

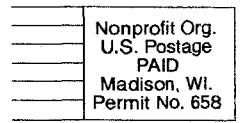
GARGOYLE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL FORUM



VOLUME XXIV NO. 3

University of Wisconsin Law School
236 Law Building
975 Bascom Mall
Madison, WI 53706-1399



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

Editor: Edward J. Reisner

Design: Earl J. Madden, University Publications

Production: University Publications

Law School Publications Office

University of Wisconsin

Madison, WI 53706-1399

Postmaster's note: Please send form 3579 to

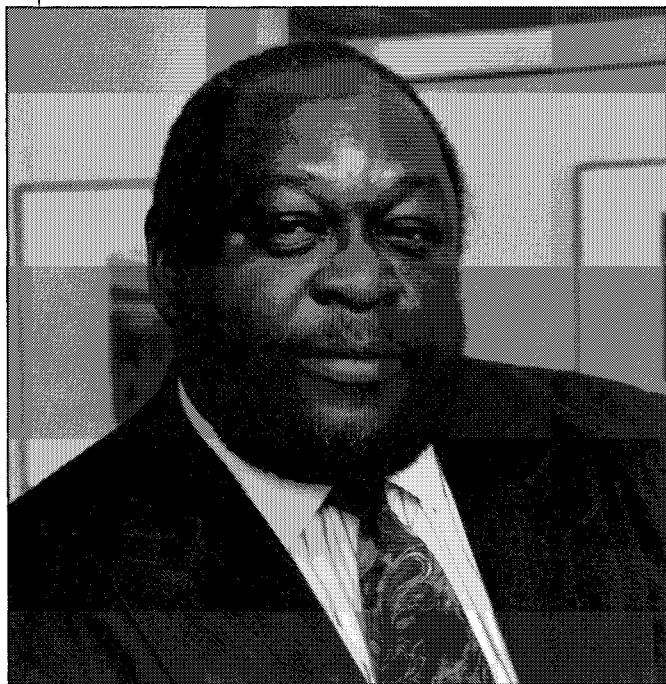
"GARGOYLE," University of Wisconsin Law School,
Madison, WI 53706-1399

SSN 0148-9623 USPS 768-300

Cover Photo: While the Law building is changing, the
great tradition of the Homecoming cane toss lives on.

There are some duties that a dean really enjoys, like receiving big checks, big checks representing substantial contributions to our Law School. The two photos included in this column represent two of those happy occasions. The Winnebago Tribe of Wisconsin has made a contribution in support of our Great Lakes Indian Law Center, a clinical program which has placed students with each of Wisconsin's tribes. The other contribution was from Mead Data Central in support of our building project.

As we travel around the state and around the country, raising funds for the building expansion and improvement



Dean Daniel O. Bernstine

project, several common myths about funding for the Law School and voluntary support are repeated. I thought that by sharing them with you here, I might be able to spend more time with you in person explaining our needs and how your assistance can help us all.

Myth #1: I am a member of WLAA, I already pay \$20 per year and have done so for many years.

Once upon a time, WLAA was the major source of voluntary support for the Law School and twenty dollars a year was indeed a big help. Unfortunately, times have changed. Part of the annual dues of most WLAA members goes to support the Law Review. In return, you receive all six issues of the Law Review at a greatly reduced cost. Whatever is left over, about \$10,000, becomes part of the annual budget for alumni relations. For 1994-95, that budget will probably exceed \$400,000. Obviously either there are not enough WLAA members or dues are not high enough to do what needs to be done.

Myth #2: I live and work in Wisconsin. My taxes support the Law School. I don't have to give any more.

About 60% of our graduates reside in Wisconsin and most, presumably, pay state taxes. These taxes, again in years gone by, did "support" the University. Today, however, state taxes only "assist" the University. State support makes up less than 25% of the University budget. The remainder comes from research grants and contracts, tuition, and voluntary contributions. While the portion of the Law School budget that comes from state taxes is higher (about 60%), our share of research funds is substantially less, placing the same emphasis on private contributions to maintain our level of excellence. A few years ago we did some math to learn just what an "average state taxpayer" might contribute to the Law School budget. I think you will agree that, if you are average, three dollars a year does not constitute sufficient support of this School by one of its resident graduates.

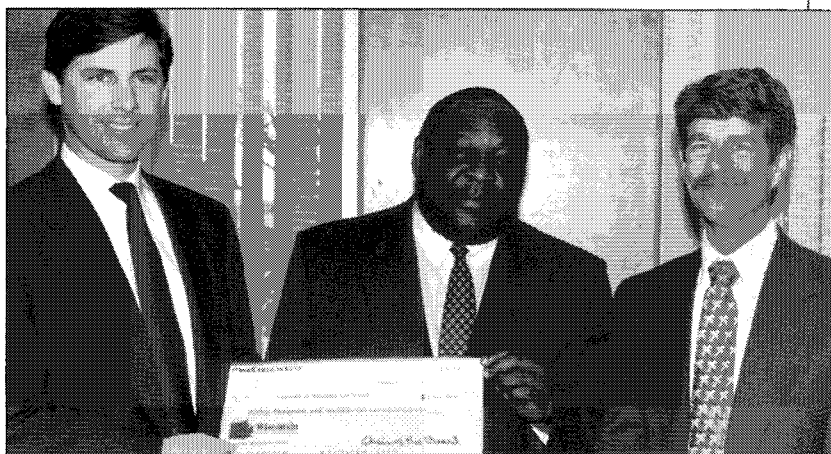
Myth #3: Why should I help, the School never did anything for me while I was there!

Part of the answer to this one is shown above, but more importantly I ask you to consider what your life would have been like without the training you received here. Surveys of our alumni indicate that the great majority have spent at least part of their lives using the training received here. Not everyone enjoyed being a law student, especially the hours of study, faculty that could test your preparation, and more work than most of us previously experienced. Most of these bad feelings seem to abate with time, however. The intellectual skills, the discipline and the friendships formed in Law School have value even to those who have left the law to pursue other paths. Perhaps we did something for you even if you have not discovered it yet.

As we clean and move in preparation for the start of construction we sometimes find the most interesting items. I would like to quote from a letter found in our files:

Another need which can hardly be fully realized within our present limitations of space is the need of rooms for training in practice both before the courts and administrative tribunals. Something might be done in the way of fitting up some rooms made available by the removal of our library to the new library wing. But the real need is for specially designed rooms in a new or an enlarged law building.

Of course the great need the Law School has is for



A representative from Mead Data Central presents a contribution to Dean Bernstine.

more space. Our need has been somewhat relieved but not met by the new library addition, the product of federal aid and borrowed funds.

These comments were written in 1945 from Dean Oliver S. Rundell to Basil Peterson, who had asked how contributions could be used by the Law School. Dean Rundell must be smiling today, 49 years later, as the same issues face us again. Let us solve them now so that all of you, and several generations of our successors, can benefit and prosper.



Dean Bernstine receives a contribution from Winnebago Tribal Chair Jo Ann Jones ('87).

A new day has dawned!

In my roughly 40 years of contact with the Law School I believe that the faculty and alumni have never had more reason to walk the same path as they do today. This is so, in my opinion, because the problems of providing an appropriate legal education to meet the demand of students, those who hire them and those who will ultimately use their services, and the coincident needs for private resources have never been so real and immediate.

In short, we need each other.

Legal Education

On the legal education front, close scrutiny is being given to the question of whether law schools in general, including this Law School, are providing adequate education and training to students, particularly those who ultimately choose to practice law. Recently, for example, these issues have had the express attention of the UW Board of Regents.

Are law graduates being properly prepared to enter the practice? Is this the responsibility of the Law School or the Bar? What do students want—particularly those students who want to enter the practice? These same questions are being asked nationally. For example, the ABA's MacCrate Commission Report addresses similar provocative questions and concerns.

Last spring our Board of Visitors met and began the process of reexamining these questions. Their report will be published in the next issue of the Gargoyle. In general it confirms what most of us, I am sure, have assumed: Generally speaking, the faculty is doing a fine job of delivering a legal education to a diverse student community, maximizing limited resources and using an outdated facility. Our Visitors' Report begins the dialogue in this state.

With the support and participation of

both law schools in this state, the State Bar of Wisconsin likewise is about to undertake a two-year study of these and related issues. Chief Justice Nathan Heffernan, a UW Law School alumnus, has agreed to chair this committee. Erica Eisinger, also an alumna, will be the reporter. Associate Dean Gerald Thain, Emeritus Professor Stuart Gullickson, and Clinical Professor Ralph Cagle will also serve.

As the work on this front continues I will attempt to keep you posted. In the meantime, if you wish to express your views on this important subject, please feel free to write me. What is clear to me is that the common goals of both the faculty of this Law School and its alumni are to continue to improve the final product and to maintain, and hopefully enhance, the Law School's standing as one of the premier law schools in the country.

Resources

Regardless of training and curriculum issues, it is manifest that the Law School must have improved alumni financial support. There can be no question that the Law building is outdated and inadequate. It is probably true to say that the list of what it lacks as a modern legal education facility is longer than the list of what it can now provide. These deficiencies are eroding the faculty's ability to deliver a state-of-the-art education.

And we are doing something about it. As hopefully you now well know, we are in the midst of a capital fund drive that will raise the required \$5 million to meet the private funding requirement for our building addition and remodeling. (The Dean's column more fully reports on our progress.) The WLAA has jumped into the middle of this drive. We have formed a liaison committee to the national drive; a

member of our Board, Lane Ware, has become the Vice Chair for the national drive. We are in the midst of organizing our alumni throughout the state and nation to facilitate the maximum participation. Recently, WLAA dedicated \$500,000 of unrestricted and available WLAA funds to guarantee pledges up to \$4 million to meet State Building Commission requirements for breaking ground.

