn
Mordella Dahl Shearer
Warren H. Stolper
Robert C. Voss

1949

Owen T. Armstrong
Jacob L. Bernheim
M. W. Bieber
Irvin B. Charne
Glenn R. Coates
Robert E. Collins
Daniel T. Flaherty
Harry F. Franke
Robert F. Froehke
Robert H. Gee
Hans O. Helland
Charles J. Herro
J. T. Loughlin
Hobart Lovett
John L. Palmer
Frank J. Remington

1950

Lyle W. Allen
Judge Edmund P. Arpin
Robert E. Cook
Judge Robert W. Dean
Donald H. Droegkamp
Richard B. Eager
Charles R. Germer
Judge Warren A. Grady
Orrin L. Helstad
Judge Leon H. Jones
Kenneth Z. Kaiman
Jerome J. Klos
George J. Laird
Emory L. Langdon
Stan L. Lenchek
Joseph A. Melli
Marygold S. Melli
William G. Moore

Egon W. Mueller
William Rosenbaum
Anthony W. Schiro
F. C. Seegert, Jr.
George K. Steil
M. R. Tillisch, Jr.

1951

Jerome T. Bomier
Richard Cates
William Chatterton
William E. Dye
John W. Fetzner
Leon Fieldman
William J. Giese
Kenneth W. Harada
Robert D. Hevey
Harry O. Hinz
Oscar Latin
Robert W. Lutz
Frank A. Ross, Jr.
Theodore G. Schuster
Robert William Smith
Fayette Taylor
Bruce Thomas
Ray A. Tomlinson
Beatrice B. Tormey
Robert L. Waldo
Charles White

1952

David E. Beckwith
Elizabeth Gaspar Brown
David Y. Collins
Thomas W. Dale
Frank Feil, Jr.
Henry A. Field, Jr.
William R. Giese
Don R. Herrling
Corliss Jensen
Drexel D. Journey
The Hon. Robert W. Kastenmeier
Donald E. Koehn
Edward L. Levine
Leonard Loeb
Neal E. Madisen
J. Robert Petitjean
Lyman A. Precourt
Eugene Sawall
William Sutherland
Arthur J. Vlasak
Ted M. Warshafsky
Harold Wilkie
William J. Willis
Wesley J. Zulty

1953

John H. Augustine
Frank L. Bixby
Jules Brown
Francis R. Croak
Robert L. Curry
LeRoy L. Dalton
John P. Desmond
P. J. C. Lindfors
Milton Lorman
Richard S. Moen
James M. Paul
Walter B. Raushenbush
William L. Seymour
Dale L. Sorden
Royal Taxman
David L. Uelman
Arnold H. Weiss
Allan B. Wheeler

1954

Larry Eberlein
William K. Fechner
Michael A. Jacobs
Merton N. Rotter
Joseph H. Silverberg
Burton A. Strnad

1955

F. Anthony Brewster
Robert H. Consigny
Daniel F. Gruender
Laurence C. Hammond, Jr.
Richard F. Holy
Jack T. Jacobs
George A. Kapke
John W. Krueger
Bernard S. Kubale
Donald A. Losby
Maurice J. Miller
Milton E. Neshek
James R. Schipper

Jack Shlimovitz
Robert E. Tehan, Jr.
Bert S. Tokairin

1956

Judge Thomas H. Barland
Robert A. Downing
Yukio Gotanda
James E. Jones, Jr.
Jack E. Keyes
Judge Joseph C. Kucirek
David L. MacGregor
Richard R. Robinson
Stanton K. Smith, Jr.

