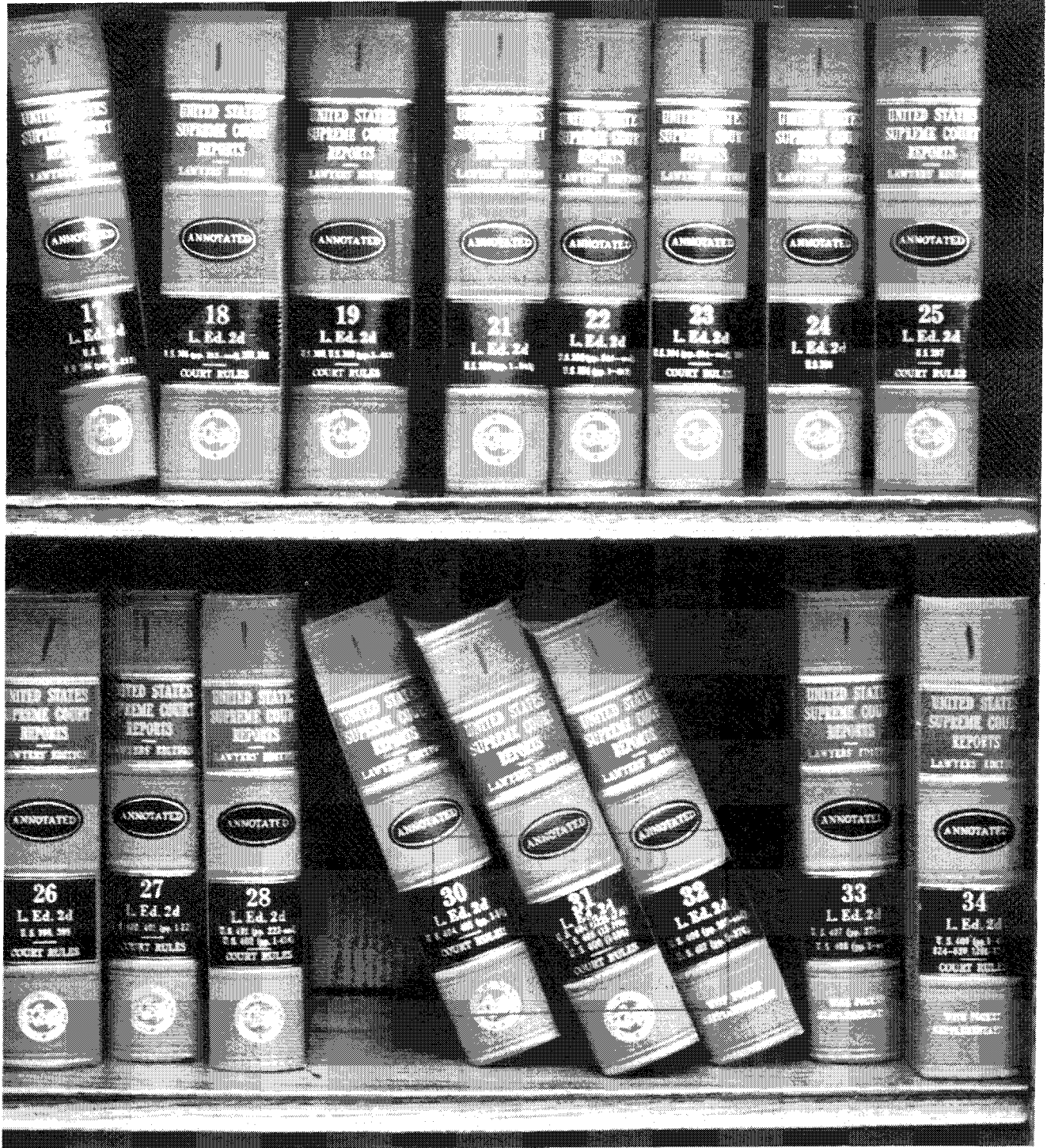


The Gargoyle

Alumni Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin Law School

Vol. 7 No. 2

Winter 1975

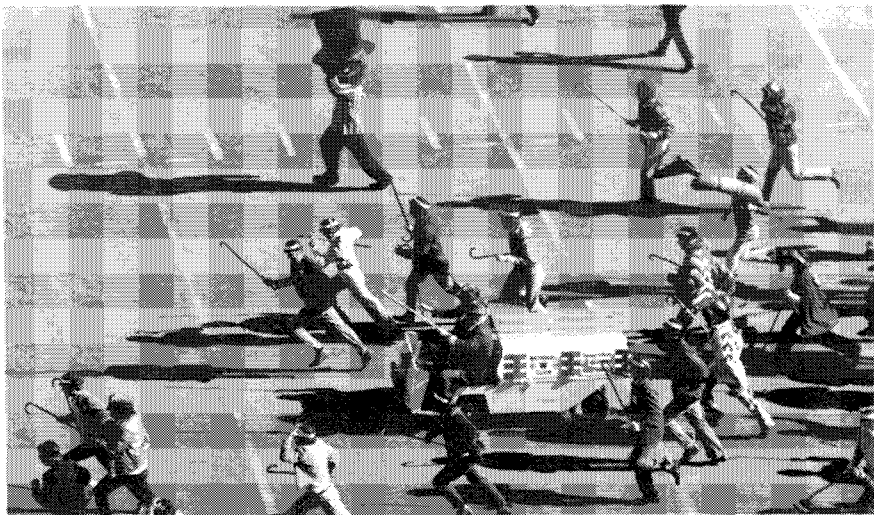


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COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE

THE GARGOYLE

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

Vol. No. 2

Winter 1975

Ruth B. Doyle, editor

Publication office, Law School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Second class postage paid at Madison, Wis. and Waterloo, Wis.