Our Dean has spent untold hours visiting alumni and getting their support. He has done an outstanding job. But he cannot do it alone. I have committed my presidency to reaching the \$5 million goal. As a team, led on the national level by David Ruder, and with your help, we will get the job done.

And we cannot stop with bricks and mortar. Today's competitive world of legal education requires program and research support from private sources. It is no longer accurate to describe the Law School strictly as a state school to rationalize a lack of private funds. In fact, the Law School, like the University, is now more accurately described as a "state assisted" school. As alumni of a state school, we simply have not been called upon to give at the level historically associated with private schools. This cannot continue. We must accept our obligation to support quality legal education in this state. Without us, the Law School will continue to have difficulty competing against its heavily funded competition.

Recently the Law School greatly benefited from a gift of more than \$1 million from the estate of former Governor Warren P. Knowles. This is a good beginning—but only a beginning. Each of us owes much to the Law School. It's pay-back time.

*John S. Skilton
President, WLAA*

Don Ameche, Law Grad?

BY ASSISTANT DEAN
EDWARD REISNER

When Don Ameche died in December 1993, some of you may have been surprised by his obituary. It indicated that Mr. Ameche had studied law at the University of Wisconsin Law School before becoming a full-time actor.

Almost twenty years ago, when I began working at the Law School, I learned this fact, although it almost seemed an urban legend. Some quick research in the archives, however, turned up a microfilmed copy of his record card, indicating a brief and fairly undistinguished academic career here. But there was much more to the story and years of pursuing the facts before all was revealed.

In the mid-1980s, under Cliff Thompson's direction, we were busy collecting stories about the legendary Prof. Herbie Page. One of those stories, submitted by Glenn Bell ('27) went as follows:

Page hated to hear a student say he was "unprepared." He would often jump down the throats of such students. One day in Constitutional Law, Don Ameche, who was active in various dramatic productions

around campus and had performed in a student production the night before, was the first person Page called on.

"Unprepared," said Ameche.

There was a moment of uncomfortable silence. At last Page said, "Well, Mr. Ameche, I enjoyed your play last night. You did a fine job. But I think the time has come for you to decide whether you want to be a lawyer or an actor."

Ameche stood up. "Mr. Page, you're right," he said, and walked out of the room and the Law School into a long, successful career as an actor.

Dean Thompson decided that he wanted first-person confirmation of what seemed a story almost too good to be true. I was assigned the task of trying to get Ameche's version of these events. A number of attempts were made without success before a chance meeting with Mark Goldstein ('81), practicing with Lionel, Sawyer in Las Vegas. Thinking that a firm in that location might do some entertainment law, I mentioned my quest to Mark. Amazingly, he mentioned that Ameche lived near a relative of his and volunteered to give me his home address.

Shortly after sending Ameche a direct letter I received a handwritten response that read:

*Dear Mr. Reisner,
I remember Mr. Page very well. He was a most remarkable man. I can say that because he is one of the very few teachers I do recall. And, of course his record speaks for itself. Whether the words . . . are exact, I don't know but the confrontation with me did occur. I hope you do justice to the man.*

*Sincere best wishes,
Don Ameche*

The obituaries also reported that Ameche left law school when the lead in a show became ill and he took over as understudy. Given the long and productive nature of his career as an actor, the coincidence of another actor's illness and Ameche's attendance in Page's class seems to have been providential. The Law School may have lost a promising student, but entertainment gained a wonderful actor who would entertain several generations of audiences for more than 65 years!

Wisconsin's Legal Tradition

STEWART MACAULAY,
THEODORE W. BRAZEAU
PROFESSOR OF LAW,
SPEAKING TO THE BENCHERS
UPON RECEIVING THE
BRAZEAU PROFESSORSHIP

Introduction

Speaking for everyone at the Law School, I want to thank Mrs. Mary Virginia Brazeau for the generous gift of the professorship. I also want to thank my colleagues for nominating me for this great honor.

Dean Bernstine has asked me to talk about the Law School, considering issues that might interest both alumni and faculty. The most significant development at the Law School is that the faculty is changing rapidly. In the past five years, seven senior faculty members have retired and one has died. Two more will retire at the end of this year. Six more are in their sixties and could retire within a few years. These are experienced and talented people. In addition, seven extraordinary faculty members have left over the same period to teach at such places as Columbia, Princeton and Yale.

We have appointed many excellent new faculty members, and we will appoint more soon. Alumni who have been practicing for some time will have to look hard to find people at the Law School who taught them during their student years. Sweeping changes in the faculty could make us better, as new people bring new

ideas and energy, but drastic change also involves risks. I don't have to tell members of this Law School community that Wisconsin is not just a generic state law school. It long has been something special in American legal education. In a time of great change of the faculty, can Wisconsin continue to be something special?

To keep our tradition alive, we must understand it. Our merit does not rest on those indirect indicators of quality so beloved by U.S. News & World Report. In terms of return on investment, Wisconsin must be one of the world's greatest law schools. As is true of so many things in Wisconsin, dedicated people, working above and beyond the call of duty, have overcome resource constraints. Wisconsin law professors have drafted path-breaking statutes that have become models for other states. They have answered calls for help from legislators and the staff of administrative agencies. They have served on local, state, national and international committees and boards. Many have responded to a steady flow of questions about their areas from practicing lawyers. They have produced innovative teaching materials and done highly original research. As law school enrollment has increased, they have taught students in large classes, small seminars and clinical programs. Many have done a great deal of one-on-one teaching. At a time when professor-bashing is a popular indoor sport, I must call attention to the contributions to the state and the nation of so many of my colleagues.

Another part of the Law School's tradition is our "law in action" approach to

issues. This is recognized nationally and internationally, and it is something that we cannot afford to lose. We are one of the few state law schools that want to be more than a version of Harvard or Yale.

I'll try to sketch important elements of this Wisconsin tradition by looking at three great faculty members who served here during the period 1929 to 1981: Nate Feinsinger, Jake Beuscher and Willard Hurst. All three were teaching here when I joined the faculty 37 years ago, so I'll draw on my own memories as well as those of others. In addition, I'll quote excerpts from tributes that appeared in the Wisconsin Law Review.

Three Sketches:

Nate Feinsinger served at the Law School from 1929 to 1973. He was one of the inventors of modern labor law. He was the permanent umpire under several important collective bargaining contracts. But we are more likely to remember that he was called many times when major strikes created great social problems. Willard Wirtz said:

Leaving to less adventurous counsel and judges the arguing and deciding of cases in court, where there were rules to go by, he chose emergency situations that developed so fast that a sometimes rough frontier justice had to be improvised to put out flames that were spreading. (1)

Nate had a photograph on his wall that showed him with President Truman at the White House. Nate said that he had told President Truman that as president he had the power to seize the steel mills that had

Advising on the Law of Private Land Ownership in Dubna, Russia

PROFESSOR
WALTER RAUSHENBUSH

In December 1992, while serving as a visiting law professor at the University of San Diego, I received a long-distance call from La Crosse, Wisconsin. It turned out to be very different from the occasional calls I get from Wisconsin lawyers asking questions about real estate law. The caller was Charles E. Hanson, Wisconsin Law Class of 1973, a partner in the Hale, Skemp, Hanson & Skemp firm active in the lively sister-city relationship between La Crosse and Dubna, a Russian city of 70,000 population located about 65 miles north of Moscow. He had recently been in Dubna, and had been asked some good questions by Dubna officials about the possible need for a new legal foundation to support the land privatization process already begun in Russia.

It had occurred to Chuck that maybe his Property and Real Estate professor at the UW might be interested in helping provide advice for Dubna, and participating in activity which conceivably could expand to drafting legislation for consideration by appropriate legislative bodies in Russia. He happened to call at a time when I was considering joining a tour sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Association, with the principle feature being nine days on a special "Orient Express" train which would follow the Trans-Siberian route for much of its length, then drop south through Outer and Inner Mongolia, ending at the Great Wall of China near Beijing. We were able to work out an

arrangement by which I would travel to Russia early and spend nine days in Dubna. Dubna's only expense would be to meet me at the Moscow airport, house and support me during my stay, and then get me to St. Petersburg (formerly Leningrad) to join the WAA tour group.

I soon learned that the La Crosse-Dubna sister-city relationship involved far more than the usual exchange of official visits, banquets, and flowery toasts. Dubna was developed from a sleepy village, starting during World War II, as a center for theoretical and nuclear physics in the Soviet Union. During the Cold War, it was not about to be sisterly with any U.S. city. But by the late 1980s, as we know, much had changed. Chuck Hanson had been a principal leader and catalyst in starting and building a sister-city relationship with substance. In the '90s, three La Crosse-area colleges are helping Dubna create a new business college to teach entrepreneurial methods and marketing. During the recent winter of acute food shortage in Russia, the La Crosse organization obtained and arranged for shipment to Dubna of an extraordinary 400 tons of food. While I was in Dubna in early June 1993, three groups from La Crosse totaling about 40 people were also there—including the mayor, city officials, and medical/health experts—meeting with Dubna counterparts, offering help and advice.

Dozens, if not hundreds, of La Crosse people are involved in all this, but Chuck Hanson has been the key. As I learned this, I thought to myself how little we pro-

fessors know of what our graduates do to make a difference in the communities where they live and work.

Dubna welcomed the proposal for my visit. As preparation, for me and for them, I had committed to preparing a fairly extensive memo explaining some of the basic matters which Russian land law ought to cover as a basis for private ownership of land. It was understood that my suggestions would be based primarily on land law in the United States, though other models could be followed.

The memo, addressed to the Dubna City Council, began with a summary of basic property law and went on to discuss possible methods of transferring real property from public to private ownership. One particular focus, because of the 70-year history of publicly owned apartments, were the special problems attached to privatizing these units. While I am not a land economist or land-use planner, I also included some fundamental material on these matters since they will be of importance to Russia in the near future.

