

## The Opinion – Volume 24, No. 4, May 1981

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The Opinion will endeavor to consider fully and thoughtfully all material to determine its relevance and appropriateness before publication. Such consideration will be made with the assumption that freedom of the press within the law school is no less a fundamental right than outside the law school, and in view of the Opinion's recognized responsibility to the members of the student bar, practicing attorneys, and faculty and administration of the law school. The opinions expressed in this publication are those of its editors and do not reflect the opinion of William Mitchell College of Law, its employees, or Board of Trustees.

### Clinics...

#### Clinics: Hands-on Legal Training

Clinics not listed:

Civil Litigation Clinic, Criminal Appeals Clinic, Independent Clinic, Judicial Intern Clinic, Juvenile Law Clinic

#### Administrative Law Clinic

This Clinic provides an opportunity for students to work with faculty and the personnel of the Office of Administrative Hearings in drafting actual adjudicative and rule-making administrative opinions.

Students may enroll for 2 credits or for 2 semesters for 4 credits (2 credits per semester, grade received

at the end of the second semester). Students taking 4 credits will be involved in hearing of greater length and complexity. Prerequisite: Administrative Law. (2 or 4)

#### Attorney General's Clinic

This new, 2-credit clinic will be offered Spring Semester. Students will be able to participate in cases and problems handled by one or more departments within the Attorney General's Office and to become involved in a variety of lawyering skills.

#### Bankruptcy Clinic

Students will be involved in actual bankruptcy proceedings and, under the supervision of instructors, will interview clients, prepare bankruptcy schedules, and appear on behalf of bankrupts at the first meeting of creditors. Students will also observe arrangement proceedings and Chapter XIII proceedings. Students will be scheduled during times convenient to them. Enrollment limited to 10 students. Prerequisites: Commercial Transactions. Concurrent requirement: Bankruptcy Survey, Professional Responsibility and Civil Practice must be taken before or concurrently with this clinic.

#### Corporate Practice Clinic

Students will participate in various facets of the practice of corporate law. Students will be supervised by an attorney with a law department of a corporation or in a corporate department of a law firm, and will become involved with a variety of corporate lawyering tasks. Students will periodically meet with the clinical professor and will write a detailed explanation describing and analyzing the tasks performed during the semester. Students will be scheduled at times convenient to them. Enrollment limited to 8 students. Prerequisite: Corporations; Recommended: Antitrust, Securities Regulation I, Professional Responsibility.

#### Estate Planning Clinic

This one-hour clinic will provide students who have taken or who are taking the Estate Planning Seminar with experience in representing actual clients. Students will observe practicing lawyers interview clients and will assist those attorneys in counseling clients and in creating and drafting estate plans. The supervising attorney will critique and evaluate the student's performance. Students will also meet periodically during the semester with the faculty instructor to discuss and analyze their experiences.

#### Family Law Clinic

Students will represent a number of clients in dissolution proceedings and other family law problems. Students will represent the client from the beginning client interview through court hearings under supervision. Students will be scheduled at times convenient to the. Enrollment limited to 7 students in a section. Prerequisite: Family Law. Concurrent Requirements: Civil Practice and Professional Responsibility must be taken before or concurrently with this clinic.

#### Felony Law Clinic

Students will become involved with various types of state court proceedings in felony matters. Students will be supervised by a prosecutor or defender in a county attorney or public defender office in the metropolitan area. Periodic class meetings will be conducted by the clinical professors. Students will be scheduled at times convenient to them. Enrollment limited to 12 students. Prerequisites: Criminal Law Problems and Tactics or permission of instructor, and Trial Advocacy.

### Government Benefits Clinic

Students in this clinic will represent claimants in administrative hearings before the Social Security Administration and other administrative agencies. Students will prepare and present cases as well as interview clients, gather facts, research the law, and write memos. Class sessions will include discussion of substantive and procedural law and analysis of cases being handled by students. Civil Practice and Professional Responsibility must be taken prior to or concurrent with this clinic.

### Labor Law Clinic

Students will participate in various aspects of labor negotiations and/or arbitrations by working with a private arbitrator, a public arbitration organization, or a county or state labor relations department. Students will meet periodically as a class and will write a detailed explanation describing and analyzing the experiences during the semester. Students will be scheduled at times convenient to them and the professor. Enrollment limited to 6 students. Prerequisite: Labor Law. (2)

### Legal Services to Minnesota Prisoners (LSMP)

This clinic provides civil representation for prisoners in prisons located in Minnesota. Students represent clients from interview, to and through any litigation required. Cases include domestic relations, imprisonment related matters (institutional grievances, parole and detainers) and the full range of other civil problems including debtor-creditor, bankruptcy, contracts, torts (suits by victims of crimes) and civil-rights issues. Students will be scheduled at times convenient to them.

### Legislation Clinic

This clinic involves students in the drafting and enactment of legislation. Course work will involve reviewing legislative rules, drafting legislation, obtaining authors for legislation and spending time at the Capitol on the passage of the student's proposed legislation. Class sessions will be held at school and at the State Capitol and will involve participation by leading legislators, legislative staff and lobbyists representing a broad spectrum of interest groups who appear and propose or oppose legislation.

### Misdemeanor Clinic

This course carries 4 credits, and class will meet regularly. At the seminar sessions, we will take up matters of concern in your fieldwork, as well as defense considerations and simulations. Trial advocacy is a prerequisite to this course; Professional Responsibility must be taken either prior to or concurrently with the course, and Criminal law Problems and Tactics is recommended. You may ask Prof. Phebe Haugen (Room 128) for more information.

### Tax Clinic

Students will represent individual taxpayers in examinations and appeals proceedings before the Internal Revenue Service. The course will also include several class meetings in which tax procedures, tactics, and the professional responsibility aspects of tax representation will be discussed. Student will be supervised by attorneys specializing in tax practice. Limited to 6 students. Prerequisite: Income Taxation. (2)

### Trial Clinic

This new 2-credit clinic will be offered for the first time in Spring Semester and taught by Chief Justice Robert Sheran, who retired from the Minnesota Supreme Court in December. Experienced trial lawyers will assist him as supervisory attorneys. Major civil trials in state and federal district courts will be the

focus of this clinic. Student participation will include the observation of trials and chamber discussions, participation with the attorney in the planning of the trial and preparation of witnesses, and a written analysis of the trial. Periodic class meetings will be held discussing the various student experiences. Civil procedure may be taken concurrently with this clinic. The grade will be pass/fail 2 credits.

### Workers' Compensation Clinic

Students will represent clients with workers' compensation claims. Students will initially interview the client and continue such representation through hearing, trial and appellate stages under the supervision of an attorney who specializes in compensation cases. Class meetings include an update on the law and an analysis of the cases students handle. Students will be scheduled at times convenient to them. Enrollment limited to 8 students. Prerequisites: Worker's Compensation and Trial Advocacy.