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THE CONTINUING QUEST

FOR ADEQUATE FUNDING OF THE LAW SCHOOL

ORRIN L. HELSTAD ACTING DEAN

In many ways I regret the need to write this story. I am proud of this Law School and grateful for the education which I received here. I am sure most of you—our alumni—feel the same way. I therefore am reluctant to write anything which tends to detract from the School's luster. The University of Wisconsin Law School long has been and still continues to be a great national law school, in my opinion. Nevertheless, I am forced to concede that for many years its financial resources have not kept pace with its goals and achievements.

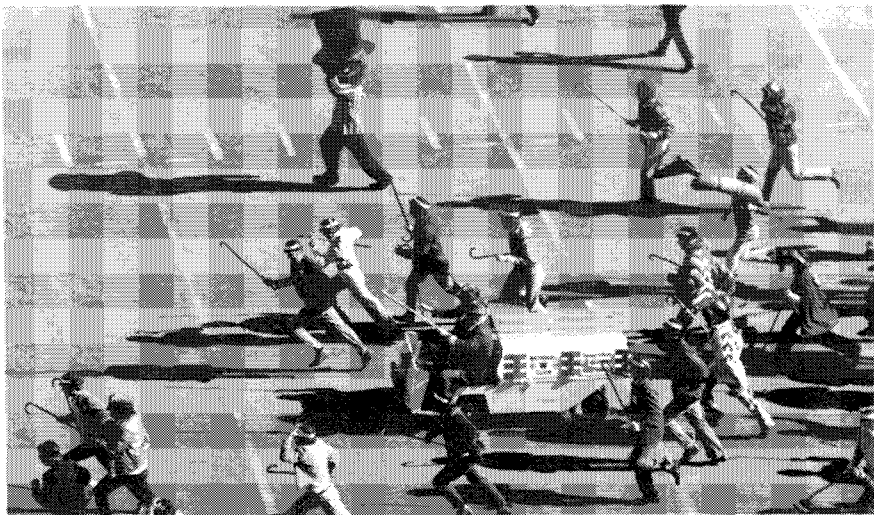
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THE GARGOYLE

Largely through the diligent efforts of former Dean George Young, who continued efforts started earlier by former Dean John Ritchie, a mostly new physical facility was completed in 1964. At least the space problems seemed solved. It is a commentary on the changes which often afflict higher education that these facilities were considered inadequate less than 10 years later.

Toward the end of the sixties, a number of forces converged to cause sharp focus on the issue of the adequacy of the law school's resources. In the first place, we were suddenly hit with a flood of well-qualified applicants for admission. We responded as best we could to meet this demand, with the result that our student population went from 587 in 1968-69 to 896 in 1971-72 and even higher the following year. This increase in enrollment was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in teaching resources or physical facilities. Consequently, our student-faculty ratio went from a fairly respectable 18-to-1 in 1968-69 to a very unsatisfactory 28-to-1 in 1971-72. Our physical facilities which had seemed quite adequate in 1968 suddenly became overcrowded and inadequate.

A second factor which brought the resource problem to the forefront is the change which legal education has been undergoing in the last few years. Former Dean George Bunn has told you about these changes on a number of occasions in prior issues of the *Gargoyle*. Basically, the changes involve a trend away from the heavy reliance on the case method of instruction toward more emphasis on the teaching of practice skills through simulation and clinical placements as well as through the use of written assignments and problem-solving techniques. These are more expensive methods of instruction and consequently place greater demands on the resources of the law school.

Still another factor should be mentioned—one which made it difficult for the University to respond adequately to the changing needs of the Law School. This is the tightening or diminishing financial resources which higher education in general faced starting toward the end of the sixties and continuing up to the present time. In Wisconsin this took the form of required "productivity increases"—another name for a budget cut. It is doubly difficult for one school within the University system to obtain a budget increase when that increase means a decrease in the budget of some other school or unit within the system.

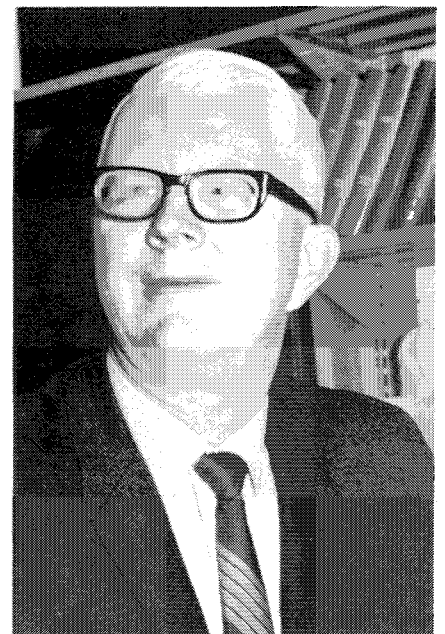
I mentioned the periodic ABA-AALS inspection which took place in 1959. Another one took place in the fall of 1971, a time when our resources were at a low point. The 1971 inspection team noted in its report that "the law school of the University of Wisconsin-Madison is still a strong law school with an illustrious past and a promising future, provided it is promptly funded adequately by the addition of very substantial amounts to its annual budget as well as needed catch-up funds to correct deficiencies in its library." The inspection team criticized the school's lack of resources in a number of respects, but principally because of its unfavorable student-faculty ratio (then 28-to-1), the grossly inadequate library funding, and its low faculty salary scale as compared with law schools with which the University of Wisconsin Law School competes for faculty (including all other Big Ten law schools).