1957

Kenneth V. Benson
James G. Davis
Alexander C. Perlos
David S. Ruder
J. R. Welton

1958

Cornelius G. Andringa
Roy C. Baumann
Robert L. Berge
Forrest Brimmer
Walter J. Bruhn
Bruce Gillman
Robert T. Ito
Eugene Jume
Kenton Kilmer
Spencer L. Kimball
Phillip D. Levy
Marvin A. Margolis
Kenneth T. McCormick, Jr.
Richard L. Olson
Daniel L. Shneidman
George Stephan
James J. Vance
Zigurdus L. Zile

1959

David C. Brodhead
Thomas J. Drought
John B. Haydon
Earl Munson, Jr.
Frank E. Proctor
Paul Van Valkenburg

1960

Darryl Boyer
Arlen C. Christenson
Frank M. Covey, Jr.
Thomas W. Ehrmann
Gerald A. Goldberg
John Merriman

1961

Edward E. Callan
Gilbert W. Church
William M. Coffey
James A. Drill
John Gibson
S. R. Heath, Jr.
James Katz
Leon E. Lindenbaum
Richard L. Merkel
A. C. Murphy
David S. K. Platt
Joel J. Rabin
Thomas G. Ragatz
Nelson Wild
Thomas D. Zilavy

1962

Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson
Thomas J. Basting
Barbara B. Crabb
James L. Cummings
Leonard R. Dubin
Harry Garwood
Eugene L. Johnson
Allan J. Joseph
Mac A. McKichan, Jr.
D. N. Miracle
Ross D. Netherton
Edward A. Setzler, Jr.
William M. Shernoff
Samuel T. Swansen
Donald Taitelman
Peter Weiss

1963

John Foley
Timothy C. Frautschi
Bernard R. Frederickson

Cont'd on page 23

James O. Huber
Angus R. McIntyre
Joel Murray
Timothy A. Tierney
John M. Waggoner
David D. Wexler

1964

Richard Baumann
Gerald Bloch
Peter R. Dohr
Howard J. Feldman
Jerry H. Friedland
Daniel W. Hildebrand
Bradway A. Liddle, Jr.
Robert R. Pekowsky
Edward A. Pereles
David A. Saichek
Thomas J. Sobota

1965

Gerald T. Conklin
George E. Douglas
Thomas R. Fahl
David Hase
Kenneth M. Hill
Wayne R. La Fave
Myron LaRowe
Daniel L. Milligan
Orlan L. Prestegard
Edward J. Pronley
Thomas G. Travers
Barry Z. Wallack
G. Lane Ware
George K. Whyte, Jr.

1966

Calvin B. Andringa
Thomas Bauch
Susan Brachtl
Peter O. Fetzler
John H. Niebler
San W. Orr, Jr.
James K. Pease, Jr.

Mark B. Pollack
Benjamin G. Porter
Michael G. Price
John A. Stocking
Gerritt J. Van Wagenen
Fred A. Wileman

1967

Stanley J. Adelman
Stephen R. Bell
Henry A. Brachtl
Richard Clinton
John Crosetto
Nancy Dreher
Cosmo A. Giovinnazzi, III
Aaron E. Goodstein
Joel A. Haber
Alvin H. Kriger
Paul H. Lambole
Douglas J. Reich
James N. Roethe
Tomas M. Russell
Stephen F. Sewell

1968

Jon P. Axelrod
Mary V. Bowman
John M. Forester
Thomas M. Gose
William H. Holbrook
David E. Jarvis
Franklin C. Jesse, Jr.
Jean Love
David Lucci
John H. Mahoney
Daniel Rinzel
Jacques F. Rose
James Ruhly
Ronald M. Spielman
John E. Thomas
Mark G. Ulevich
C. J. Wilcox

1969

William Bethune
Richard J. Boynton
Gerald Davis
Robert V. Edgerton
Martin L. Fenik
David Fronck
Edward Garvey
Heiner Giese
Paul A. Hahn
Lawrence J. Jost
Juris Kins
Robert Lehman
David Neeb
Edward D. Pribble
Jeffrey T. Roethe
Paul E. Root
Michael D. Schmitz

1970

James L. Carlson
Arthur G. Kroos, III
James M. Miles
Michael K. Nolan
John W. Rowe
William J. Wagner
Paul W. Wallig

1971

S. J. Ahlgren
Thomas D. Bell
David G. Diercks
Howard B. Eisenberg
James P. Gerlach
John P. Goggin
David F. Grams
Judge Robert E. Kinney
Terrence K. Knudsen
Robert Meyeroff
James O. Miller
Carolyn Polowy
William J. Schulz
Thomas R. Wildman