### Image

Photograph of Jack Anderson who clerked for Judge Paul Magnusson through the Judicial Intern Clinic.

### Clinics' value includes...

by Katy Perry

One of the prime advantages of going to law school at William Mitchell is the opportunity to participate in its clinical program.

All students who register for clinics are automatically certified under Minnesota and Federal Practice Rules and may make court appearances. Some clinics emphasize client contact, while others provide experience in the judicial and administrative areas.

The clinics provide students with an opportunity to "try out" a particular field that they think they may be interested in. A successful clinic experience requires time and effort on the part of the student. Scheduling is done at times convenient for the students, but does require that the student have some flexible time during the business day.

In the fall of 1972, Dean Douglas Heidenreich decided to initiate a clinical program at the college. During the spring semester in 1973, professors from the University of Minnesota Clinic, including Prof. Robert E. Oliphant, who is now an associate dean at Mitchell, taught a clinic course at Mitchell and supervised students who represented indigent clients with general civil- and criminal-law problems.

During this time, the full-time faculty supported the implementation of a clinical program, and a student committee submitted recommendations for the establishment of a Law Clinic effective the following academic year. Heidenreich subsequently appointed Prof. Roger Haydock as clinical director and hired Rosalie E. Wahl (now justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court) as the second full-time clinical professor.

Haydock and Wahl, along with Administrator/Secretary Alberta Dowlin and seven student directors launched the clinical program in the fall of 1973. It consisted of four courses (a general civil clinic, a misdemeanor clinic, a criminal appeals clinic and a consumer-law clinic).

The following spring, with the addition of the first adjunct clinical professors, clinics were added in the felony-law, civil rights, and welfare areas. The next fall, additional clinics were added in the bankruptcy and legislation areas.

The following semesters witnessed more expansion and refinements in the clinical program. Clinics in the general civil and criminal areas were restructured; a few clinics were dropped; other clinics were added in the areas of juvenile law, family law, workers' compensation, corporate practice, administrative law and judicial internships.

Most students who have taken clinics cite the practical experience they've gotten as the most important benefit.

Third-year student John Sprangers found that his work in the administrative law clinic provided him with valuable experience in advocacy as well as administrative process. Sprangers found it valuable to "...work very hard on a project and have it mean something. It was a challenging and enjoyable experience."

The misdemeanor clinic is "time-consuming, but beneficial", according to third-year student Jeff Knutson. Knutson said he enjoyed his work with the Bloomington city attorney's office and noted that familiarity with the unpredictability of the system was a good lesson.

Third-year student Cecilia Michel recommends the family law clinic for its practical aspects, particularly client contact. Michel includes the experience of drafting pleadings and having them served, preparation of stipulations and discussions with fellow clinic participants among the valuable aspects of the clinic.

The judicial intern clinic has been a valuable experience for third-year student Sandy Oakes, who clerked for Federal District Judge Harry McLaughlin, but she noted that she wasn't able to spend much time with the judge himself.

Jack Anderson, a second-year student clerking for Judge Magnuson, finds the responsibility of working for a judge awesome. Anderson emphasized the importance of thorough research, saying, "The judge actually relies on what you tell him. You'd better be right."

The clinical instructors share the enthusiasm of the students for the practical experiences the clinics offer. Larry Hammerling, an attorney who works for the state public defender's office and who is headquartered at WMCL, is the instructor for the legal services to Minnesota prisoners clinic (LSMP). Hammerling noted that the clinic offsets interesting clients and situations. He stresses the importance of treating clients with respect, and of doing the best possible job for them.

Prof. Christine Ver Ploeg, the instructor of the labor law clinic, noted that the clinic provides students with the opportunity to participate in negotiation strategy. Ver Ploeg emphasized that "labor law is a field dominated by confrontation." The clinic offers experience which cannot be gotten from a textbook.

For students interested in the political process, the legislation clinic offers the experience of working at the Capitol during the legislative session. Students have the opportunity to experience the process of bill sponsorship, and the intricacies of following bills through committees and, with any luck, onto the floors of the House and Senate. The course is taught by Kevin Snell of Messerli, Roe, Balogh & Kramer.

David Herr, of Maslon, Edelman, Borman, Brand & McNulty, and Becky Rom, of Faegre & Benson, are the instructors for the judicial intern clinic. According to Herr, the values of the clinic include sharpening legal-writing skills, courtroom, experience and becoming a part of the judge's "family." The clinic emphasizes the need for exercising discretion as to what happens in chambers, as well as the development of skills and practical experience.

It is impossible to give an adequate picture of all of the clinics in this space. Students who are interested in a particular clinic or who have questions about the program in general are urged to stop in or call the clinic office. It's just down the hall from the Used Bookstore.

Image

Photograph of the Law Clinic door.

...personal rewards

by Katy Perry

It is almost as scary to walk into the chambers of an esteemed federal judge and announce yourself as his new student intern as it is to sit in the protective custody unit of Stillwater Prison waiting for a convicted rapist to show up for your appointment.

My experiences in the LSMP and judicial intern clinics enabled me to rub elbows with a variety of interesting people. Eventually, I came to relax with the judge, and to think of the rapist as a client who wanted advice on clearing up some old debts.

The clinics give you the opportunity to do something that makes a difference. Working with prisoners gives you a chance to improve client-interviewing skills. You learn to get beyond whatever stereotypes and prejudices you might harbor about convicted felons. You learn to see the person sitting across from you who wants a divorce, or needs to have a detainer removed, or wonders whether he should let his ex-wife and her new husband adopt his child. You learn to be sympathetic and businesslike, not to let your mouth drop open when you discover what your client is convicted of, to get the facts. When they ask, "You gonna be my lawyer?" you learn, after explaining that you're a student supervised by a lawyer, to say yes.

A large, hulking fellow leans over me in the hallway of the prison. "You from LAMP?" (The LSMP clinic at Mitchell is affiliated with LAMP at the University of Minnesota. At the prison, both programs are known as LAMP.) "Yes," I answer. At least I'm sure of that much. The man tells me of a host of problems, with his sentence ("That will be handled by the public defender's office, sir."), with his job at the prison, with women. "You look like a nice lady. What do you think of a woman who..."

We talk for a while, and finally I apologize and say I hadn't caught his name. I check down the list on my clipboard.

"Oh, I ain't on your list." He smiles. "Just passin' through."