Both former Deans Kimball and Bunn worked very diligently to improve the school's resources, and both based their resignations in part on their feeling that they had not been able to make satisfactory progress. Nevertheless, substantial progress has been made.

Progress is indicated by the fact that we now have a student-faculty ratio of about 21.5-to-1, as compared with the 28-to-1 ratio which existed in 1971-72, even though we have cut back only slightly on the size of our student body. We have made substantial progress toward more adequate funding of our library, including some catch-up funds, as indicated by the fact that we now have a library of about 180,000 volumes as compared with about 133,000 volumes in 1971-72.

We have not made progress toward improving our comparative competitive position insofar as faculty salaries are concerned. I believe we have been remarkably successful in hiring and retaining good teachers, despite our salary scale. We have lost a number of teachers to other schools over the past few years. Salary was not the reason given for leaving Wisconsin, but to the best of our knowledge a higher salary was paid by the other school in every case. One cannot help but speculate whether some of these people might have stayed if our salary scale had been more competitive.

Continued



We were visited again by an ABA-AALS inspection team in December 1974. This was not one of the periodic inspections. Rather, it was a reinspection to determine what progress we had made toward correcting the deficiencies noted by the 1971 inspection team. The reinspection team submitted its report during the spring of 1975, and last summer the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar of the American Bar Association acted on the report. To the surprise and consternation of many of us, the Council found that we had not made adequate progress.

Specifically, the Council's resolution states that the University of Wisconsin Law School fails to meet ABA standards in the following respects:

(1) That the funds provided are inadequate to insure a faculty of sufficient size to meet the modern educational needs of a law student body of 880.

(2) That faculty salaries are at least \$2,500 to \$3,000 too low to permit us to compete effectively with the law schools with which we seek to compete for teachers.

(3) That there is an insufficient number of small classrooms and seminar rooms to accommodate the increased emphasis on small-group instruction.

(4) That suitable office space is not provided for the use of full-time faculty members who must be added to insure the proper student-faculty ratio.

The Council's resolution further states that we must submit by December 1, 1975 a plan showing how we will be in full compliance with ABA standards by July 1, 1976. There is the threat that further proceedings will be taken against us unless a satisfactory plan is submitted.

I might add parenthetically at this point that our law school is not the only one which has been feeling pressure from the Council of the ABA Section on Legal Education in the last couple of years. Since the ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools were revised substantially in 1973 with the purpose of upgrading legal education in the United States rather than merely enforcing minimum standards, the Council of the Section of Legal Education has become much more active and aggressive. Thus, during the period of 1973-1975, forty ABA-approved schools were reinspected. Action on inspection reports regarding these forty schools resulted in a simple continuation of full approval for nine law schools, a request of progress reports from 29 law schools, a request to show compliance from six schools (including Wisconsin), a request to three schools to appear before the accreditation committee, and an order to five law schools to show cause as to why they should not lose their ABA approval.

It should be clear to everyone that there is no danger of loss of accreditation. We are still a very good law school. I think this is recognized by the inspection team and Council of the ABA Section on Legal Education who express their aim in terms of helping a distinguished national law school obtain the support which will prevent it from becoming "just an-

other adequate state institution or, at the worst, slipping into mediocrity." I will state categorically that there is no danger of our "slipping into mediocrity." I think there is some danger of our becoming "just another adequate state institution" if our resource inadequacies continue over a long period of time. I am confident, however, that this is not going to happen, and I see no present and immediate danger.

What are we doing to meet the ABA criticism? In the first place, we are going to be asking for more money from the Wisconsin Legislature in the budget review session which starts in January 1976. U.W.-Madison Chancellor Edwin Young has agreed to support a request for funds sufficient to hire at least six additional teachers. Assuming our student population stays at about 880, this will mean that we will have a student-faculty ratio of about 19-to-1. The report of the inspection team which visited the law school in December 1974 states that our goal should be an absolute minimum of 20-to-1 and that it would be preferable to have a ratio of 18-to-1 as we did in 1968. I am reasonably confident that the University central administration will support our request and I hope the Regents will do the same. It then becomes a question whether the Legislature and the Governor can be persuaded to add the necessary sum to our budget.

The law faculty in turn has agreed to maintain the size of our student body at 880 in order to try to meet, to the fullest extent possible, the continuing interest on the part of well-qualified college graduates in obtaining legal education. The faculty added a proviso to the effect that its agreement to continue to serve a student body of 870-880 is contingent upon receiving the necessary financial

support and physical facilities. Thus, if additional financial support is not forthcoming from the State, we will take steps to cut back on the size of the student body to the extent necessary to meet the standards with regard to student-faculty ratio mandated by the ABA.

The ABA criticism based on our faculty salary scale probably is more difficult to meet than the matter of the student-faculty ratio. I believe we will not be able to count on very much University support in this area. The law school presently is tied fairly closely to the general salary structure at U.W.-Madison. It obviously is a difficult and sensitive problem for a University-wide or system-wide administrator or governing board to support a higher salary scale for one college in the system than for other units. On the other hand, I think that University officials are sufficiently sensitive to the needs of the law school that we will not receive opposition to any attempt we make on our own to have our salary structure improved. We therefore will need to have a bill introduced in the January 1976 session of the Legislature and hope that we can convince the Legislature and the Governor that the salary increase is warranted.