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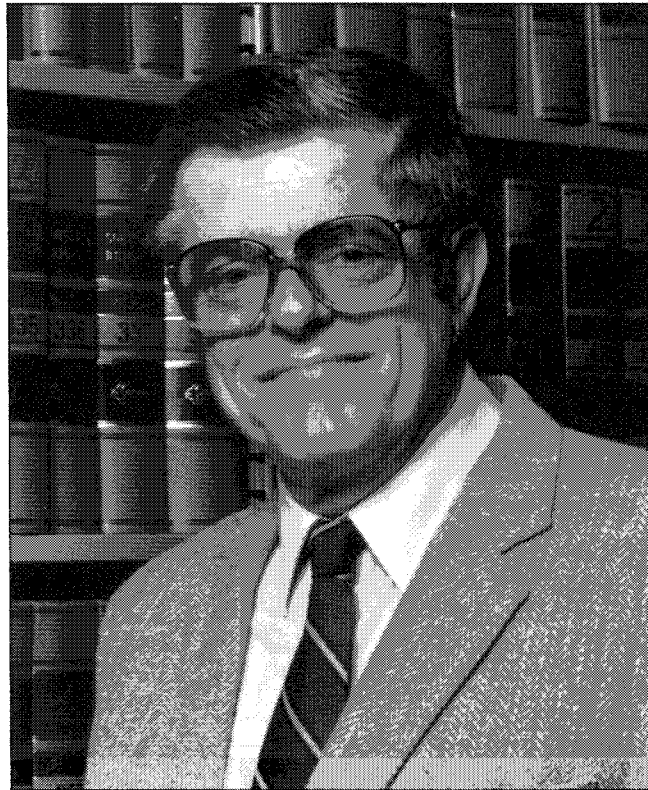
My memo was sent to Dubna in early May. I was there May 29 through June 7, 1993. My host and primary contact was Ernest (Eric) Taghirov, a physics Ph.D. who is a member of the Dubna City Council and Chairman of the city's Commission on Ecology and Land Planning. It was interesting to learn that his role in city government came about because of his political participation in the Green environmental movement, which resulted in

his election to office. I was housed as a guest in his pleasant flat. His attractive and hospitable wife Tamara was persuaded that anytime I was in her home without food in front of me, I must be starving! I still haven't gotten rid of all the weight I gained.

Eric and I met repeatedly for probing discussions which could last several hours. In addition, I met and had brief discussions with the Mayor, Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the City Council, and some Council members. On the last day, I presented a two-hour "seminar" lecture to many (30-35) Dubna city officials. Interest seemed high, and questions were varied and quite good. I also went with Eric to Moscow, and spoke to about ten staff bureaucrats employed by the Moscow Region (roughly equivalent to a U.S. state), the region of which includes Dubna. Also in Moscow, we met for an hour with Prof. Kemer Nordkin, the General Director of a coordinating committee of officials of both Moscow City and the Moscow region. The city of Moscow turns out to be its own region for purposes of governmental power, even though surrounded by the (governmentally separate) Moscow Region.

Nordkin spoke perfect English, and turned out to be a person of considerable sophistication, power and influence who has been much involved in some land development joint ventures in and near Moscow. He indicated that various visitors from the U.S. and elsewhere had been interested in helping Russia with privatization, but that they tended to submit not-very-valuable reports, and to leave when the vodka, caviar, and money ran out. He seemed impressed that I was paying my own expenses and received no compensation.

It is not clear to me to what extent existing Russian law is even relevant to land privatization, or to land and land owners once land is in private hands. My Dubna hosts, though interested and highly intelligent, were not lawyers. In discus-



Prof. Walter Rauschenbush

sions with them, I gained an impression—possibly inaccurate—that Russia is doing quite a bit of land privatizing without even a basic legal structure in place. What is frustrating is that in most respects, Dubna does not have the political/governmental power to create such a structure. That power, I gather, lies partly with the Moscow Region and partly with the national government of the Russian Federation. A legal structure for private property can hardly have been on Boris Yeltsin's front burner when I was there, or at any time since.

But privatizing is going on. Some apartments are being transferred so the longtime occupants now own them. "Kitchen-garden" small plots are being transferred to "owners" who have worked them in years past. Land plots are being transferred to owners who are building houses (some very large, which I saw) on them. And without enumerating (which I could not) all the legal questions which Eric and others raised about all this activity, I can forecast that legal issues will arise which no existing statute or ordinance

will solve. Some of them will, presumably, come to the Russian courts, which may need to perform a lawmaking role familiar in common-law countries, but not in Russia.

One matter which Dubna can address locally is the development of a land records system. Some land records exist. The city's human talent is as computer-sophisticated as any in the world, I believe. In my closing seminar for the Dubna officials, I emphasized how important it might be to develop a comprehensive, automated land information system at the beginning of privatization.

Dubna apparently has the power and authority to lease publicly owned land to individuals, cooperatives, etc. It is doing some of this in a way that might be characterized as "incremental privatization." Some of the leases involve an option to purchase after some period of years. Quite a few of my discussions with

Eric and others had to do with terms and problems relating to such leases.

• • •

This was my first visit to Russia—indeed, my first to Eastern Europe, unless you count a 1965 week in Yugoslavia. It is not an easy time for ordinary Russians, whether highly educated or not. Some traders and entrepreneurs, evidently, have caught the wave of economic freedom and made a killing. But Eric Taghirov and his fellow Dubna physicists, formerly a near-elite group, have been shoved by inflation into an economic lower middle class where luxuries and recreations exist only in memory. They understand and value the new political and personal freedoms, but they tend to view the new traders as parasites hardly better than the growing organized crime presence in the larger cities. Eric listened with respectful skepticism to my argument that profits from trade were an essential element of a free-market economy. I said, "Eric, I'm not really sure that you believe in privatization." He admitted I might be right.

A few years ago, artificial economic barriers erected by the Soviet Union meant that it took about \$1.50 to buy a Soviet ruble legally. In June, in a Russian bank branch inside an American Express office in the gorgeous St. Petersburg hotel where my Wisconsin Alumni tour began, I exchanged twenty dollars for rubles: 1,280 rubles per dollar.

Until then, I had seen ruble transactions, but had not known even the approximate dollar relationship. Examples: (1) Eric told me that although Dubna understood and appreciated that I was not being paid, the city wanted me to have some rubles for incidentals or possible emergency; he gave me 2,000 rubles. (2) We spent one night in Moscow, and decided to go that evening to one of Moscow's two top-ranked circuses. Eric went to the box office and was disappointed to find the performance sold out. As he walked back to the car, two young men spoke to him; he then reported to me that the box office had no tickets, but the scalpers had offered him two tickets at an outrageous price. He could not accept, but if I wanted to see the circus we could have the tickets for five dollars apiece. We enjoyed the circus. (3) On my last day in Dubna, Eric took me to a small cafeteria restaurant for lunch. Filled to the brim for nine days by his wife, all I wanted was a bowl of hearty soup with meatballs. I happened to notice the price, 80 rubles. Now I knew it was six cents. (4) Later that day, we were riding to Moscow for the overnight train to St. Petersburg, chauffeured by the city's driver who had been at our service when needed all during my

visit. I asked Eric if it would be acceptable to give the driver a tip, suggesting five to ten dollars. Eric said a tip would be okay, but the amount was too much; two or three dollars would be plenty. I said that I would give him five. Eric said I could do what I wished, but should understand that five dollars would be nearly one-fifth of the driver's monthly salary.

An American with dollars (or Deutschmarks, yen or Swiss francs) who can cross over from the tourist economy to the ruble economy can do and buy a great deal for very low cost by our standards. But what he can buy will normally not include luxury lodging and transportation, or gourmet food. For those, you need hard currency and you'll pay international tourist prices.

After three days in St. Petersburg, our tour group flew to Moscow to board our trans-Siberian train. Then, we joined travelers who had not chosen the St. Petersburg option. One was an old friend and distinguished UW Law alumnus, Bob Froehlke ('49). As our train left Moscow in the late afternoon, Bob and his roommate summoned me to the bar car for pre-dinner vodka. It was served ice-cold in a shot glass—delicious—for one dollar a shot. Bob bought. The second evening, our train was still rolling eastward toward Siberia. Bob's lifelong friend and roommate, John McDonald of Denver, bought the vodka. It had clearly become my turn. The next day we stopped for lunch, sightseeing and dinner in the western Siberian city of Omsk, recently opened to tourists. There turned out to be only one Omsk restaurant able to handle a tour group our

size—about 80 people. We went there for lunch, and we went there for dinner, and the lunch and dinner menus were essentially identical. But at dinner I was able to order vodka. They brought a decanter about one-third full, enough to fill our three small glasses twice. The vodka was perfectly good, though not chilled. The waitress presented a bill, which I paid. Froehlke and McDonald had not changed dollars for rubles in Moscow, and did not know the exchange rate. They asked how much I had paid in U.S. money. I was tempted to lie, but decided it would be more fun to tell the truth. I said, "Including the tip, 23 cents." The bill had been 271 rubles; I had paid 300 rubles and told the waitress to keep the change; she was delighted. Froehlke and McDonald, though, were poor sports—they firmly told me that I had not met my obligation, that it was still my turn to buy!

As I write, a month into 1994, I wonder whether recent developments in the Russian cabinet may have the effect of slowing, or halting, land privatization. A slow-down, so the law can catch up, might not be bad. A halt, given the amount of privatizing already done, would yield an awkward, fractured situation. An attempt at reversal suggests legal and other problems too frightful to contemplate. It will be interesting to see whether the momentum of land privatization, even without an adequate legal foundation, is one of the phenomena that will make movement toward a market economy in Russia hard to stop.

The Power of One

CHARLES E. HANSON ('73) IN RUSSIA

BY LISA KAISER

In 1994 it may not seem unusual for Americans and Russians to see each other as friends and potential allies. But in 1988, before the fall of the Berlin Wall and before all of the extraordinary events that have since occurred in Russia, the citizens of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Dubna, Russia, saw beyond their political differences.