A man in his forties smokes a cigarette, He wants a divorce. He hasn't seen his wife and son for five years. His son would be nine now. The man will be released in a few months, and he'd like me to arrange for visitation. He wants to get to know his son, gradually at first, but later to take him on vacation, to take him fishing. He's afraid his wife will find a way around any visitation provision. We get him a divorce, with provision for visitation at first at the home of a mutual friend of the couple.

I interview a man in his seventies who is seriously ill. He speaks slowly, describing his symptoms and the care he needs. His breathing is raspy. He takes out a pocket calendar, pointing out the dates of tests and

drug prescriptions. He has a tumor in his neck, and is dying of cancer. Was there some way he could be released from prison to the care of his daughter?

A check of his base file shows that he has been convicted of swindling an old woman out of several thousand dollars. He had convinced her that she needed extensive repairs on her home, and he got payments from her in advance, in cash. He did some minor repairs, and left her house in a mess.

The poor woman had been taken by a con artist. Who was dying in Stillwater prison.

The case was assigned to fourth-year student Leigh Taylor. Her efforts, combined with those of clinic student director Linda Devoy, were successful. The man was released to the care of his daughter a few weeks ago.

Working for Federal District Judge Donald Alsop was an equally rewarding experience. I watched veteran defense lawyer Doug Thomson battle wits with Ann Montgomery of the U.S. attorney's office in jury trial.

The case was complicated and well-prepared. There were over 40 witnesses and more than 75 exhibits. The case went extraordinarily smoothly, except for the moment when the one witness, asked if he saw the man who bought his car somewhere in the courtroom, looked carefully around the courtroom, and finally pointed to the judge's law clerk. "If it's anybody here, he said, it's him." The judge treated the lawyers with respect. He handled the jurors well, making them realize how important their job was, and he thanked them for their work.

I watched a former school administrator who had attempted to extort money from a hotel change his plea to guilty. Several weeks later, I listened as the judge imposed a sentence. The sentence was not a harsh one - the man was getting psychiatric treatment - but it did require serving time. The man was to begin serving that time after the Christmas holidays.

It was enlightening and fun to experience the judging process from the inside. Judge Alsop prepares well for the matters before him, and he expects that kind of preparation from lawyers as well. It was stimulating to listen as good lawyers argued their motions on special term days. It was uncomfortable for everyone when a lawyer came unprepared or without having filed papers on time.

The judge and his staff let me do as much work as I wanted to do, given the temporary nature of my stay. I wrote a research memo, drafted memorandum orders, discussed cases with the judge's law clerks and with the judge, and sat in on court proceedings. They let me call the court a few times, and I saw a variety of matters, including criminal sentencings, court and jury trials, enjoyable and things like naturalization of new citizens, admitting of new attorneys to federal court and the swearing in of a new federal judge, Judge Magnuson.

Take a clinic. You will get practical experience and the chance to meet interesting people. You will learn from the guidance of experienced professionals who are really good at what they do, and who care about doing a good job and you will get something else that you can't find in the library. Confidence.

[Image](#)

Photograph of Third-year student Dennis Atchinson working on a case for the LSMP clinic.

## Editorial

### Court amendment merits bar's support

A constitutional amendment clearing the way for the establishment of an intermediate court of appeals will be on the Minnesota general election ballot this fall. It deserves -- and probably needs -- the support of the state's legal community.

The amendment deserves the legal community's support because a new court of appeals -- midway between the district courts and the Minnesota Supreme Court -- has long been needed to assure Minnesotans a real opportunity for swift appellate review. At present, all appeals go directly from the district courts to the Supreme Court, and the latter is unable to keep up with the escalating caseload.

In an effort to keep up, the high court has turned to limited oral argument, relied on three-justice panels to handle cases up to a pro-forma final hearing by the full court, and made greater use of staff summaries and recommendations. In addition, the court has denied review to an increasing percentage of cases -- which, in Minnesota's system, means that litigants are left with no opportunity for review beyond the trial-court stage.

All such efforts have been inimical to the role of the Supreme Court. They have forced the court to deny review to deserving appellants, to limit the appellate process where review has been granted, and to circumvent the collegial process that is at the heart of a review by a jurisdiction's highest court.

Despite the manifest need for an intermediate court of appeals, the amendment probably needs the support of the legal community because of the difficulty of amending Minnesota's Constitution. To become part of the Constitution, an amendment must be approved by a majority of all those voting in the election in which it is on the ballot. As a result, those who fail to vote on an amendment -- out of ignorance or apathy usually -- in effect vote against it.

Many much-needed amendments have failed -- not because of widespread opposition, but because of widespread ignorance of their value and effect.

The appellate-court amendment deserves better. That is why members of the legal profession -- including law students -- should try to make Minnesotans aware of the merits of the amendment that will confront them on this fall's ballots. We hope that most members of the legal community will urge support for the amendment. But we also hope that those who oppose it will be equally active in trying to persuade their fellow citizens.

The important thing is that the amendment be judged on its merits. If the arguments for and against an intermediate appellate court are understood by the voters, we feel confident that most of them will agree with us, and vote to make such a court a reality. -- G.M.

### Andrew Johnson

Many people, over many years have contributed time and talents to make possible the opportunities William Mitchell students enjoy today.

No single individual however, did more to assure those opportunities -- and to merit the gratitude of Mitchell students and alumni -- than did Andrew N. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, a distinguished legal educator and practitioner, died Feb. 14 at the age of 94. (See news article, page 5.) He was a trustee emeritus of the college at the time of his death.

In resigning from active membership of the board of trustees in 1980, Mr. Johnson delivered a farewell address that expressed his commitment to making available the kind of education Mitchell and its predecessors have offered:

"[I]t comes out to 63 years that I spent working for these people who wanted a legal education and were not able to go to a day school. I hope that we can keep that kind of school available because there are a lot of people who need that, and they have an ambition to have it... I feel rewarded in the fact that I helped keep that kind of situation."

Mitchell students and alumni also feel rewarded -- by the results of Mr. Johnson's efforts. In addition they feel honored that an Andrew Johnson would devote so much to help them join the profession he loved, and served with distinction. He will be missed -- but not forgotten. -- G .M.

### Preparing trial lawyers

That a William Mitchell team finishes second in a national trial advocacy competition (see article on page 3) comes as no surprise to those familiar with Mitchell's trial advocacy program.

Last year William Mitchell won the prestigious Emil Gumpert Award, recognizing the outstanding trial advocacy program in the nation. The ATLA competition is just another example of the commitment the school has made to prepare competent trial attorneys.

The presence of the offices of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA) on the William Mitchell campus has brought further prestige to the school. This summer an advanced NITA course for students will be offered at William Mitchell to aspiring trial lawyers. This course is modeled after NITA's three-week National Session field for practicing attorneys in Boulder, Colorado.