We have taken at least one other step to improve our competitive position with regard to the hiring and retention of teachers. Perhaps I ought to say that the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association took the step, for at its meeting on October 4, 1975, the Board adopted a resolution which reads in part as follows:

"Whereas the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association deems it essential to the public interest

that the University of Wisconsin Law School maintain an effectively competitive position in the market in which the school competes for recruitment and retention of faculty; and

"Whereas the Board believes it can best assist the Law School in maintaining such a position through meeting needs which are not likely to be met through the appropriation of state revenues; and

"Whereas the Board believes that such unmet needs exist in the area of financial support for professional and program improvement activities.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Board expresses its approval of a goal of \$50,000 for the establishment of a fund under the control of the Dean of the Law School to be used for these and similar purposes . . ."

The resolution further provided that the Board of Directors supports the concept of turning over to a full-time member of the law school staff the task of alumni relations and fund raising activities and that the Alumni Association will contribute annually to the salary of such a staff member a sum commensurate with the approximate amount of time which that person devotes to alumni activities.

I believe this type of flexible and non-lapsing fund can contribute immensely toward making the law school a more pleasant and productive place. Faculty members have expressed enthusiasm for the idea and, although it is not a

substitute for a salary increase, I believe it to be equally important. I also look upon this as a partial answer to ABA criticism, but it is clear that the need for such a fund exists quite apart from what the ABA committee has said. There are a large variety of purposes for which such a fund could be used, including the supplementing of meager state travel funds, the supplying of short-term secretarial services to meet special faculty needs, and the funding of special research projects for which funding is not otherwise readily available. We hope to create this fund without cutting into the present level of alumni support for our students. The financial needs of the students clearly are great and are not diminishing.

We are about to start looking for someone to fill a new position of Assistant Dean. This position will probably combine alumni relations and development activities with placement activities. Bill Lewis has done an excellent job as Executive Director of the Alumni Association, but he is finding that his growing law practice is making it more and more difficult for him to devote the necessary time to alumni activities. Moreover, Mary Staley who has served so well as our Placement Coordinator for the past several years has decided to retire at the end of December, 1975. This therefore seems to be the opportune time to try to combine these important functions under one person who will devote full time to these activities.

What are we doing about the space problems? There of course are limits to what we can do in the way of changing the Law Building to create more small classrooms and seminar rooms. However, by minor remodeling and purchase of additional furnishings we have

Continued on page 14



HOMECOMING—1975

HELSTAD—Concluded

during the last year created one large seminar room, one small seminar room and a meeting room, which will hold up to 10 persons for a meeting or a seminar of similar size.

We are creating more office space for our faculty and visiting lecturers by causing certain groups to be moved to quarters outside the Law Building. For example, office space for supervising attorneys and students in some of our clinical programs is being provided in University-owned buildings over on University Avenue—a short block from the Law Building. Similarly, the University is in the process of finding space outside the Law Building for the Extension Law Department which we have housed for a number of

years. Again, we hope that space may be found within close proximity to the Law Building. These moves will free up substantial office space as well as the possibility of an additional seminar room.

In addition, the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature approved a sum of \$670,000 for the construction of an addition to the Law Library. This will provide a number of studies or small offices as well as substantial additional stack space for books. Construction should be starting next summer. There is also in the early planning stages an office and classroom addition to the Law Building, but it probably is too early to predict whether this addition ever will materialize.

In conclusion, I think we are making substantial progress, and I am confident we will meet the conditions imposed by the Council of the ABA Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar. We ought not be concerned only with meeting those conditions, however. A recently-compiled index of resources of the roughly 160 ABA-approved law schools in the country (weighted as to number of students and number of faculty) shows Wisconsin tied for 35th place with 5 other law schools. I would like to think that we belong among the top dozen law schools in general quality. We ought not rest on our laurels until our resources match our aspirations.

* * *

Merry Christmas To All And To All A Good Night

TIMES ARE HARD AND COSTS ARE HIGH, BUT ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL IS STILL SOUGHT

THE RUSH IS NATIONWIDE

More than 138,000 potential applicants to all law schools took the Law School Admission Test during the recently concluded 1974-75 testing year. During each year tests are administered in October, December, February, April and July. The largest groups are tested in October and December of each year.

The Law School Data Assembly Service produced almost 554,000 reports of test scores and transcripts, which were transmitted at the request of more than 106,000 applicants. Not all the people who take the test are immediate applicants to Law School. Some are college juniors, some are testing the test, and some either decide not to apply or to delay application for various reasons.

All law schools, as in the last couple of years, report that they are full. The total number of new students enrolled in 1975-76 is 38,000. Every law school in the country faces an annual avalanche of applications, and the dismal necessity of selecting one of four, five, or ten, most of whom are qualified to study law and become lawyers.

* * *

WHO ARE THE NEW U. W. STUDENTS?

There were a few more applications (1851, compared to 1805), but those who enrolled in the Class of 1978 are similar in academic qualifications, numbers, sexual distributions, state of residence to the class which came last year.

There are 285 of them, compared to 269 in August, 1974. Fifty-two are non-residents of Wisconsin, and 233 are residents.

The academic qualifications as measured by college grade point average and Law School Admission Test score, of the entering class are similar to those of recent years: the median undergraduate grade point average continues to be 3.48, and the median LSAT score is 630 (down a little).

There are a couple surprises.

An unusually large number of applicants who had accepted earlier offers of admission notified the Admissions Office during the sum-

mer that they were not coming. One hundred twenty-five offers were made to people on the waiting lists, many of whom had made other plans. The last entrant was notified by phone on Labor Day weekend, and arrived the next day so she could register on Tuesday, the first day of class.