Now, through the La Crosse-Dubna Friendship Association, they are working to set up new democratic institutions in Dubna, a center of nuclear research which had always been cut off from westerners.

According to Charles E. Hanson ('73), a partner in the La Crosse law firm of Hale, Skemp, Hanson & Skemp and founding president of the La Crosse-Dubna Friendship Association, Inc., the sister-city relationship of La Crosse and Dubna has flourished in ways that he never predicted.

"This wasn't the result of a master plan, it's evolved over the years and I definitely could not have foreseen it," he said.

The relationship began in 1988 when a letter was sent from Dubna to the mayor of La Crosse, Patrick Zielke, with the idea of creating a sister-city relationship which would encourage cultural and educational exchanges in the hope of increasing awareness of both Russian and American cultures. Zielke turned to Hanson because Hanson had been interested in Russia since he had visited the Soviet Union with his wife Cheryl in 1985 as part of a citizen diplomacy group.

After almost two years of work the relationship was formed as a not-for-profit



Charles Hanson ('73), President, La Crosse-Dubna Friendship Organization

Wisconsin corporation and in August 1990 a formal sister-city protocol was signed and recognized by the federal governments of both countries. Since that time many projects typical of sister cities have been carried out, including exchanges of girl and boy scouts, hosting high school students and college and non-traditional students who traveled to Dubna or La Crosse to study, hosting musicians and teachers, and sponsoring medical and dental professionals to share their supplies and expertise.

In the medical field, La Crosse has been the recipient of a major grant from the American International Health Alliance to work on Dubna's medical resources. According to Hanson, this effort has been successful because La Crosse focused on helping the Russians improve medical care with their existing equipment rather than

trying to immediately install sophisticated equipment which they were not prepared to use.

But these projects are just the beginning—the two cities are creating business relationships, a business school and a more-democratic government. Hanson said that despite Dubna's history as a scientific center crucial to the defense of the Soviet Union, it's actually quite receptive to western ideas since most of its citizens are highly educated. "It's this intellectual base that has helped our relationship because they have a lot of knowledge to build on," Hanson said.

Besides its human resources, Dubna is also the home of the Cosmos Space Communications Station, built to transmit via satellite the 1980 Olympics and to communicate with cosmonauts. It was also used to receive western news reports of the 1991 coup attempt despite a news blackout within the Soviet Union. This information helped to foster support for Boris Yeltsin and progressive reform.

The Cosmos Center is integral to Russian and American relations at all levels. "It's now the conduit for the Washington-Moscow hotline, but we also use it for the La Crosse-Dubna communications," Hanson said.

They're now using the Center and the Internet to help them set up new institutions. Dubna, with a population of 65,000 and located on the Volga River about 70 miles from Moscow, is now a free trade zone, which will help attract international businesses since much of the bureaucratic processing will be reduced.

This development has led to the creation of the Russian American Transport Association, the first joint venture established in Russia. This trucking company was originally owned by the regional government, then sold to Dubna and privatized to allow the company to become a joint stock company with both American and Russian stockholders.

The company was set up by the Commonwealth American Development Corporation, a private consulting corporation established by Hanson and Morris Patterson to help Wisconsin businesses create joint ventures or develop trading partners in Russia. Hanson said that they're helped by the personal relationships built up over the years which will protect them from some of the riskier aspects of Russian business. Hanson is also responsible for creating a Rotary Club in Dubna, the first such club in a Russian city with a population of less than one million.

Dubna will also make strides in business because three La Crosse institutions—UW-La Crosse, Viterbo College and Western Wisconsin Technical College—are helping to set up a business college in Dubna that will teach western business practices. Classes will start in the fall of 1994 since the Russian Federation has just given a federal license to this new institution. Hanson is one of the founding directors.

The sister-city organization is also involved in the public sector. Since governments existing at the municipal level have just been officially recognized by the Russian constitution, La Crosse officials and political science professors, along with UW Law Professor Walter Raushenbush, are helping to develop the Dubna city charter and to advise on various aspects of local government from land reform to elections.

"We're helping them to create a new democratic system of local government," Hanson said. "From a professional standpoint I'm delighted, and it's especially fun to bring my professional background into play with the sister-city project."

Hanson said that Dubna is ideal for leading the way in setting up new governmental structures since it has relatively few social problems such as organized crime, has a great location and is small enough so that you can know all of the key people.



Morris Patterson, Chuck Hanson and Gemady Strogov (l to r) at the first stockholders' meeting of the Russian American Transport Association.



Hanson welcomes Mayor Prokh of Dubna at the La Crosse Airport.



Hands Across the Heartland, 1992: Russians offer the American pilot of a C-5A cargo plane a traditional welcome of bread and salt at the Moscow airport.

"We think of Dubna as a great opportunity to develop different prototype systems, whether it be in the area of land reform, municipal government, or education," he said. "We can experiment in Dubna and it will be less complicated than if we tried to do things in Moscow. Ultimately, whatever model the people in Dubna come up with it will be uniquely Russian. We can just offer our experience in what we do here."

Despite these achievements, Hanson said that his most rewarding experience came from chairing the Hands Across the Heartland Campaign, a community-based effort that collected food and medical aid for Dubna during the food crisis in the

winter of 1991-92. Individuals and private businesses from the La Crosse area and eastern Minnesota donated 402,000 pounds of food, medicine and clothing while their friends in Dubna organized the distribution of the aid. Hanson estimated that about 12,000 people in Dubna were helped by this effort.

Hanson was with a delegation from La Crosse which flew to Dubna on a military cargo plane to help ensure that the relief got to the right people. "That was a really moving experience for me, seeing our military working with their Russian counterparts to deliver food," he said. Not one box was lost along the way.

Hands Across the Heartland II sent

over 218,000 pounds of aid again in 1993. Hanson said that he's impressed with the way the effort brought together so many different people both in Russia and Wisconsin. "We didn't know that it could not be done, so we just went ahead and did it," Hanson said.

But Hanson said that the best humanitarian aid is that which will help the people of Dubna help themselves. "I've made seven trips to Russia, not to tell them what to do, but to help provide them with options and the opportunity to see what has worked for us," Hanson said. "It is up to the Russians to decide what is going to work for them. They're going to have a Russian form of whatever model they adopt—they won't just borrow everything from another culture."

Hanson also said that building personal relationships will in turn encourage Russians to take a chance on what will sometimes be painful reforms as they work to develop a fully democratic society. The work of the La Crosse-Dubna Friendship Association is proof of what can be accomplished.

"I'm a firm believer of the power of one," Hanson said. "It's easy to throw up your hands and say that there are too many problems and that those problems are too big to solve. But one person, or one group, or one city, really can make a difference. You don't have to have a huge government program to do it. You do have to be willing to begin with what you have and see yourself as part of the solution."

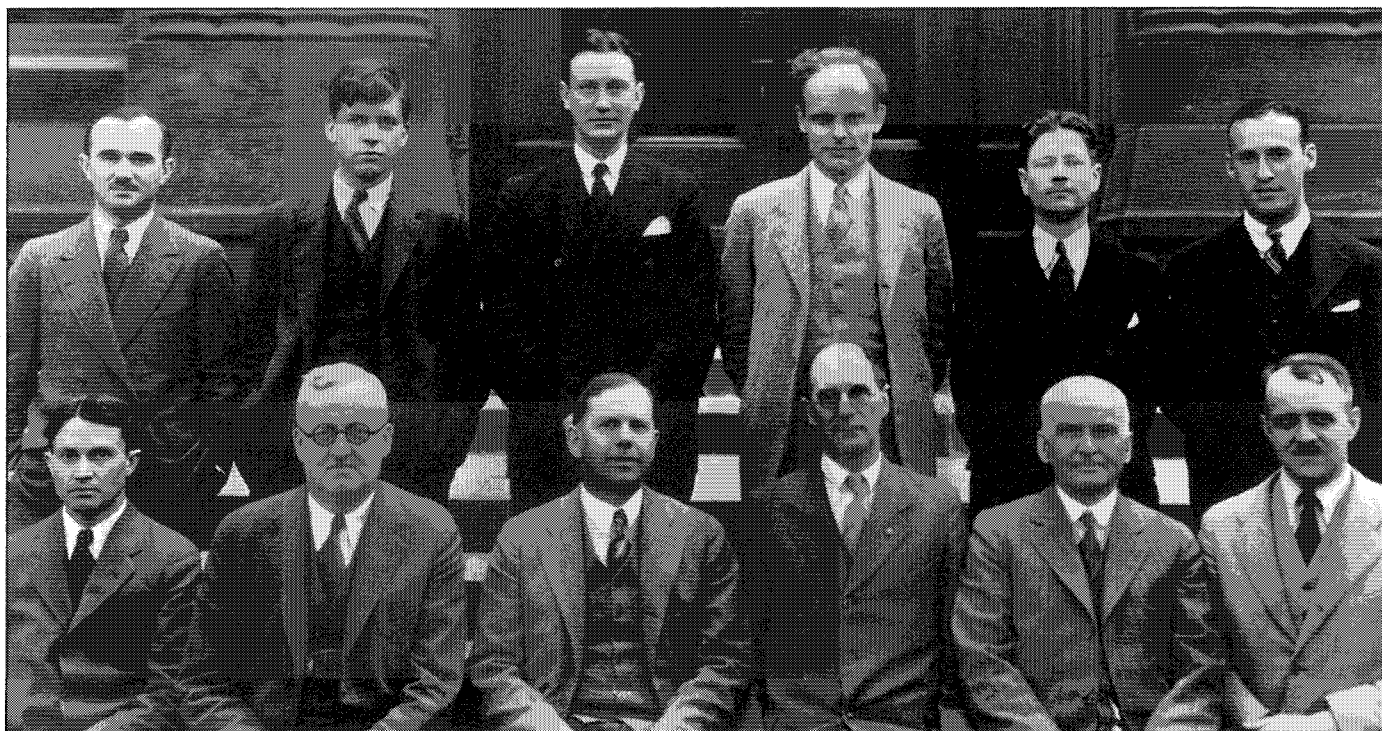
By Popular Demand . . .