Not all law schools required a course in trial advocacy. Few offer an advanced course. Most do not have an expansive clinical program (see articles on pages 6 and 7) which gives students a hands-on opportunity to learn legal skills.

We congratulate Clinical Director and Trial Advocacy Prof. Roger Haydock, Trial Advocacy Prof. and Advisor John Sonsteng and NITA Administrator/Treasurer Robert Oliphant for their commitment to the pursuit of trial advocacy, excellence. - C.F.

### Image

Six Panel comic strip called Loophole, by Hal Malchow.

In the first panel, three women confront a man behind a desk. The lead woman says "Professor Screamfield, we're here from the women's caucus feedback committee. We want to discuss the problem of sexism in your classroom.

In the second panel she continues “Frankly, professor Screamfield, your lectures are a disgrace. While women are making great strides in almost every professional undertaking, in your hypos we make breakfast, babies and burlesque. Your patronizing manner demeans us individually, your”

In the third panel she continues “bawdy humor insults us sexually, and your condescending stereotypes debase our existence as women. You are a pig, Screamfield, and its time you changed.”

In the fourth panel, Screamfield responds “Girls, Girls, you don’t know how I appreciate your visit. Why if men are not free to openly press their viewpoints, then what progress can we truly credit mankind? And besides, he who sees no fault in himself is no man at all, but rather a cowering milkmaid with no place in the brotherhood of lawyers.”

In the fifth panel, the three women stare in shocked silence.

In the sixth panel, the lead woman looks to the reader with flat eyes and thinks “Sometimes I wonder if rehabilitation is really the answer.”

## Top of the News

### Mitchell trial team Wins second in nation

Four months of preparation paid off for Scott Jefferson and Brian Wood as they finished second in the national trial advocacy competition. The American Trial Lawyers Association (ATLA) sponsored the final round and paid all expenses for the competition in Washington, D.C., on April 24.

Early in the day the William Mitchell team eliminated its competitors from New England (Mass.) School of Law, to face the Willamette (Oregon) University College of Law team for the national title.

"We are proud and pleased with the fine showing of the team," said Associate Dean Melvin Goldberg. "It also improves the image of the college in the eyes of the nation's lawyers."

To get to Washington, D.C., Jefferson and Wood had to win one of four regional competitions sponsored by ATLA. This they did in Oklahoma City in March. Competing with ten other schools, the William Mitchell team overcame a brief score deficit to capture the regional title. Their trial skills gave them a solid advantage over the second-place team from Southern Methodist University.

Prof. John Sonsteng was advisor to the team. According to Sonsteng, Jefferson and Wood are more competent than most attorneys who have been practicing for five years. "They were very polished," he said.

At the national level, 90 percent of the point total is based on oral presentation of the case; the remaining percentage is awarded for the trial brief. Oral points are given for the opening statement, for direct and cross examination of both a lay witness and an expert witness, and for the closing argument.

The ATLA problem involved a criminal case in which a woman is charged with first-degree murder in the shooting death of her husband. The case is complicated by a history of spousal abuse, giving rise to possible defenses of insanity and self-defense.

Each school had to provide its own lay witness for the case. Peggy Leafblad, a third-year student, was selected by the team. Leafblad was a member of the second-place finishing team in William Mitchell's

school competition held in January. "She made a great witness," said Jefferson, "and provided a lot of support."

Both team members graduate in June and will practice in the litigation field -- Jefferson with the firm of Robins, Zelle, Larson and Kaplan; Wood with the firm of Rider, Bennett, Egan and Arundel.

While in Washington, the team had the opportunity to hear oral arguments before the Supreme Court, followed by tea with Chief Justice Warren Burger, an alumnus of William Mitchell.

### Images

Photograph of Brian Wood and Scott Jefferson represented the defendant, portrayed by Peggy Leafblad, in the finals of the ATLA competition held in Washington, D.C., on April 24.

Photograph of Advisor John Sonsteng spent 20 to 30 hours each week with Wood and Jefferson prior to the regional and national competitions.

### 213 to graduate June 13

June 13 is graduation for 213 William Mitchell students. The 1:30 p.m. ceremonies will be held outdoors at the William Mitchell campus, weather permitting.

Addressing the graduates will be Prof. Noval Morris of the University of Chicago Law School. Morris received his LLB and an LLM from the University of Melbourne and has lectured at both London University and the University of Melbourne, Australia.

Morris teaches criminal law and law and psychiatry. He was dean of the University of Chicago Law School from 1975 to 1978. A member of the graduating class will also address the group.

A reception honoring the graduates, family and friends will follow the ceremony.

### Letter to the Editor

I was in attendance at the open meeting with Dean Peters on Tuesday, March 2. I attended because of the imperative concerns generated by an additional 18-percent tuition increase this year at William Mitchell.

My personal opinion is that the meeting began on a very poor tone and the Opinion staff clearly displayed a serious attitudinal problem.

I feel that the information flow was hampered by the attitudes of the questioning staff. As a student here at William Mitchell vitally concerned with the quality of legal education and faced with the 18-percent tuition increase, I had attended with the hope of learning more about the real issues which are facing us all. This meeting after its initial exchanges was ill-fated, nonproductive and embarrassing to me, if the attitudes displayed by the questioning staff were to be construed as representative of the students at William Mitchell.

My perception was that this format and program were definitely not conducted in the spirit of facilitating student and administration communication.

Sincerely,

Mary F . Sutherland, first-year day student

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sutherland is Special-Events Coordinator under the supervision of Associate Dean Robert Oliphant.

### Fall tuition up 18%

Tuition for fall semester classes will be 18-percent higher than it was for 1981-1982. That is the result of a 9 to 5 vote taken in March by the Board of Trustees.

Students were unsuccessful in a letter-writing campaign conducted by the SBA to forestall action by the Board. Some members were, however, swayed by a concern for "a financial crisis faced by the students."

Peters has agreed to include to include two students in future budget considerations. The SBA will appoint the students, but the scope of their involvement has not yet been determined. "It requires attending a series of meetings, and it is necessary that the students be committed," he said.

Tuition for summer school jumped from \$125 per credit to \$180 as well. The cost for instruction in summer school is higher than during the regular term, according to Associate Dean Melvin Goldberg, because the faculty-student ratio is reduced and because the building is not operating to its maximum efficiency.

### Image

Photograph of Registration for summer school meant that students had to pay \$55 more per credit than they did last year.