It happened in at least one other Law School. *The Columbia Law School News* reports with puzzlement that an unusually large number of its accepted applicants decided not to come. Many of those on the waiting list were offered admission, 12 in the closing week.

Although the difference in numbers is relatively small, the percentage of women in the first year class has decreased, from 35% to 29%, a development received with some anxiety by the women law students. Efforts are underway to find an explanation.

The entering class comes from 91 undergraduate colleges. There are 110 from U.W.-Madison and 22 from U.W.-Milwaukee. Other campuses in the system produced 36 members of the first year class. In addition, 20 first year students earned their degrees at the private colleges in Wisconsin—seven of them from Marquette University.



In 1973, there were 9 judicial clerks. In 1974, 17 graduates were appointed clerks to federal and state supreme court judges. Of the class of 1975, 13 received clerkships, seven in Wisconsin and 6 elsewhere.

AFTER IT'S ALL OVER— WHAT COMES NEXT?

Despite the gloomy talk all around us, the 1975 law school graduates have found the employment picture not much different from what it was in 1973 and 1974. The important announcement is that most of them have jobs.

The Placement Office reports that new lawyers have had to look a little harder than in some previous years. This appears also to be true for the 1976 graduates. The departments of the Federal government, for example, have cut back their recruiting schedules. Applicants who go to Washington, however, have found that there are jobs available.

* * *

Of the 290 students who graduated in 1974-75, 249 have reported their whereabouts.

Private practice has claimed 139 of them (56%), compared to 40% in 1973 and 45% in 1974. Of these, 24 people (17%) have begun to practice alone, or associated with classmates. Eighty percent (119) of the private practitioners are located in Wisconsin compared to 83% in 1973 and 75% in 1974, 25 in Milwaukee and 37 in Madison.

Fifty-two people (20%) have accepted jobs in government, 75% of these in state and local positions. The largest group is in the District Attorneys' offices, where the prosecuting staffs have grown tremendously in recent years. Only 13 1975 graduates are in federal employment, down from 32 a year earlier.

Employment in legal services programs, such as Indian Legal Services and legal aid offices is down in 1975 from 15 (1973), 16 (1974) to 11 positions, 7 in Wisconsin.

Thirteen graduates have positions in business, such as banks, insurance companies and accounting firms. There were 21 in 1974 and 11 in 1973.

The military contingent shows a marked decline: three this year, compared to 8 in each of the previous years.

It is quite clear from the responses of the recent graduates that many of them do not feel permanently settled. The interested reader and interpreter of the information provided realizes that the first job is not considered the career, and that changes occur frequently, as new opportunities appear or old opportunities fade away. All our figures provide is a hopeful indication.

CENTER RE-VISITED

Two years ago (December, 1973), there was the idea of a public interest law firm, the Center for Public Representation. There was a need for clinical opportunities for second and third year law students; there was an empty suite of offices available on the second floor of a University Avenue office building; there was a dynamic director, and hope for a modest foundation grant to use as planning and "start up" money. The Center opened in March, 1974.

Today (December, 1975), the dynamic director is still there. Louise Trubek has the assistance of four full-time lawyers, one part-time lawyer, two law school professors, part-time; two part-time Directors of Research, a group of second and third year law students each semester, participants in the Law School's Clinical Program; seven undergraduate interns, a few non-student volunteers, and a small supportive clerical staff. The Center has doubled its office space.

The Center for Public Representation is very much in business. This development, according to Mrs. Trubek, is especially noteworthy, because it is counter to a nation-wide decline of such organizations.

* * *

It has been a busy two years, spent in developing a variety of means to meet the Center's original purposes: 1) to provide representation for individuals and organizations before state and administrative agencies in Wisconsin; 2) to provide field experiences for law students; 3) to provide training for lay advocates and education for community leaders; 4) to conduct historical and social research in law and the administrative process. It is number 2, of course, which provides the link between the Center and the Law School.

Many organizations such as the Racine Urban League, the Wisconsin League of Women Voters, the National Organization of Women, the Spanish-American Organization of Madison and the Wisconsin Consumers League have retained the Center in a variety of activities in the public interest. These include efforts to increase participation by citizens in the decision-making processes in a number of state agencies, to promote equal employment opportunity; to protect patients' rights in institutions and hospitals, to promote strict compliance with the open meeting laws.

The problems connected with the "re-integration" of ex-offenders into the communities on release has been a major responsibility assumed by the Center. The Center has supported changes in administrative rules of state and local government agencies and the removal of discriminatory language and ambiguities, such as "good moral character" in the qualifications listed for occupational licenses which apply unfairly to certain individuals. Insurance coverage, often denied to ex-offenders, is the subject of a major study made by the Center staff assisted by a citizens' advisory committee, in cooperation with the Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin.

Educational projects undertaken by the Center include many informational publications. *A Citizen's Guide to Open Government*, *Wisconsin's Transportation System—Is It Worth Our Energy*, and *The Wisconsin State Building Commission and the Human Environment: You Have a Right to Participate* are only a few.

In cooperation with other organizations, Center staff members have participated in conferences in a number of Wisconsin cities dealing with public questions such as taxation and citizen advocacy on behalf of the elderly. A November 8th Conference seeking improvements in the delivery of legal services was jointly sponsored by the Center and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

In order to encourage organizations to develop their own staffs of lay advocates, the Center established the first para-legal training program in Wisconsin. It is an intensive course, consisting of 10 two-hour sessions.