BY ASSISTANT DEAN
EDWARD REISNER

While it wasn't even a mystery picture, what a surprise to find so many people interested in the old faculty photo on the cover of the last issue. If I had thought you'd want to know who they were and when it was taken, I could have included a proper caption but then I wouldn't have gotten all those "nice" letters.

The reverse side of the original photo indicated that the picture was taken in May 1930 and named the faculty present. They were: Top Row—(from left) Alfred Gausewitz, Charles Gregory, Howard Hall, William Rice, Philip La Follette and Nathan Feinsinger. Bottom Row—Malcolm Sharp, John Wickhem, Oliver Rundell, John Sanborn, Frank Boesel and Ray Brown.

We did notice that Herbie Page was absent. From what I know about Prof. Page, I can imagine that he was leaning out of the Dean's window while the photographer was focusing, complaining that it was all a "waste of time."



KATHRYN HENDLEY

BY LISA KAISER

Contracts. Supplies. Paychecks. Fundamental concepts in our society. But not in the former Soviet Union, says Asst. Professor Kathryn Hendley, who studied an aviation plant in Sarotov, Russia, and now teaches International Business Transactions at the Law School. Hendley has a joint appointment with the political science department, for which she teaches Comparative Legal Institutions.

Hendley became intrigued by these cultural concepts after traveling through Europe, the Soviet Union, China and Israel while working on her B.A. at Indiana University and J.D. at the UCLA School of Law. These thoughts came back to her while she worked at a Dallas law firm in the mid-1980s.

"I had been struck, both in Russia and in other places, about the whole question of concepts that we take so for granted in the United States and how differently they're interpreted," Hendley said. "You never think that there could be anybody who disagrees."

Hendley left Dallas to work on her master's degree at Georgetown and went back to Russia in the fall of 1989 for a year of work on her dissertation on legal reform and labor law. She then earned a doctorate at the University of California at Berkeley in 1992.

Besides her academic work, Hendley also advised managers of an aviation plant in Sarotov, Russia. Her first visit to Sarotov was with a group of American business-



people to consult on privatization questions and continued her research at the aviation plant in the spring of 1993. "In essence I worked there," Hendley said. "I would go out every day just like a normal worker and talk to people and try to find out how they were coping with the changes that were happening every day."

These changes include learning how to deal with Western concepts, especially the idea of contracts. The Soviets used their ministries to enforce contracts or else left them to be settled on an informal basis. The Russian parliament has developed an economic court system that can handle disputes between private companies, although large firms usually ignore the new policies. For example, the plant that Hendley studied employs 15,000 workers, and suppliers are happy to deal with such a large factory informally.

"The trade patterns that developed

under the Soviet system were based on personal contacts, so to a large extent they still exist," Hendley said. "But when you talk to managers about the extent to which they use the economic court system, they just laugh, as if this would even be contemplated. If contracts are not enforceable, then it's not surprising that they don't take them seriously."

Smaller firms, however, rely on personal contacts of a different sort. "It's in this small-business area where you see the emergence of what they call the Mafia or what are essentially private contract enforcers," Hendley said. "Basically these are people who if you order widgets will guarantee that they'll

come on time. And they don't do it for free. As somebody who studies legal development it's not exactly the most positive thing, but it's understandable."

Even paying employees often becomes problematic, since payday entails checking off your name and wages from a list of your fellow workers. You then get the cash: no checks, no stubs, no direct deposit. "I don't think an American can actually conceive of getting a wad of tens or hundreds when they get their paycheck—well, there's no such thing as a paycheck," Hendley said. "They literally hand you the pack of rubles."

Hendley has maintained her Russian contacts through a group of UW-Madison professors who contracted with the Russian government to help set up new legal structures and she has also hosted visitors from Russia—including the manager of the Sarotov aviation plant—this past school year.

VICTORIA NOURSE

BY LISA KAISER

"I took a big chance on law school," said Victoria Nourse, a new assistant professor who now teaches Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, and Legislation at the Law School. Nourse began her career as an engineering student and then a history major at Stanford. After enrolling at the law school at the University of California at Berkeley, Nourse found that law suited her talents well. "I found the law liberating," Nourse said. "It offered me the conceptual challenges I found in science but placed those challenges within a more human discipline."

Prof. Nourse's varied academic career turned into a varied work career, which always included her ambition to teach law. "I always wanted to teach, but I kept finding myself doing other things," Nourse said.

Those "other things" include working on some of the most controversial legal issues of the 1980s. Two and a half years after her law school graduation, Nourse found herself helping to investigate a national scandal, the Iran-Contra affair. She got there after a clerkship with noted New York Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld led to a job as an associate at the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison. Nourse's hard work and respect for detail caught the attention of Arthur Liman, the head of the firm, and he handed her a huge break—a position in Washington as an assistant counsel to the Senate Iran-Contra Committee.



"Looking back, I had an enormous amount of responsibility for a young lawyer," said Nourse. "Along with interviewing a number of top government officials, I was assigned to read some of the most sensitive documents in the White House. My job was to know the facts better than anyone else. I read and re-read everything that Oliver North ever wrote. Still, to this day, I can repeat some choice lines from his memoranda."

After the investigation, Nourse left the firm to spend two years sharpening her skills as an appellate advocate at the Department of Justice. "I thought about seeking a teaching job at that time, but I wasn't really sure if I was ready for it," Nourse said. "I wanted to be a 'real' lawyer, to argue 'real' cases before 'real' judges."

In 1990, as she was preparing to argue a case in the D.C. Circuit, Capitol Hill called once more, this time in the form of

an offer to become Special Council to the Senate Judiciary Committee. During her three-year tenure there, the Judiciary Committee was embroiled in some of the most controversial hearings in its history, including the hearings of Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas and Attorney General-designate Zoe Baird.

"In one capacity or another, I worked on most Committee hearings," Nourse said. "But my principal job was to develop legislation and, in particular, crime legislation." Soon after she arrived, the chairman of the Committee, Senator Joseph Biden, asked Nourse to take the lead on a bill that would become a centerpiece of her work there—the Violence Against Women Act. "I'm very proud of my work on that," she said. "It was something that I never could have anticipated, but something that has come to mean more to me than almost anything else I have done in the past ten years."

Her work on the legislation wasn't always easy. At first, interest groups resisted; they wouldn't even return Nourse's telephone calls. "So I did what a law professor would do—I went to the Library of Congress," Nourse said.

Despite her success in Washington, Nourse admits to enjoying the relaxed atmosphere of Madison. "Many of my former colleagues on the Hill would love the opportunity to leave Washington to come to a place where people were actually civil to each other and where they had the luxury of pursuing their true interests," Nourse said.

ROBERT CORREALES

ASSISTANT DEAN FOR STUDENT AND ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

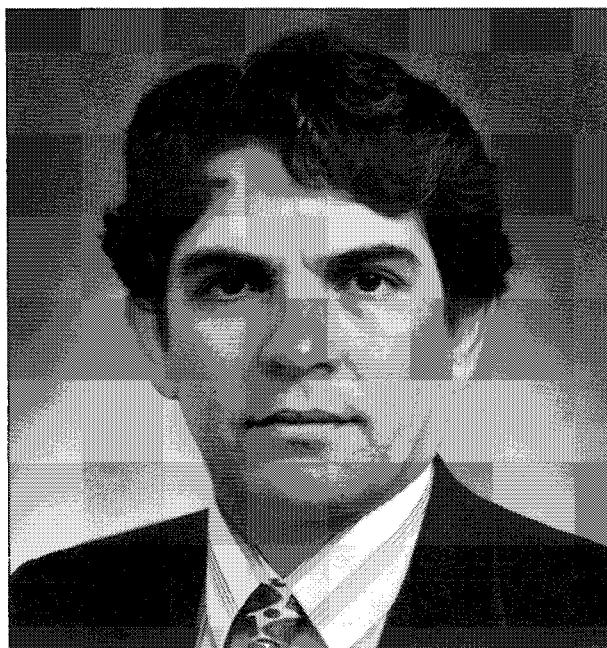
BY LISA KAISER

Asst. Dean Robert Correales began his law studies after a ten-year career as a chemist in Texas. "The curious thing is that if you look at my employment history as a chemist, you'll see the ebb and flow of the Texas economy," Correales said.

Correales worked as a lab technician dealing with kidney transplants at the Southwestern Medical School, in the quality control lab at Texas Instruments, as a chemical analyst in the gas and oil field at Dresser Industries, in the pharmaceutical industry at Cullum Companies, and as a process chemist in a cement plant at Texas Industries.

Correales decided to go into law so that he could work on civil rights issues, and also because he wanted a career that wouldn't depend on economic cycles. "I also wanted to get a job that I could take with me and use anywhere," Correales said.

Correales left Texas and earned his J.D. in 1991 from the University of Kansas School of Law, where he was the student director of the Douglas County Legal Aid Clinic. He then became a graduate fellow at the Institute for Public Representation



(IPR) at Georgetown University School of Law while working on his LL.M., which he completed in June 1993.

Correales said that his most memorable case at the IPR involved the environmental problems of Washington, D.C., in which inner city residents were being harmed by a local landfill and a polluted tributary of the Potomac River that carried waste from an automobile recycling plant. Correales represented a nearby neighborhood and was able to block the plant's expansion. The Environmental Protection Agency got involved in the case later. "It was mostly due to the fact that the residents rose up and complained about the conditions in their neighborhood," Correales said. "It was through their political efforts that changes were made."

At the IPR Correales helped supervise

30 student interns who were practicing their skills in legal research and writing and drafting briefs and motions. "I loved working with the students in the clinic," Correales said. "We worked heavily on the students' skills as attorneys."