### 1982-1983 Law School Calendar

Aug. 3 (Tues) - First Year Registration

Aug. 4-5 (W-Th) - Third Year Registration; Fourth Year Registration

Aug. 6 (Sat) - Second Year Registration (Announcements about registration times will be mailed to students)

Aug. 16 (Mon) - Freshmen Orientation

Aug. 19 (Th) - Classes begin

Sept. 6 (Mon) - Labor Day - no classes

Nov. 6 (Sat) - Registration for Spring Semester

Nov. 22 (Mon) - Last day to drop classes

Nov. 25-26 (Th-Fr) - Thanksgiving holiday - No classes

Dec. 6 (Mon) - Classes end

Dec. 7-8 (Tues-W) - Reading days

Dec. 9-22 - Fall Semester Examinations

Jan. 10 (Mon) - Spring Semester classes begin

Jan. 16 (Sun) - Graduation

Jan. 27 (Th) - Make-up Good Friday 4:30 electives

Feb. 3 (Th) - Make-up Good Friday 6:30 electives

Feb. 28-Mar. 4 - Spring Vacation

Mar. 26 (Sat) - Summer School Registration

Apr. 1 (Fr) - Good Friday - No Classes (Make-ups for required courses will be scheduled by individual instructors.)

Apr. 15 (Fr) - Last day to drop classes

Apr. 29 (Fr) - Classes end

May 2-3 (Mon-Tues) - Reading days

May 4-18 - Spring Semester Examinations

May 25 (Wed) - Summer Semester classes begin

May 30 (Mon) - Memorial Day - No classes

June 3 (Fr) - Make-up Memorial Day

June 12 (Sun) - Graduation

July 4 (Mon) - Independence Day - No classes

July 8 (Fr) - Make-up Independence Day

July 14 (Th) - Classes end

July 15 (Fr) - Reading day

July 16-22 - Summer Semester Examinations

[Mitchell adjunct Shumaker named Ramsey district judge](#)  
by Eric Johnson

St. Paul attorney and William Mitchell professional Gordon W. Shumaker was appointed to the Ramsey District Court by Gov. Albert Quie March 10.

Known to William Mitchell students for his instruction in evidence, trial advocacy and legal writing, Shumaker has found his new position a challenge.

"A typical day is more hectic than I thought," Shumaker said. "I may be handling a jury trial, hearings on motions from prior trials, sentencings and probation-revocation hearings all in the same day."

Since graduating from Mitchell in 1971, Shumaker, 40, has practiced law for the St. Paul firm of Meier, Kennedy and Quinn, specializing in civil litigation. He has taught at William Mitchell since 1975. Shumaker also coauthored the book Minnesota Real Estate, and he writes a monthly column, "Effective Evidence," in the Minnesota Trial Lawyer magazine.

Shumaker says he values the world view he has acquired in performing the roles of lawyer, teacher and judge, noting that "all three jobs reinforce one another. Each position requires different approaches to law, so that by combining the three I am able to have a broad and balanced perspective of the law."

William Mitchell College of Law has had a lot to do with the evolution of Shumaker's career, he said. "As a student I thought the faculty at William Mitchell did a superb job of preparing me to be a lawyer and ultimately a judge; as a professor, my students at Mitchell have always asked perceptive questions providing me with insights and adding interest to even the most mundane legal matters," Shumaker said. He said he enjoyed teaching as much or more than anything else he did.

Looking to the future, Shumaker evaluated his personal rapport with people as one of his most valuable assets. According to Shumaker, "in dealing with such a variety of people -- lawyers and their clients, plus the entire support staff of the court system: administrators, clerks, bailiffs, corrections people and court reporters -- the ability to get along with people is an essential quality of any judge."

Image

Photograph of Judge Gordon Shumaker

### Law, medical students meet

Twenty-seven William Mitchell students and two faculty members travelled to Rochester's Mayo Clinic March 24 to discuss legal and medical ethics with Mayo Medical School students and faculty.

Arriving at 6 p.m., the Mitchell group was greeted by Dr. G.B. Stickler of the Mayo staff, who developed the idea for the program. Following an informal dinner at which the law students and medical students began to get acquainted, the group adjourned to a meeting room where Dr. Jane Boyajian, director of Mayo's Center for the Shaping of Values, set the tone for the discussion with comments about professionalism and ethics.

In Boyajian's view, lawyers, when addressing ethical questions, think primarily in terms of freedom, while doctors think in terms of health. She suggested that this difference may account for different answers to medicolegal questions arising out of issues such as a patient's right to die.

Two medical students who have law degrees then held a mock dialogue between a "doctor" and a "lawyer" in which they debated the medical malpractice system.

The body then broke into 15-member segments: each group contained both medical and law students as well as one or more doctors or lawyers, who led the discussion. Each group discussed one short written problem, which had previously been distributed. The problems raised such issues as malpractice and standards for disbarment.

The groups addressed ethical questions raised by the problems and, after 30 minutes of debate, reported their conclusions in a final meeting of the entire body where everyone could raise questions and make comments.

Law-student participants enthusiastically endorsed the program and agreed that it is worth repeating, according to Prof. Douglas Heidenreich, who organized the program at Mitchell. Although no plans for the next meeting have been made, the William Mitchell administration has expressed willingness to support a similar meeting here next year.

### Image

Six Panel comic strip called Loophole, by Hal Malchow.

In the first panel, Loophole Lassiter, a man with a Hawaiian shirt and a sideways ballcap, sits in an easy chair reading Gilbert's Torts.

In the second panel, he is reading Sum and Substance Torts.

In the third panel, he is reading Torts in Three Easy Lessons.

In the fourth panel he is reading Torts in a Nutshell.

In the fifth panel, he is reading Canned Briefs Torts

In the final panel, he thinks to himself "There is not substitute for thorough preparation." As he lies under a copy of Outline Torts.

### Crime rise prompts increased security

by Jeanne Anderson

In-early February, about 12:20 on a Wednesday afternoon, a female clerical worker for William Mitchell was assaulted by a tall black man in the third floor women's restroom, according to Security Director Dan Fried.

Fried said that the assailant grabbed the woman and "threw her against the sink real hard, and then kicked her."

Although uncertain as to her present condition, Fried said that the woman was hospitalized for kidney damage and has been out for several weeks. The man has not been caught.

As a result of the incident, the administration has increased security at the college. There are still only two ways to enter the building, the southwest and northwest doors. The door handles on the southwest stairway have been removed so that people can't enter the school without being seen. Three days a week a security guard is posted near the main lobby to check identification cards from 11 to 2:30. The

days vary, according to Fried, so that strangers will be deterred by not knowing when they will encounter the guard.

Prior to this incident the security guards patrolled the grounds at their individual discretion. Now the guards must patrol "virtually everywhere" at least once an hour, Fried said. Many women staff now have "screech alarms."