* * *

All agree that the work of the Center will continue to grow. Although long range financial planning is not yet possible, there is hope in the future. The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice has made a grant for the "reintegration" project. The Law School budget pays for the supervision of the law students who are working for Law School credit. Individual contributions and foundation grants continue to provide support.

Professors Arlen Christenson and George Bunn are on leave half-time to work at the Center. Professor Christenson is at present the Co-Director. Professor David Trubek serves as Research Director, also part-time.

* * *

Peter R. Dohr—Madison
James F. Spohn—Madison
James F. Clark—Madison
Henry B. Buslee—Fond du Lac

ELEVENTH GENERAL PRACTICE COURSE

COMING UP

The General Practice Course will be offered for the eleventh time, starting in January, 1976. Professor Stuart Gullickson (1950) and J. Richard Long (1949), Beloit lawyer, will be co-directors of the course, which is designed to introduce law students to the work they are likely to encounter during the first years of private practice. The course is considered by students to be of enormous value, and many are turned away because enrollment must be limited to 80. It is a 10 week course, offered for 8 credits.

Following is the list of Faculty:

Preparation of the Defense of Criminal Cases—January 26-30

Robert J. Lerner—Milwaukee
Percy L. Julian, Jr.—Madison
Jack W. Van Metre—Madison
Franklyn M. Gimbel—
Milwaukee

Real Estate Transactions—February 2-6

Jerry E. McAdow—Madison
Arthur C. Benkert—Monroe
Theodore B. Hertel, Jr.—
Milwaukee
John H. Short—Ft. Atkinson

Probating Estates—February 16-20

Deane C. D'Aoust—Jefferson
Harry V. Hill—Madison
Roy D. Stewart—Racine
John H. Stauber—Marshfield

Real Estate Closings, Leases, Wills, Alternates to Full Probate—February 23-27

David Y. Collins—Beloit
Neil Hobbs—Fond du Lac
Trayton L. Lathrop—Madison
John L. O'Brien—Eagle River

Debtor-Creditor Proceedings—March 8-12

Robert D. Martin—Madison
Joseph D. Becker—LaCrosse
Leonard V. Brady—Milwaukee
Sidney Sodos—Milwaukee

Divorce—March 15-19

Andrew R. Reneau—Milwaukee
Robert P. Goodman—Racine
Leo H. Hansen—Beloit
Anne Taylor Wadsack—
Madison

Law Office Management—March 31-April 2

William McCarty—Milwaukee
John Bauer—Milwaukee
Virginia W. Sperry—Jefferson
Myron E. LaRowe—Reedsburg

Preparation of Civil Cases—April 5-9

LeRoy Jones—Milwaukee
William E. Johnson—Madison
Duane L. Arena—Racine
Gilbert D. Sedor—Janesville

Corporations—April 19-23

George M. Carroll—Eau Claire
Roy C. LaBudde—Milwaukee
Robert A. Bachman—Appleton
G. Lane Ware—Wausau

Preparation and Trial of Civil Cases—April 26-30

E. Campion Kersten—
Milwaukee
Alan M. Clack—Racine
Robert J. Ruth—Beloit
Lloyd J. Planert—Green Bay



Richard Long

VISITORS COME

IN FALL THIS YEAR

A beautiful weekend and U.W.-Kansas game were all a part of the 1975-76 joint Law School Visitors-WLAA Board of Directors meeting on October 3 and 4.

Friday was the visiting day. Twenty representative alumni—members of the WLAA Board of Directors, Board of Visitors and other invited guests were present.

The day began with an early morning briefing by Acting Dean Helstad, who brought the visitors up-to-date on the progress being made toward meeting the criticisms leveled at the school by the Council of the ABA Section on Legal Education. This matter is dealt with more fully in Dean Helstad's report which appears elsewhere in this issue of the Gargoyle.

The visitors then spread themselves out to visit morning classes. Some attended Professor Hurst's class, for *auld lang syne*. Others sought a variety of educational experiences by visiting other faculty members—Professors Weisberger, Kidwell, Tushnet, Church, Skilton, Thome, Robertson, Melli and Jones. All were interested and enthusiastic about the performances of teachers and students. Adverse comment dealt with the large numbers of students who arrive late for class.

The open forum (formerly called a gripe session) was held in the early afternoon. The principal subject of discussion was the concern expressed by some women law students that women represented a smaller percentage of the entering class this year than last year even though the number of women applicants was slightly larger than in the previous year.

Afternoon workshops dealt with curricular developments and the progress being made toward meeting the ABA standards.

Professor Warren Lehman, Chairman of the Faculty committee on the curriculum, led the discussion of the curriculum. Visitors were interested in the clinical program and the practical courses now being developed in the law school. They expressed concern about the quality of clinical placements. Even if these programs are expanded, some visitors supported an 80 credit requirement of in-house practice and substantive law courses.

The Faculty-Visitors cocktail party and dinner provided an opportunity for friendly and informal meeting of alumni and faculty; about 80 people attended. There was no program and no speech, except for brief greetings by the Dean and the President of the Board of Visitors.



VISITORS—Continued

On Saturday morning, the WLAA Boards of Visitors and Directors met to consider a lengthy agenda. There was preliminary discussion of the search for a Dean, and a brief financial report. Some proposed re-allocation of WLAA funds were offered, and the Dean was given approval to make necessary transfers. There was also preliminary discussion of the WLAA staff, in view of Bill Lewis' decision to resign as executive director by the end of the present school year.

A preliminary report revealed that the 1975 contributions to the Alumni Fund were a little ahead of the same date in 1974.