This experience led him to his position as Assistant Dean for Student and Academic Affairs at the Law School, which he began in July 1993. "When I stumbled into the placement office at Georgetown and saw that this position was open, I knew that this was the perfect job for me," Correales said.

Correales said that he's finally settling into his new job. "This position is very promising," Correales said. "This job can be an awful lot of fun and no two days are the same. I'm getting more comfortable—I wanted to do a good job but I didn't know what to expect from the students." His duties include helping students with their personal and academic questions and helping to build a sense of community among the diverse student population.

Correales said that communication is important, and before the fall semester began he and Asst. Dean Reisner built cabinets that now hold hanging folders for every law student, which are used for sending messages. "This has helped establish a sense of community and students will always benefit from communication," Correales said.

JAMES THOMAS

ASSISTANT DEAN
FOR ADMISSIONS
AND FINANCIAL AID

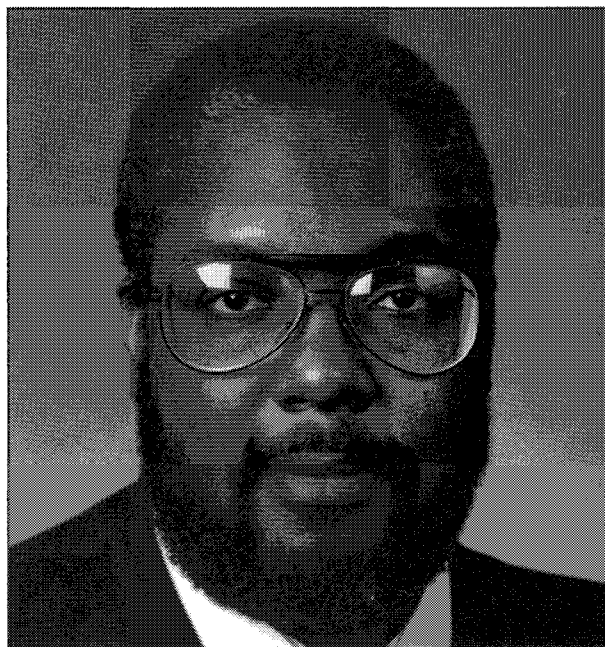
BY LISA KAISER

James Thomas can explain why he has been so successful at recruiting new law students: "I speak candidly and tell the truth." These qualities would have been appreciated by Thomas when he was looking at law schools to earn his J.D. in the mid-1980s. Thomas is now the Assistant Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid at the Law School, and represents the school to prospective students and supervises scholarship funds.

"My own past experience with the recruiting process was really aggravating, and to this day I think that I relive my own agony in terms of deciding which school to attend," Thomas said.

Thomas received his J.D. from the University of Iowa College of Law in 1986. He then worked at the university as a Compliance Officer in the Affirmative Action Office. In March 1988 he became Associate Director of Law Admissions, and was later promoted to Director. He became nationally known as an admissions professional and recruiter working on many national committees.

While at Iowa, Thomas directed the Bridging the Gap program, which began in 1978 as a way to increase knowledge of skills that successful students need and to



create awareness of the opportunities that law school can give. Thomas also expanded the concept of the Bridging the Gap Pre-Law Conference.

Thomas initiated a program here that encourages high school students in Madison, Milwaukee and Racine to prepare for their academic careers beyond attaining an undergraduate degree.

"It may be a scaled-down version initially but the idea is to begin a dialogue so that we can keep students in communication, because the greatest thing high school students can say is that they met some law students and they were really friendly and cared sincerely about their future," Thomas said.

Thomas said that he knows first-hand that this exposure can influence kids' lives, since that's how he became interested in the law. "I was exposed to law school

when I was five or six years old," Thomas said. "Having that exposure so early meant there never was a question of law school being attainable."

Thomas considers the financial realities of attending law school when he counsels students. "As a financial aid dean I have some real concerns about the amount of debt that students are involving themselves in," Thomas said.

Despite the obstacles students may encounter during and after law school, Thomas still encourages people to go for it. "I think that with the downsizing of the markets, the realization is that the J.D. is still the most flexible, terminal degree that one can attain," Thomas said.

Thomas travels extensively to recruit students from around the country, which takes him away from his wife, a registered nurse, and their children.

Thomas admitted that the move was difficult for him personally. "It's probably my adjustment to Madison that has been the most difficult," Thomas said. "When you bring in a class, you've basically obligated yourself to be there when that class graduates. Therefore as each class entered at Iowa, I wanted to see that class graduate. The gratification each year from watching an entire class walk across that stage and get their diplomas and do well is unreal."

Class of '68 Sponsors New Lecture Hall

BY LISA KAISER

The Class of '68 celebrated the 25th anniversary of its graduation by sponsoring a new lecture hall in the remodeled Law School. The organizers of the effort, Jeffrey Bartell of the Madison office of Quarles & Brady, and Frank Jesse, Jr., of Gray, Plant, Mooty, Mooty & Bennett in Minneapolis, planned the fundraising to coincide with their class reunion held during Homecoming last fall.

"We gathered to celebrate our Law School years and take note of everything that the Law School did for us—our careers and our lives," Bartell said. "We wanted to translate those good feelings into a gift to the Law School."

Almost half of the Class came to the reunion the weekend of October 9 and 10 to see the Badgers trounce Northwestern and to hear Dean Daniel Bernstine speak

along with a handful of distinguished class members. These speakers included Congressman James Sensenbrenner, Jr., Wisconsin Minority Leader James Prosser, Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice William Bablitch, and Assistant General Counsel for Mobile Oil, Kay Ellen Hayes Consolver.

"It was a happy occasion," Bartell said. "Our class is generally quite successful and I think everybody is pretty grateful to the Law School."

Bartell and Jesse were aided by members of the reunion committee consisting of Jon Axelrod, Dave Hanson, Jack Shairer, Bill Bablitch and Ray Riordan. Bartell said that they also credit Dean Bernstine and Chris Richards of the UW Foundation for the success of the class fundraising efforts.

The committee's initial contacts to classmates raised about \$100,000 before the reunion weekend and the fund has

now surpassed \$130,000. The Class is seeking a total of \$150,000 to name the lecture hall.

Bartell attributed the generosity of the Class to the circumstances of their years in law school. He said that the Class of '68 was close-knit and stuck together during the troubles on campus during the Vietnam years.

The Class was also fortunate to use facilities that were then state-of-the-art. "I think our class wants future UW Law students to study in the best facilities possible, just as we had," Bartell said.

He laughed when he said that they still thought of the current building as the "new" Law School. "Back then it was all bright and shiny and we couldn't imagine anything better, but the intervening 25 years have certainly taken their toll on the building," Bartell said.

Cook & Franke Gift Supports Computer Facilities

BY LISA KAISER

Law students will benefit greatly from the latest gift from the members of the Milwaukee firm Cook & Franke. The gift will help pay for new computer facilities to be housed in the remodeled Law School.

The effort was spearheaded by firm president Francis R. Croak ('53), who suggested that members pledge and that the firm match the funds contributed by the individuals. Almost \$80,000 was pledged by individuals; the total amount contributed is more than \$105,000.

Croak stated that raising the money required little effort. "It was surprisingly easy," Croak said. "There was a great deal of enthusiasm. Especially the younger people felt that with a computer lab they wanted to be involved."

The gift will help alleviate the stress on the current computer facilities, which are too small to handle all of the students' needs, especially when it comes to instruction.

Presently computers are scattered throughout the building, but the main computer lab used for instruction contains only 12 computers—not enough to meet the demands of 285 Legal Writing students. Groups of a dozen students are taught basic research skills every hour, but that prevents other students from using the room. The lab must be shut down for a week to teach the Legal Writing students, preventing the rest of the law students from using the lab.

The Cook & Franke contribution will end this situation by doubling the size of the instructional lab. A second lab will provide additional computer access. One lab will always be open for students to use on their own, regardless of teaching schedules.

The new labs will also be larger for the accommodation of 25 computers in each room, and also provide for increased work space.

Despite the space problems, the Law School has earned a national reputation

for using computers creatively. The School is hooked up to larger information networks such as CD-Rom, LEXIS/NEXIS, and WESTLAW to make research more efficient and thorough. Additionally, students can check out laptop and notebook computers to plug into networks throughout the library or take home.

The School's influence can also be felt in the daily practice of law, according to Croak. "The Wisconsin Law School has always been involved in programs that affect the practice of law, so that you have a continuing relationship if you're at all active in the field," Croak said. "There's a constant relationship, a continuing relationship between graduates and the School. If you practice law in Wisconsin you're aware of the Law School and what it's doing."

1994 Distinguished Service Award

Philip S. Habermann ('47)

BY WLAA PRESIDENT
JOHN SKILTON

The Distinguished Service Award is the highest honor presented by the University of Wisconsin Law School. Since its inception in 1967 there have been 50 winners. The Award recognizes an "outstanding contribution to the profession" by an alumnus or faculty member of the School.

For 1994, the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association has chosen to present one of these awards to Philip S. Habermann, Class of 1947.

For 25 years, the name Phil Habermann was synonymous with the State Bar of Wisconsin. When lawyers around the state encountered a problem with their practice or with the law itself, they were likely to think, "I need to call Phil!"

From a one-person operation in small, rented quarters to a building owned free and clear by the Bar; from one file cabinet and an old typewriter to an efficient staff doing a variety of work relating to lawyers, courts and the administration of justice; from a few thousand lawyers belonging to a voluntary organization to more than 9,800 diverse members of the mandatory bar; Phil was there organizing, negotiating, conducting public relations programs, lobbying for the efficient administration of justice, traveling to every county seat in Wisconsin, innovating solutions to the fair provision of legal services, and creating friendships across the state and around the country.