Total crime in the Mitchell area appears to be on the increase. According to a report published by the Crime Analysis Unit of the St. Paul Police Department, the area bordered by Summit, Lexington, Marshall and Victoria (grid 127) was ranked sixth from the top of total offenses in St. Paul for 1981. The area that ranked first in total offenses in 1981 is bordered by Summit, Victoria, Marshall and Dale (grid 128) and is adjacent to grid 127.

Total offenses for grid 127 increased from 371 in 1975 to 571 in 1981. Aggravated assault increased from 20 in 1975 to 32 in 1981, and grid 127 was ranked in the top 25 percent for 1981.

Total robberies decreased from 55 in 1975 to 35 in 1981. Total rapes were three in 1975 and three in 1981. The report shows an increase in rape from eight to 13 from 1975 to 1981 in the adjoining area, grid 128.

In another report published by the Crime Analysis Unit, a larger area that includes the college (see map, sec. B-5) accounted for a 20.8 percent increase of all offenses in 1981. Area B-5 increased 7.3 percent in offenses, compared to an increase of 2 percent for the city as a whole. Rape increased by 46.9 percent, compared to a city-wide increase of 19.9 percent in 1981. Robbery increased by 26.7 percent, and theft from auto increased by 154 percent.

Dean Geoffrey Peters said that, "as bad as the incident was on the third floor, many more things happened last year." A number of cars were broken into on and off the property, and thousands of dollars worth of video equipment was stolen last year, according to Peters.

Peters noted that in general there has been an increase in crime in the area around the college, but that "if you look at any urban area you will see an increase in crime." Peters said there have been only three incidents this year: A student was assaulted in the library; a purse was stolen from a first-floor office, and the recent assault occurred on the third floor.

Most incidents around Mitchell are auto theft and vandalism, but there have been others. A second-year female student was kidnapped at gunpoint on Portland in April of 1980. According to Fried, the woman was confronted with a small-caliber automatic pistol and ordered into her car. She was forced to drive around while the assailant rifled through her purse. Upon finding an instant cash card he ordered her to drive to her bank and withdraw \$50. The woman was not injured, and the St. Paul Police later apprehended the man, Fried said. In another incident in 1980, a female Mitchell student was accosted with a knife near the main entrance of the school and told, "Give me all your money right now." According to Fried, the woman responded, "Okay, but I don't have much money because I'm a law student." The man said, "I was just kidding," and walked away. He was later apprehended.

Fried said there have been a few people entering the building without IDs, but they are mostly neighborhood kids trying to buy cigarettes illegally from the vending machine. Apparently some students have been getting through the southwest stairway door, even with the handles removed. "Other than that it's been pretty quiet," Fried said, "except for having to shoo out a couple of kids."

Asked why there isn't a guard to check IDs at night, Fried answered, "It would require a guard to do nothing but check IDs full-time. It's just not feasible at this point." He contended that, "things happen around the noon-hour, which is why we have a guy there then."

Fried said there is no real pattern to when incidents occur. "We've had things happen at any time of day."

Fried said there are things students and others using the school can do for their own safety. One is to use the van pool, which provides a shuttle service from a parking lot across from the House of Hope Church on Summit. The lot has about 150 parking spaces, but only about 10 people use it. "Most people don't use it because they think they can find a space closer to the school, and most do." Shuttle schedules can be picked up in the Communications Center.

Fried also suggested that women law students carry Mace cans. "I'd like to see the Student Bar Association keep them. On hand in the bookstore for students," Fried suggested. He also said that students should walk in groups to and from their cars and be aware of the neighborhood. "If you are unfamiliar with the neighborhood, you should ask," he said.

Students should park on Summit if possible because it is the best-lit, most-traveled street. Fried suggested that Victoria or Milton are good for parking if students park on the south side. "Unless you can get in real close to the school, don't park on the north side," he said.

[Image](#)

Map of St. Paul divided into a grid map. William Mitchell is in square 127.

### [Andrew Johnson dead at 94](#)

Andrew N. Johnson, a pioneer legal educator who was instrumental in establishing William Mitchell College of Law, died Feb. 14. at the age of 94.

A Minneapolis lawyer since 1915, Mr. Johnson first became associated with the colleges that have become William Mitchell in 1917, when he began lecturing on contracts at the Northwestern College of Law. In 1925, Mr. Johnson became an assistant dean and an instructor at the Minneapolis College of Law, and, in 1940, he played a leading role in its merger with the Minnesota College of Law to form the Minneapolis-Minnesota College of Law.

Earlier, he had been instrumental in the acquisition of Northwestern and another predecessor institution, the YMCA College of Law, by the colleges that became Minneapolis-Minnesota College of Law.

Mr. Johnson served as dean at Minneapolis-Minnesota until 1955, when he initiated an effort to merge it with the St. Paul College of Law. When that effort was successful, the following year it was Mr. Johnson who suggested naming the resulting institution after Justice William Mitchell, one of Minnesota's preeminent jurists.

Mr. Johnson served as president of the Mitchell board of trustees from the formation of the college until 1970. He was a trustee emeritus at the time of his death.

A son, Gordon A. Johnson of Edina, is a distinguished adjunct professor at Mitchell. Having followed in his father's footsteps by teaching contracts, Gordon Johnson now teaches equitable remedies.

Other survivors include another son, Douglas, Hilton Head, S.C.; a daughter, Alice Keller, Evanston, Ill; a brother, Alfred, Sparta, Wis.; a sister Mrs. Wayne Merow, also of Sparta, and nine grandchildren.

In addition to his work in furthering legal education in Minnesota, Mr. Johnson was a respected private practitioner. "He was one of the outstanding defense trial lawyers in the state," recalled his son Gordon.

In 1927, Mr. Johnson was appointed vice consul for Denmark. He later became consul then consul general, representing Denmark in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota until 1974. At the time of his death, he was Denmark's consul general emeritus for that three-state region,

## Librarian resigns amidst problems

by Jeanne Anderson

Early in 1979, William Mitchell underwent an inspection in preparation for accreditation by the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). Cameron Allen, a library consultant from the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the committee that recommended Mitchell's acceptance in AALS, inspected the Mitchell law library. Although the AALS did not accept Mitchell at that time, the issues raised concerned the faculty-student ratio and the faculty writing program, and not the library, according to the former library administrator, Prof. Carol C. Florin.

The AALS executive committee later reversed the recommendation and called for a full inspection of the college -- again, not on the library issue. "A four-person team of inspectors came, and the final AALS report spoke of the library only in an abbreviated way," said Dean Geoffrey Peters.

The Peters administration recently hired another professional library consultant, Christine Anderson, former assistant dean and associate professor at the Southwestern University of Law. Mitchell hired another consultant, Peters said, "because I felt there were some problems in the law library, and I wanted to have expert advice from someone working for the school, not just for AALS requirements."