Full reports of the visits and the meetings will be available on request to those who wish to have them.

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COMING ATTRACTIONS: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW

Upcoming issues of the *Wisconsin Law Review* will carry a number of articles of particular interest to the Bar of Wisconsin. 1975 No. 4 will include pieces on *The Contempt Law in Wisconsin*, and the professional responsibility involved in probate practice and fees. 1976 No. 1 will contain an article on public utility rate setting in Wisconsin.

THE GARGOYLE

THERE'S ALWAYS BEEN A CRISIS—

PERSPECTIVE ON THE BUDGET

Some of you will remember when . . .

In the early 30's, the question was not one of the size of the increases in faculty salaries. It was rather a problem of how to impose "voluntary" cuts in order to keep the institution functioning. Former Dean Lloyd Garrison reports that in the period between his acceptance of the Deanship and his arrival to assume the post in 1932, his salary was cut from \$10,000 to \$8010.

To accommodate to the declining budgets, a number of alternatives were suggested: increases in tuition, increases in teaching loads

for senior Faculty members, decrease in the number of elective courses offered, curtailment of research, vacations without pay, and others.

But salaries were the key. Dean Richards, for instance, suggested that the Faculty might consider acceptance of a plan to work every other week without pay.

Instead it was agreed to accept a waiver system based on the levels of salary. For those earning over \$7000, there was a 13% cut. Professors earning \$6000 accepted reductions to \$4930. Associate Professors were cut from \$4000 to \$3330; the Librarian from \$2750 to \$2312.

LAW SCHOOL FAIR

On Wednesday, October 22, the Madison campus was visited by a touring caravan of admissions directors from 30 law schools from all parts of the United States. Their visit to Madison was the third in a week-long tour which took them to four large University campuses—Ohio State, Michigan, Northwestern and Wisconsin.

Each visiting law school had a table in Great Hall of the Memorial Union. Between 350 and 400 potential law students from other units of the University of Wisconsin system and private Wisconsin colleges, as well as the U.W.-Mad-

ison, visited the Fair, gathering information and asking questions. Professor Walter Raushenbush delivered a brief lecture on admissions to two different groups of visiting applicants.

The whole tour was coordinated by Victor Linquist, Director of Placement Services at the Undergraduate College at Northwestern. It ended at the O'Hare Inn on Friday, October 24, with a day-long meeting of law school representatives and pre-law advisors from many midwestern colleges.

Similar tours have been held in recent years on a group of western campuses. It was generally agreed that the midwest gathering was also a success, and it will probably be repeated next year.

VISITORS—Continued

On Saturday morning, the WLAA Boards of Visitors and Directors met to consider a lengthy agenda. There was preliminary discussion of the search for a Dean, and a brief financial report. Some proposed re-allocation of WLAA funds were offered, and the Dean was given approval to make necessary transfers. There was also preliminary discussion of the WLAA staff, in view of Bill Lewis' decision to resign as executive director by the end of the present school year.

A preliminary report revealed that the 1975 contributions to the Alumni Fund were a little ahead of the same date in 1974.

Full reports of the visits and the meetings will be available on request to those who wish to have them.

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ONE OF THE BUSY PROFESSORS—

Richard Kabaker

One of the few characteristics which Law School Faculty members have in common is a sense of commitment to the University community and the Bar.

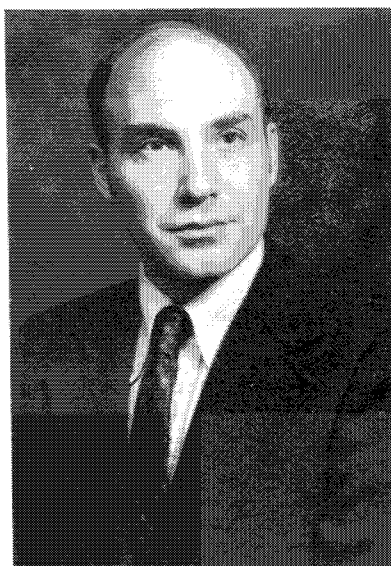
For example, *Professor Richard Kabaker*:

1. He is serving this year as reporter to the Section of Taxation of the State Bar of Wisconsin. He is editor of a quarterly newsletter on developments in state and federal taxation. He works with the directors of the Section and with the ATS Director of the State Bar in the preparation and presentation of educational programs for lawyers.

2. He teaches International Law and the Geneva Convention to ROTC students at various units of the University of Wisconsin system. So far, his schedule includes classes at Madison, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Platteville.

3. He is a member of four different committees of the American Bar Association.

4. He has participated in the revision of the form book prepared for distribution to its members by the Wisconsin Trustees Association.



Prof. Kabaker

5. As a member of the Probate Legislation Committee of the Wisconsin State Bar, he helped to draft S.B. 388, a proposed amendment to the Wisconsin Probate laws, which would bring them into closer parity with the Uniform Probate Code.

6. In December, he will speak at the annual seminar on family financial and estate planning sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Foundation.



Prof. Raushenbush

FACULTY NOTES

Professor Richard Bilder was Carnegie Lecturer at the 1975 summer session of the Hague Academy of International Law, which was held at the Peace Palace in the Hague, the Netherlands. Professor Bilder's five lectures, which will be published, dealt with the settlement of international environmental disputes.

* * *



Prof. Bilder

Professor Walter Raushenbush, returning from leave at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, is once more Chairman of the Law School Admissions Committee. He is also a Trustee of the National Law School Admissions Council, and is the Council's representative to the Council on Legal Education Opportunity, and a member of that Council's Executive Committee.