Born in Lodi, Wisconsin, in 1913, Phil began his career in association manage-



WLAA President John Skilton presents the 1994 WLAA Distinguished Service Award to Philip S. Habermann ('47) in recognition of his work on behalf of Wisconsin lawyers.

ment even before earning his undergraduate degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In 1935 he became Assistant Secretary of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Shortly after receiving his Ph.B. in 1941, Phil left the state briefly to run the Maine Municipal Association before entering the U.S. Navy as a supply officer in 1943. After World War II, Phil returned to the campus as a law student, earning his LL.B. in 1947.

As a new lawyer in 1947, Phil was chosen as the first director of the new Wis-

consin Legislative Council, where he worked with Warren Knowles and Gordon Bubolz to organize and get the Council running. In 1948, he was chosen to be the first full-time executive of the Wisconsin Bar Association and was given free rein to organize and activate the Association. In 1956, when the Supreme Court ordered the creation of the mandatory bar, Phil became the first Executive Director of the State Bar of Wisconsin, a position he held until he retired late in 1974.

As Executive Director, Phil gained

Response to Distinguished Service Award

PHIL HARTMANN

Years ago our much beloved Justice Grover Broadfoot was a very popular speaker at bar functions. Grover had two set speeches, a short one and a long one. The short one went, "Thank you." The long one went, "Thank you very much." You can understand why he was so popular!

I'll borrow from Justice Broadfoot and say, "Thank you very much!" This award is a great honor and I am deeply appreciative to the Association for bestowing it. The nicest honors of all are those that are so totally unexpected. I am very much flattered and this night is one of the high points of my career.

Now I should do a "Broadfoot" and sit down, but those in charge of the arrangements here insisted that I say a few more words.

I am especially gratified to see here tonight so many friends from the years when I was director of the State Bar. In fact, one of the lawyers primarily responsible for hiring me back in 1948 is here tonight—Cal Callahan of Columbus, who has been a steadfast friend and mentor for me for many years.

John Skilton was most generous in his remarks about my service with the bar. From a very humble beginning in December 1948, starting with only a file cabinet, a typewriter and \$27,000 in the bank, there was a lot of room for innovation. The first things we bought besides some modest furniture were a good mimeograph and an IBM electric typewriter. Our membership was 2,000, plus about 250 life members who paid no dues. The mandate to me was to get things moving. It was a sheer delight to see the enthusiasm and cooperation that arose from the membership. Things were going very well.

After about four years on the job, I was offered the position heading the League of Municipalities, where I had worked for nine years. The job paid

more than the bar, but I chose to stay where I was. When I gave my declination to the League's search committee, the chairman, Phil Owens of Portage, an old friend, said to me: "Phil, you made the right decision. With the League, you would have 5,000 municipal officials pounding you on the back to get something done. With the Bar, you are pounding 5,000 lawyers on the back to get them to do something!" I never regretted my choice.

John mentioned some of the successes of the bar. My one claim to fame is that when I conceived the Judicare program in 1966, I coined a new name. The Pooh Bahs at Columbia University, who accredit new words for the dictionary, have officially accepted Judicare as a new word, and have given me full credit for it.

The most significant thing that happened during my tenure was, of course, the integration of the bar. I was deeply involved in all that preceded integration and in the transition to an all-inclusive, mandatory bar. It gave me great satisfaction to see what resulted.

It was extremely gratifying to be able to play a large part in upgrading Continuing Legal Education. The earliest start was the Annual Tax School, which for years was the stellar attraction. Actually, we had as many as 1,000 persons at some of these December institutes, where they received a sizable handbook for the total registration fee of three dollars.

How times have changed!

After some years of intensive regional meeting programs and extensive section programs at our two annual meetings, in 1969 the State Bar launched ATS (Advanced Training Seminars) and CLE grew like wildfire. By giving lawyers what they wanted, on a timely basis, and taking it statewide, the program started quickly to become the huge operation it is today.

There are three other unmentioned programs that I am proud of which made

millions of dollars for the lawyers of Wisconsin.

First, at the request of the Brown County Bar in 1951, I drafted and lobbied through the legislature an increase in the fees allowable in Workers Compensation cases. Since the program's inception, the fees had been limited to 10%, but not to exceed \$100. In the most difficult lobbying fight I ever participated in, and with the unflagging support of the local bar associations, we got the limit raised to 20% of the award, where it remains today after more than 40 years.

Secondly, I liked the idea I saw in Ohio, where lawyers were granted lifetime notary public commissions. I copied the Ohio law, had it introduced, and it sailed through our legislature. Since then, lawyers can get a lifetime notary commission, and no longer have to pay an annual fee and buy a bond. The savings have been immense.

Third, and probably most important, in 1961 I induced President Herb Terwilliger and the Board to allow me to compile and publish a Fee Schedule Handbook, and send it to every lawyer and judge in the state. Within months this became the standard of minimum charges throughout the state, lifting lawyer income very significantly. More importantly, it led to accurate timekeeping and billing on an hourly basis, instead of charging fixed and usually inadequate fees. The whole system of fees and charges changed within the next decade, and the net income of lawyers finally achieved a long-overdue substantial increase.

Enough of all this. I sense John beginning to squirm in his chair. He just might be getting ready to cut his allegorical Grandfather Pine down to a stump! This is not the time for reminiscing, so I shall really do a Broadfoot and say again, "Thank you," thank you very much for this great honor and for having me and my daughter here with you tonight.

recognition throughout the country as an expert on association management. After his retirement, he was called upon by the American Bar Association to conduct 72 intensive management surveys and local bar associations, where for six years his insightful comments and recommendations helped reorganize and revitalize weak organizations.

Phil was also innovative during his years with the State Bar. He is credited with the creation of the Judicare plan for providing legal assistance to low-income clients in rural areas. For his work in the area Phil received the Reginald Heber Smith Award in 1964. Phil also took the Bar "on the road" in the early years, traveling the state with his "Regional Meeting" series. Building on the success of the Annual Tax School and the Negligence Law Section Programs, Phil originated the concept of continuing legal education for Wisconsin lawyers. Under his guidance the Bar organized Advanced Training Seminars in 1969. Several years later, Wis-

consin became one of the first states to make continuing legal education a requirement for all lawyers. He served with distinction on a number of ABA committees and commissions relating to the economics of the bar and public relations.

In 1984, the State Bar commissioned Phil to prepare an exhaustive history of the organized bar in Wisconsin. In 1983-84 he served as a part-time consultant to the Legal Services Corporations, working to build better liaison with local bar associations and to develop a voucher system for delivering legal assistance to the needy.

In 1986, Phil was called upon to head the staffing of the commission of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, where he organized the statewide programs of rededication of courthouses and spearheaded the move to bring the Magna Carta to Wisconsin.

A prolific author, Phil not only wrote for and edited the Wisconsin Bar Bulletin but also wrote for a wide variety of legal

publications. He continues to write now during his retirement as any reader of the letters to the editor section of our Madison newspapers will know.

For over forty years, Phil Habermann has been a friend, advisor and confidant of the giants of the legal profession in Wisconsin. While he has chosen to remain primarily offstage, his contribution to the success of the organized bar is clearly recognized by those who pay attention. In 1977, Phil presented this Distinguished Service Award to Warren Resh, a legendary figure in the Wisconsin Department of Justice. Phil told the audience about how, in the great timber-cutting era, prudent loggers would leave a "Grandfather Pine" in an otherwise clear-cut area, a tree with strong genes that could reseed the area. In the legal forest, Phil Habermann is clearly another of those Grandfather Pines, his influence on the profession will be felt long after our generation of lawyers has left the field.

E. Ernest Goldstein (S.J.D. '56) has just returned from a stint in Paris to become the Director of the Endowment for Vietnamese Education, the Chair of the Advisory Board of the Business Alliance for Vietnamese Education, and an adjunct professor at the University of Texas School of Law.

Russell G. Cleary ('57) rejoined the board of directors of G. Heileman Brewing Co., the company he had served for 18 years as chairman and chief executive officer. Cleary left the company in 1988 after it had been acquired in a hostile takeover by an Australian company. He is president and chairman of Cleary Management Corp. in La Crosse, Wis.

Allen Samson ('65) has become the President and Chairman of the Board of Liberty Bank in Milwaukee.

T. Dennis George ('66) took office as President of the Federal Bar Association of the Western District of Washington. He is one of the founders of the Seattle firm George, Hull, Porter & Kohli, P.S., and is a member of the local Bar chapter "Rain City Badgers."

Johnathan I. Charney ('68), a law professor at Vanderbilt University, was elected to membership in the Council on Foreign Relations and to serve as Vice President of the American Society of International Law. His book, *International Maritime Boundaries* (1993), was honored by the American Society of International Law in April, and he also lectured in Seoul, Beijing, Tokyo, Kyoto and Hiroshima this summer.

Marty Oberman ('69) ran in the Democratic primary for the Illinois Attorney General. He is a former Chicago alderman.

Charles W. Wheeler ('70) joined KPMG Peat Marwick as National Director of Tax Services for its banking and finance practice. He was the National Director of Bank Tax Services at Ernst & Young in the National Tax Office.

Nathaniel E. Friends ('71) has joined AT&T Federal Systems, which is responsible for all AT&T sales of services and products to domestic and foreign governments. He was Vice President and General Counsel of AT&T EasyLink.

John L. Buckley ('73) was named Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation in April. He was the Assistant House Legislative Counsel at the time of his appointment.

Ronald Albers ('74) was honored with a community service award from the Bay Area Lawyers for Individual Freedom (BALIF) in San Francisco. He has been with the San Francisco Public Defender's Office for 15 years and is currently serving a one-year term as chair of the California State Bar's Judicial Nominees Evaluation Commission. He is co-founder and past chairman of the National Lesbian & Gay Law Association and founder of BALIF.

Robert E. Cattanach ('75) joined the Minneapolis office of Dorsey & Whitney, specializing in environmental litigation.

Randolph Stone ('75), a law professor at the University of Chicago, was elected chairman of the ABA's criminal justice section.