Peter C. Williams
Mark R. Wolters

1972

Ronald L. Brandt
Paul Croake
Bradford N. Dewan
James S. Grodin
Vance S. Gruetzmacher
Frederick R. Hardt
Robert Heidt
Jay Himes
Eric E. Jakel
Jeffrey Kaufman
John E. Knight
William C. Lewis, Jr.
Kip Lubcke
Douglas W. Lyons, Jr.
Paul E. McElwee
Stanley Michelstetter
Jon C. Minsloff
John A. Palenz
Alan Post
Norman R. Prance
Edward J. Reisner
Edward D. Styles
Jan Van Dort

1973

Gordon M. Bakken
Dennis Buratti
James A. Carney
Eunice Gibson
Daniel L. Goelzer
Mari Gursky
James T. Haferman
Charles Jordan
Stephen G. Katz
Stephen L. Knowles
Theodore Mastos
Dennis McBride
F. Jack Nathan
Mark A. Nordenberg

Mark S. Rapaport
Michael J. Remington
Christopher L. Risetto
Bruce Stein
Paul A. Sturgal
John M. Webster
Alvin Whitaker
David C. Williams

1974

William J. Disney
Daniel T. Hardy
Berta Hoesly
John A. McCay
David J. Murphy
Karen L. Nagel
G. R. Plotecher
Joseph Quinn
Daniel Rethmeier
Mark W. Smith
Mart Daniel Vogel
Robert W. Wing

1975

Michael R. Babbitt
William S. Clark
Jean E. Gilpin
C. Michael Gray
Arthur Heitzer
Scott Jennings
Maureen Kinney
Thomas E. Martin
Dennis Mleziva
Gregory S. Pokrass
Jeff Wroldstad
Charles L. Young

1976

John R. Evans
Jonathan B. Levine
Kathleen Ortman Miller
Charles Schneider
Thomas P. Solheim
Christopher A. Washington

UW LAW SCHOOL TEAM MAKES IT TO FINALS OF ABA-SPONSORED APPELLATE ADVOCACY CONTEST

For the first time this year, the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association sponsored an appellate Advocacy contest for Law students. Rules of the

contest required that students work without faculty or staff assistance.

Three UW Law School first year students participated in the regional competition in March and will meet competition again at the national finals to be held in Chicago during the annual convention of the American Bar As-

sociation in August.

Members of the team are: Jeffrey P. Clark and Jeffery P. Brown both of Brookfield, and Don Springmeyer of Gardnerville, Nevada.

The subject chosen for the competition involves the constitutional questions related to the right to die.

Zile off to Finland for first semester

Professor Zigurds Zile will represent the University of Wisconsin for the first semester, 1977-78, as a Visiting Research Professor at the University of Helsinki in Finland. The Exchange Professorship between the two universities was established in the early 1960's and there have been visiting professors from Wisconsin alternating with Finnish visitors here ever since. Participants are chosen from the applicants by the Helsinki Exchange Advisory Committee, composed of Wisconsin faculty members who have participated in the Exchange.

Professor Zile's research will be part of an inquiry into the broad question of the transferability of law and legal institutions and resistance to externally-imposed social change. Latvia will be the focus of his study. An independent country between 1918 and 1940, Latvia remained a part of the western Protestant culture established during earlier domination by German feudalism and by Sweden. He will attempt to discover the extent to which legal institutions and the attitudes toward them in Latvian society were affected by the Soviet revolution.

Professor Zile will study in Helsinki because the relevant documents in Riga, Latvia are not easily available. Research by foreigners is subject to close Soviet control in the Latvian Socialist Soviet Republic. The Helsinki University library has an exceptional collection of Latvian materials.

Professor Zile is a Latvian by birth. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States (1953) who came here with his family by way of German refugee camps. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1956, and the Law School in 1958. He earned an SJD degree at Harvard in 1967. He has been a member of the Law Faculty since 1961.