Peters listed personnel problems, organizational structure, physical plant, collection and acquisition questions, staff job descriptions and staff ratios to administration as being among the problems he wanted the consultant to address.

Since Florin resigned in early March of this year, Peters has been acting administrator of the library. He has been meeting with full-time and part-time staff members several times weekly in an effort to evaluate and develop new policies. Peters said that many suggestions come from students - "because that's my style," he explained.

Earlier this month, the college hired a group facilitator for a confidential meeting with the full-time library staff "to assist in the full-time staff's ability to communicate effectively," Dean Peters said. "I think it worked out well."

Other actions include a proposal for evaluation and salary increases for part-time library employees, a joint effort of Peters and the part-time staff now in its fifth draft. One recommendation is that all part-time library positions be held by current Mitchell students only.

A newsletter, the "Library Lineup" was initiated, and the first issue includes a questionnaire for students regarding use of library services. Questionnaires can be found on the table across from the main desk.

Both Peters and Florin agreed that the Mitchell library has a good reputation for services. But the apparent conflicts within the library staff "does effect the quality of service," Peters said. "People that are unhappy and uncomfortable will not be productive."

'The basic problem is that people are not as productive as they could be, and there is a lot of tension.'

Florin said that staff morale is one thing creating the problems," and that "not taking the necessary steps has aggravated the problem."

Peters contends that the personnel problem is only one of many. "The basic problem is that people are not as productive as they could be, and there is a lot of tension," he said. Peters said that he has been receiving complaints from the library staff for a year.

Florin noted that there is not enough space in the library. "We knew when we moved into this building in 1976 that we were operating on a shoestring budget, so we didn't plan for a 10-year growth."

Florin said that space will continue to be a problem, since the number of volumes increases by between 3,500 and 4,000 a year. Another problem is that 40 percent of the material is in microform, "which is highly inadequate. We need to provide better reading space and beef up the microform equipment so that students get more access," Florin said.

Peters said that the back room with the microform equipment is now open to students.

'The fact that almost half of the employees wanted a union indicates that there are some problems.'

Florin also said that the effort of Mitchell staff to unionize earlier this year was part of the problem. "Some people in the administration are uncomfortable with the idea of a union. The fact that almost half of the employees wanted a union indicates that there are some problems."

Florin's former secretary, Ruthie Gallo, was a leader in the movement to unionize and is now working in fundraising.

Library consultant Anderson issued a report in mid-February based on four days of observation. The Opinion was unable to get a copy of the report, which was shown only to Peters, the associate deans; the comptroller and the executive committee of the board of trustees. Peters said he showed it to Florin, who responded with written comments.

'There is a lot of tension because no one really knows what will happen as a result of the report.'

Florin resigned shortly after the report was issued. Subsequently, Peters held a confidential meeting with the seven full-time staff members to discuss the consultant's report.

"That report was confidential and still is," Peters said. The reason for secrecy is that the report contains information on individual's performance and the consultant's comments on whether American Bar Association and AALS requirements are satisfied, according to Peters.

The ABA and AALS are due to inspect Mitchell in a joint inspection to determine whether the college is maintaining their requirements. The library staff is rewriting portions of the report, Peters said, "then it will be issued to the public."

One part-time student staff member said: "The staff is in a real precarious position. There is a lot of tension because no one really knows what will happen as a result of the report. I can't say much because

I have no desire to be embroiled in conflict. I just go in and do my job and leave. Most of the part-time staff feel the same way."

Peters said that "it would be premature" to say whether people's jobs are in jeopardy.

Peters said he wouldn't discuss how or why Florin resigned. Florin was third in length of tenure among the faculty, having been with the school since 1963. "The job was really not challenging anymore," she said. The staff did most of the work with the students, and I missed that. I was no longer teaching research now with the experimental program. I'm looking for a challenge."

Florin indicated that she was unhappy with the new writing program. because students are using the library less. "I've taught research for 15 years. The attitude is that this is the best way to do things."

Florin saw the development of the library with a staff of one in 1963 to a staff of 11 in 1980.

"It would be inappropriate to assume the coincidence of the report and her resignation as definitive," Peters said. "I've worked with her, and I know that is only one of the reasons she resigned."

Mitchell is conducting a nationwide search for a new library administrator.

### Images

Photograph of library shelves, captioned "The school has made maximum use of space by using the stage for additional shelving and reading space."

Photograph of library study space captioned "Some space problems have been resolved by lining both sides of the hallway with books and carrels; nevertheless, library staff morale is creating problems that may affect services.

Photograph of student studying at a desk.

### Decision clarifies 'aiding, abetting' law

by David Warg

Stephen Patrick Doyle and his client, Mrs. Helen Ulvinen, received the finest of Christmas gifts on Dec. 17, 1981. The Minnesota Supreme Court, in a unanimous opinion, reversed Mr. Ulvinen's first-degree murder conviction.

The reversal freed Mrs. Ulvinen after one year's imprisonment in the State Women's Correctional Facility in Shakopee. The opinion also interpreted criminal liability for the crimes of others. The Minnesota Supreme Court, for the first time specified the conduct necessary to impose criminal liability under Minnesota's "aiding and abetting" statute -- Section 609.05

The first-degree murder conviction followed a much publicized trial in Hennepin County District Court, which focused on Mrs. Ulvinen's alleged participation in the August 1981 murder of her daughter-in-law, Carol Hoffman. Mrs. Ulvinen's son, David Hoffman, strangled his wife in a fit of rage after she refused to make love with him.

To conceal the crime, Hoffman unsuccessfully attempted to force the dismembered body down the kitchen garbage disposal. Later, he settled for dumping plastic bags containing the remains in a nearby lake.

In later statements to police, after confessing to the murder Hoffman indicated that his mother knew of his intent to murder his wife, encouraged him and helped in the cover-up.

Subsequently, Mrs. Ulvinen was questioned, arrested and charged with first-degree murder, pursuant to the Minnesota statute (609.05. subd. 1) imposing criminal liability on one who "intentionally aids, advises, hires, councils or conspires with or otherwise procures" another to commit a crime. Section 609.05, commonly referred to as the "aiding and abetting" statute, has been a difficult statute to interpret. There have been no specific guidelines to use in characterizing forms of conduct expressed in the statute.

The Ulvinen decision sheds some light on what the law does require: "Minnesota Statutes 609.05 subd. 1 (1980) implies a high level of activity on the part of an aider and abettor in the form of conduct that encourages another to act. Use of terms such as 'aids,' 'advises' and 'conspires' requires something more of a person than mere inaction to impose liability as a principal... The state has not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that appellant was guilty of anything but passive approval. However morally reprehensible it may be to fail to warn someone of their impending death, our statutes do not make such an omission a criminal offense."