Susan Steingass ('76) is now a shareholder in Habush, Habush, Davis & Rottier. She is a former Circuit Judge for Dane County and 1992 ABOTA Trial Judge of the Year.

Elena A. Cappella ('79) was elected a Deputy Director of the American Law Institute, a position she has held since 1993, but is now an elective office. She served as Executive Director of the Wisconsin Judicial Commission and is a former lecturer at the Law School.

Warren D. Woessner ('81) has formed Schwegman, Lundberg & Woessner, a Minneapolis firm specializing in high-technology patent law. He was formerly with Merchant & Gould of Minneapolis and is currently the chairman of the Chemical Practice Committee of the American Intellectual Property Law Association.

Margaret M. Derus ('82) joined the tax division of Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach in Milwaukee. She was the Executive Assistant to the Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Revenue.

Thomas R. Grogan ('82) was named Director of Administrative Services at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and will also continue to serve as Special Assistant to the Chancellor.

Nancy K. Peterson ('83) has become a partner in the Milwaukee office of Quarles & Brady.

Amy L. Wachs ('83), who practices environmental law, has become a partner in the St. Louis office of Husch & Eppenberger.

Daniel E. Conley ('85), Fredrick G. Lautz ('85) and David P. Olson ('85) have become partners in the Milwaukee office of Quarles & Brady.

Richard B. Lapp ('85) has become a partner in the Chicago office of Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson, where he practices labor and employment law.

Christopher Byers ('86) has become a litigation partner in the San Francisco office of Pillsbury Madison & Sutro.

John C. Stathas ('86) has joined the Madison office of Quarles & Brady as an associate.

David R.J. Stiennon ('86) has become a partner at Lathrop & Clark in Madison. He specializes in intellectual property law including patents, trademarks and copyrights.

Hannah C. Dugan ('87) joined the Legal Aid Society in Milwaukee as a project attorney for the Municipal Ordinance Defense Project.

John Halloran Heide ('87) has become a shareholder with the Green Bay firm of Everson, Whitney, Everson & Brehin, S.C. He concentrates in family law and real estate.

Karl Kramer ('87) has been made a partner in the Palo Alto firm of Brown & Bain, which specializes in litigation in the high-tech industry.

James F. Killian ('88) has become an associate attorney in the Minneapolis firm of Maslon Edelman Borman & Brand and practices exclusively in the construction law area.

Rhonda J. Martinson ('89) has joined Lorman Business Center, Inc., in Eau Claire, Wis., to develop continuing education seminars for lawyers. She is a former Wisconsin prosecutor in La Crosse and Calumet counties.

Kenneth Port ('89) has been appointed to the faculty of Marquette University Law School and will teach courses in intellectual property and comparative law beginning in the fall of 1994.

Guri Ademi ('93), Ronni M. Flannery ('93), Michael M. Grebe ('93) and Michael Lappin ('93) have become associates in the Milwaukee office of Quarles & Brady.

Nicholas J. McNamara ('93) has joined Habush, Habush, Davis & Rottier as an associate.

Justice Abrahamson to Deliver Fairchild Lecture on October 28, 1994

Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson will deliver the Sixth Thomas E. Fairchild Lecture at the University of Wisconsin Grainger Hall School of Business at 4:00 p.m. on October 28th. The Fairchild Lectureship was established at the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1988 as a tribute to Judge Thomas E. Fairchild, a 1937 law graduate, former Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, later Chief Judge and now Senior Circuit Judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Initiated by Judge Fairchild's past and present law clerks, the lectureship brings to the University of Wisconsin Law School distinguished members of the

legal profession to speak on a topic of importance to the profession.

Justice Abrahamson's lecture this year will address the history of the American Law Institute and its connection to Wisconsin. The topic is particularly appropriate in light of Judge Fairchild's longstanding membership in the American Law Institute and his continuing service on its governing council. The American Law Institute was organized in 1923 by leading judges, academics and practitioners of the time, including William H. Taft, Charles Evans Hughes and Elihu Root, "to promote the clarification and simplification of the law and its better adaptation to social

needs, to secure the better administration of justice, and to encourage and carry on scholarly and scientific legal work." Since that time the Institute has been at the forefront of legal analysis and creative work.

Past Fairchild lecturers have been given by United States Justice John Paul Stevens; former Chair of the Securities and Exchange Commission and Northwestern Law Dean David S. Ruder; former Solicitor General, D.C. Circuit Judge and now attorney Kenneth W. Starr; and Ninth Circuit Judge Mary Schroeder. Each of these lectures have been published in the Wisconsin Law Review.

For the past 18-and-a-half years I have worn several hats at the Law School, particularly those of Director of Alumni Relations and Director of Career Services. In 1976, when I started, such job sharing was not uncommon either here at our School or at law schools throughout the country. But times change: Changes in the market for law graduates have greatly changed the nature of work in Career Services, as well as its volume, while the necessity of raising funds from our alumni becomes more apparent every day. Clearly something had to give.

By the time you read this, one of my hats will have been passed. Anne Courtney, a 1991 graduate of our School and the Director of Career Services at the University of Louisville Law School since her graduation, has accepted the position of Director of Career Services at our School. Ann's talent, training and time will allow greatly enhanced services to begin flowing to our students and alumni. As the year ends a second person will be recruited to ensure that our School has a level of service in this area compatible with our stature in the legal community.

This has been a bittersweet decision for me. I have enjoyed working with hundreds of students each year and with the hundreds of employers who have sought out our talented graduates. Each year I celebrate some anniversary of my 29th birthday partly in self-denial of being any older but also because our students are always about the same average age. How can I be getting any older if they aren't? Many of them have become close friends, people I continue to rely on for assistance with alumni events, class reunions or leadership responsibility in the Law Alumni Association.

My new duties, however, are not really new, just current activities enlarged to serve more alumni and the greater demands our current economy places on publicly assisted schools. So it isn't goodbye to any of you, you'll be hearing from me!

J. Edmund Smith ('64) wrote to answer my recent question concerning a possible appearance at the Law School by Jimmy Hoffa in the early 1960s. Mr. Smith was able to confirm the report offered by George Whyte ('65). He says, "I attended the seminar and recall that a great deal of controversy was swirling around Mr. Hoffa nationally at the time. I also recall that the local newspaper was irate because Hoffa would not give any of their reporters an interview. The lecture by Mr. Hoffa was quite informative. I remember being impressed by the fact that Mr. Hoffa had a manner of speaking to our class that was totally different than the face he presented in his public appearances, i.e., he sounded like a professor in our seminar."

I also received a copy of a letter from Roy Traynor ('62) to Prof. Gordon Baldwin commenting on Gordon's memorial resolution written upon the death of Prof. Abner Brodie. Roy said, "Back in the days when Wisconsin's law professors were still called 'Mr.' instead of 'Professor', and I was an incessantly working law student, Abner Brodie was the finest teacher of law that I ever had. A lot of the guys didn't warm up to Mr. Brodie because he was

pretty blunt and tough in the classroom but that didn't bother me. . . . I was able to easily see beyond the bluntness and the gruffness to appreciate what was being taught by a very kindly and thoughtful person. . . . More than any other teacher, he taught me skills which I still utilize to this day."

Since the last issue was our directory you may not recall the last mystery picture, but Judge Michael Brennan ('64) and G. George Lawrence ('65) had no trouble with it. Between them they identified John Hanson, John Michler, Phil Atinsky, Irv Kahn, Bruce Craig, Howie Myers, Richard Baumann and the Judge himself in the photo. George suggests that the photo was taken at the Hoffman House before the 1963 Homecoming game and that he must have been at the bar getting a drink when it was taken.

Since we are on the subject of Homecoming, this mystery picture was taken during a cane parade. I'd really like to know who is carrying the pig, and why? I think perhaps any warrants which may have been issued from the incident have expired so won't someone please explain this to me?



Mystery Picture

University of Wisconsin Law School
Continuing Legal Education and Outreach

Announces

Madison Location for National Satellite Programs

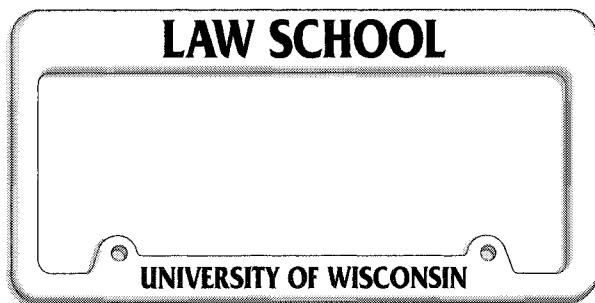
The University of Wisconsin Law School is pleased to announce that it has joined the American Law Network (ALN) as a local affiliate. This affiliation will enable Dane County lawyers to attend in Madison programs of national scope presented by distinguished speakers from throughout the country. The UW Law School was encouraged to enter into this arrangement by local lawyers who had attended the network's programs outside Madison. The Madison location will provide convenient access to high-quality and practice-oriented programs presented by the American Bar Association, Practising Law Institute, American Law Institute-American Bar Association, and other national organizations including federal government agencies.

The American Law Network offers continuing legal education programs via satellite to a national audience. The primary purpose of the American Law Network is to enable lawyers and judges to enhance their legal skills and knowledge at significant savings of time, travel, and expense. Approximately 20 to 25 programs will be presented on the network during the next year.

Programs tentatively scheduled for the Spring include:

- How to Requalify Your Retirement Plan After Tax Reform
- Limited Liability Companies
- Annual Spring Pension Law and Practice Update
- Fiduciary Responsibility Issues Under ERISA
- Use of Expert Witnesses in Americans With Disabilities Act Cases

For registration and additional information on upcoming ALN satellite programs, please call Scott Minter or Lynn Thompson at (608) 262-3833 or write to UW Law School, Continuing Education and Outreach, 905 University Avenue, Room 309, Madison, WI 53715-1094.



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