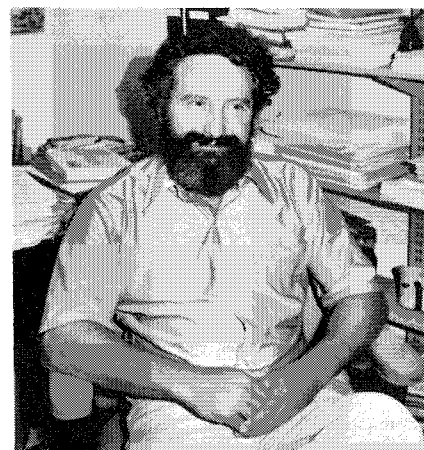
His interests are broad. An internationally recognized scholar in the Law in the Soviet Union, he is also an expert in land use controls, including coastal zone management.

A teaching interest has recently led Professor Zile into the current discussion of proposed legislation to establish a civil cause of action for invasion of privacy by statute in Wisconsin. The proposal is being stiffly resisted by newspaper publishers and others concerned with opening avenues of public information.



Professor Zile

Joel Handler German Marshall Fund Fellow



Professor Joel Handler

Professor Joel Handler has been named a German Marshall Fund Fellow during 1977-78. The Fellowship will make it possible for him to go to England to examine basic problems in British welfare administration. He will study the nature and growth of administrative discretion in a uniform welfare system on the one hand, and the implementation of increased regulation on the other. Of particular interest will be the roles played by organizations providing the impetus for promoting the legal rights of people caught in the welfare system.

This is another phase of a study begun by Professor Handler in England ten years ago. It is a timely return to the subject because Great Britain is at present involved in a major reform of its welfare system.

The German Marshall Fund was established as a memorial to the Marshall Plan by a gift from the Federal Republic of Germany in 1972. Proceeds of the Fund are to be administered "without any influence by German authorities." Grants cover a wide range of activities, all related to the common problems of industrial societies, and are not limited to U.S.-German projects.

Prize Winners



Sherman



Buesing



Hanson



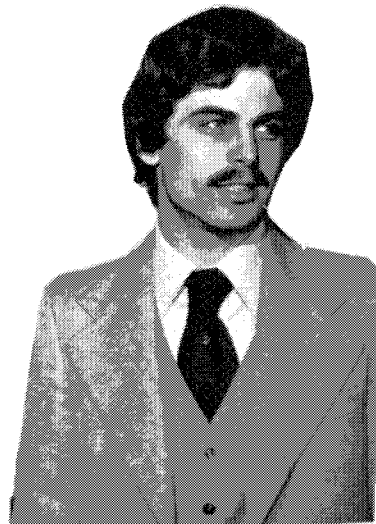
Gallagher



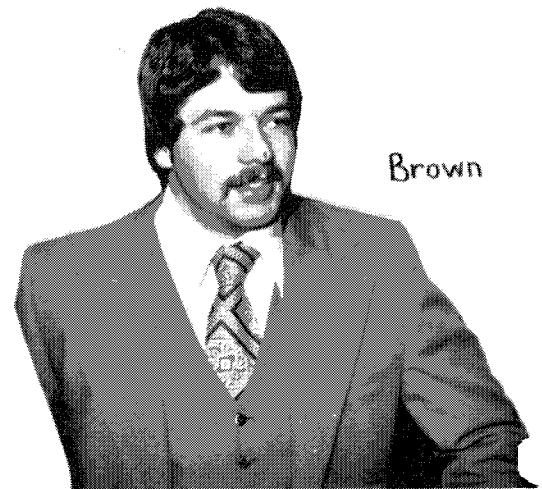
Gertig



Springmeyer



Clark



Brown

See Page VI



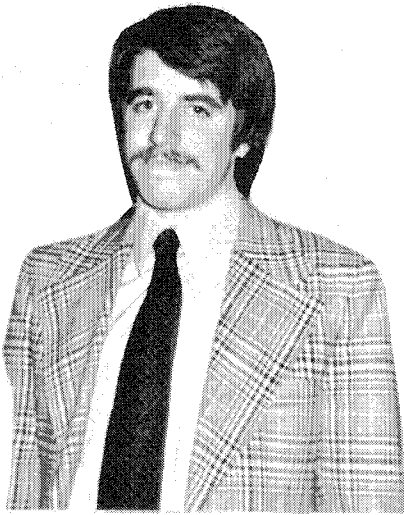
Ransom



Dean Helstad



Conrad



Komisar



Fisher



Boedecker



Post