Despite the expert service offered by these organizations, admissions continues to be a knotty and time consuming problem in all law schools.

* * *

REMEMBER ALMA MATER SUPPORT THE ALUMNI FUND



Prof. Thain

On October 9, *Professor Gerald Thain* participated in a program on *Consumer Credit and Consumer Transactions* at the University of Texas, Austin, part of the Continuing Legal Education Program offered to members of the Texas Bar. Professor Thain's address was on "Legal Restrictions on the Advertising of Credit-Truth-in-Lending and Related Matters." Before coming to Wisconsin in 1974, Mr. Thain served four years as Assistant Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission.

* * *

Teacher Collective Negotiations is the subject of a paper prepared by Emeritus Professor Nathan P. Feinsinger and Eleanore J. Roe, Assistant Professor in the U.W. Law Extension for a book entitled *A Candid Discussion of the Issues in Education*, commissioned by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. Of all the troublesome problems faced by public education (and discussed in the book), the questions raised by the necessity of negotiating with and for professional staff are, by common agreement, the most difficult.



Prof. Feinsinger

THE GARGOYLE

GULLICKSON MADE FELLOW, ABA FOUNDATION

In August, 1975, Professor Stuart Gullickson, was made a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation, along with four other members of the Wisconsin Bar.

Elected with him were: Frank J. Antoine, Prairie Du Chien; Victor A. Miller, St. Nazianz; Stephen O. Meara, West Bend; and Patrick Sheedy, Milwaukee.

Other Fellows in Wisconsin include:

Robert F. Boden—Milwaukee
Clyde C. Cross—Baraboo
Thomas J. Curran—Mauston
Joseph D. Donohue—
Fond du Lac
James D. Ghiardi—
Milwaukee
Steven E. Keane—Milwaukee
John A. Kluwin—Milwaukee
Robert B.L. Murphy—
Madison
Charles F. Nolan—Oshkosh
Andrew W. Parnell—Appleton
Ralph J. Podell—Milwaukee
Gordon Sinykin—Madison
Richard P. Tinkham—
Wausau
John C. Wickhem—Janesville
Horace W. Wilkie—Madison

The Foundation maintains a small full-time staff of lawyers and other supporting personnel, such as data processing specialists, statisticians and social scientists.

Election to Fellowship is a coveted honor. Those chosen are distinguished lawyers, devoted to community welfare, who have demonstrated dedication to the objectives of the American Bar Association. Membership is limited to one quarter of one percent of the lawyer population in each of the 52 jurisdictions of the ABA. Fellows are chosen by the Foundation's Board of Directors, after nominations from the Fellows in the state in which the vacancy occurs. A number of Fellows-at-large are also chosen by the Board.

In 1974, Professor Willard Hurst was named Honorary Fellow for his research in the history of law.

The Fellows was established in 1955, and there are presently 1600 members. The Law School's former Dean, Spencer L. Kimball, is Executive Director of the American Bar Foundation.

* * *

The Foundation's objective is the "improvement of the legal system through research" and "the dissemination of the knowledge gained from research into the law, the administration of justice and the legal profession."



HOMECOMING-1975

HELSTAD-Conclusioned

during the last year created one large seminar room, one small seminar room and a meeting room, which will hold up to 10 persons for a meeting or a seminar of similar size.

We are creating more office space for our faculty and visiting lecturers by causing certain groups to be moved to quarters outside the Law Building. For example, office space for supervising attorneys and students in some of our clinical programs is being provided in University-owned buildings over on University Avenue—a short block from the Law Building. Similarly, the University is in the process of finding space outside the Law Building for the Extension Law Department which we have housed for a number of

years. Again, we hope that space may be found within close proximity to the Law Building. These moves will free up substantial office space as well as the possibility of an additional seminar room.

In addition, the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature approved a sum of \$670,000 for the construction of an addition to the Law Library. This will provide a number of studies or small offices as well as substantial additional stack space for books. Construction should be starting next summer. There is also in the early planning stages an office and classroom addition to the Law Building, but it probably is too early to predict whether this addition ever will materialize.

In conclusion, I think we are making substantial progress, and I am confident we will meet the conditions imposed by the Council of the ABA Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar. We ought not be concerned only with meeting those conditions, however. A recently-compiled index of resources of the roughly 160 ABA-approved law schools in the country (weighted as to number of students and number of faculty) shows Wisconsin tied for 35th place with 5 other law schools. I would like to think that we belong among the top dozen law schools in general quality. We ought not rest on our laurels until our resources match our aspirations.

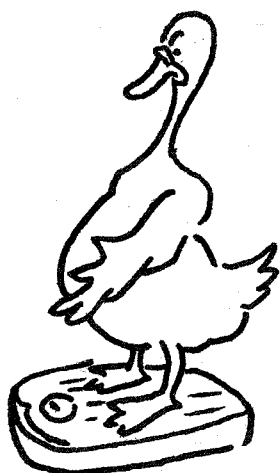
* * *

Merry Christmas To All And To All A Good Night



VIEW FROM OUR WINTER WINDOWS

CHRISTMAS IS COMING
THE GEESE ARE GETTING FAT



SEND SOME OF IT TO
THE LAW ALUMNI
FUND

DON'T PUT ALL YOUR MONEY
IN THE OLD MAN'S
HAT—



YOUR LAW ALUMNI GIFT IS TAX DEDUCTIBLE.

WHAT ABOUT THE OLD MAN'S HAT?