Although the decision will have substantial impact on the law, Doyle says he is pleased primarily with the reversal because it freed an innocent woman after 12 months of confinement.

Doyle said he was convinced of Mrs. Ulvinen's innocence from the outset: "Helen is incapable of encouraging or counseling anyone to harm another. It simply isn't a part of her makeup."

Doyle, a Mitchell graduate, reflected on the Supreme Court reversal: "The old law required the jury to look at circumstances rather than specific conduct. The law now clearly requires active participation as opposed to passive acquiescence."

Doyle was asked whether he felt that the unanimous decision reflected on the trial court's ruling. "No," he replied. "The Ulvinen case was a very difficult trial over which to preside. Judge Fitzgerald's [Patrick W. Fitzgerald, Hennepin county District Court] instructions to the jury were totally consistent with the existing law and not even considered on appeal. To the contrary, not only is Judge Fitzgerald a respected member of the bench. but I personally hold him in high esteem."

Doyle has received much attention for his defense of Mrs. Ulvinen. The case exemplifies the characteristics on which he has built a successful criminal defense practice.

"Stephen's an example of what good, hard work and preparation can accomplish," said John Sonsteng, former Dakota County attorney and prosecutor and now an associate professor of law and trial advocacy advisor at William Mitchell. "Stephen has focused his practice on becoming the best defense lawyer he can and has done superbly well. He's a tough advocate who works hard for his clients."

Doyle was interviewed as he relaxed beneath the turret of his third-floor office, atop the 90-year old mansion called "Lowry Hill Point." He and his law partner -- wife, Marilyn Michales -- own the renovated, 21-office building near downtown Minneapolis.

The castle-like surroundings are a far cry from defense counselor Doyle's first office, rented fresh out of Mitchell in the spring of 1974.

"I liked my first office the best," he said. "It was located in Dinkytown over Gray's Drug. I remember warm, spring days sitting back in my worn, pea-green lazy-boy wearing cut-offs and a T-shirt. The only people I'd get in the office came up during thunderstorms, when I'd invite them in to get out of the rain.

"I've since learned that there's no such thing as walk-in business. I didn't see a single walk-in customer. Law is a referral business, although advertising may be changing that."

Doyle expresses strong feelings about advertising by lawyers "As a lawyer, I'm offended by soliciting cases in any manner and oppose advertisement and any form of affirmative pursuit. The underlying premise supporting advertising is that it provides information and, consequently, gives people a broader basis on which to make a choice. I think that is an unmitigated myth and an apt demonstration of naivete.

"Do we really know which aspirin best resolves our pains? Do the advertisements already produced regarding lawyers tell the public anything about a lawyer's ability and commitment to citizens' rights? Advertising is an industry of highly sophisticated manipulation."

"Why criminal defense?" Doyle was asked. He responded: "I've been interested in criminal defense since I was nine years old. Liberty is, without competition, the most significant feature of a democracy. The poor, racial minorities and physically and mentally handicapped have their liberty continually threatened in the absence of those willing to vigorously insist on their protection. That's why I maintain about a 25 percent pro-bono caseload.

"I'm stimulated by the under-dog role I play in unpopular cases and feel the only protection for my personal liberty is the maintenance of liberty for others. When lawyers hesitate to defend the most egregious cases, everyone's liberty is in danger. To be the voice for those who are unable to speak for themselves is unmatched as an experience from which I derive satisfaction.

"The stress and responsibility of criminal-defense law stimulates me mentally and emotionally. There are no highs in life like winning the 'unwinnable' case.

"I can't fathom a greater feeling of achievement and satisfaction than when Mrs. Ulvinen's murder conviction was reversed and she was free to leave. For the remainder of her life, each morning she will awake a woman who is free instead of in prison."

[Image](#)

Photograph of Stephen Doyle; "However morally reprehensible it may be to fail to warn someone of their impending death, our statutes do not make such an omission a criminal offense."

## [Sports Section](#)

Latest Scores:

6-3

11-7

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[Image](#)

Photograph of 4 men

### [Several contests enliven spring SBA elections](#)

Representatives to the Student Bar Association for 1982-1983 were elected in April. Third- and fourth-year candidates were chosen at large, with elections held in the student lounge. Second-year representatives were chosen from the current first-year sections.

Only three students ran for the four positions from fourth year. Incumbents Dave Miller and Tom Hoffman were re-elected with 45 and 44 votes respectively. Paul Tanis led fourth-year balloting with 55 votes. Howard Held and Martin Henschel led the write-in campaign with eight votes each. A total of 24 names were written in. Henschel declined the nomination. but Held, a current board member, accepted; thus, the need for a runoff election was eliminated.

Five candidates were on the ballot to represent third-year students. Incumbents Deb Kraus and Janet Schafer led the tally with 34 and 33 ballots cast in their favor. Tim Keane, 25 votes, and Michael Nye, 22 votes, were also winners. The fifth candidate, Lawrence Radden, carried 16 votes, while two students were mentioned as write-ins.

No candidates filed nomination papers from second-year Section 1. Phil Goldman captured 40 write-in votes for the position, leading a field of 10 other write-ins. In Section 2 Debbie Kuipers defeated her opponent, David Vanhouse, by a margin of 31-14. Three other names were written in. A tight race in Section 3 found Kevin Shea victorious with 30 votes. Lala Rubakoff trailed with 24 and Steve Schwegmann carped 23. Only one section, 4 name appeared on that ballot. Elliot Herland captured the position with 20 votes. Write-in candidates received strong support. Ann Henning and Connie Crowell received 18 and 16 votes respectively, while eight other write-in votes were cast.

First-year students are elected from their sections in the fall. The Opinion editor and the Law Student Division representative round out the 18-member board. The new representatives took over their positions on April 29, at which time officers were to be elected.

[Image](#)

Photograph of Deb Kraus and Dave Miller, who were treasurer and secretary, respectively, for the 1981-82 school year. Both incumbents were reelected.

### Jeanne Anderson new Opinion editor

Usually the editor of the Opinion is a third-or fourth-year student. However, 1982-83 will find second-year student Jeanne Anderson filling the position.

Anderson is currently one of two associate editors of the newspaper and is a first-year student. The Student Bar Association is an umbrella for the Opinion, and the by-laws call for a school-wide election for the editorship.

Traditionally, there has been a single candidate for the position, and this year was no exception. Anderson received 205 votes, while 24 write-in candidates received the other 28 votes cast

Anderson has had experience in keylining, photography and graphic arts. She was an art editor for a university magazine and worked as an editor for a corporate newsletter.

### Image

Photograph of Jeanne Anderson, new Opinion editor, conducting an interview for a feature story

### New law-review editor plans to make issues more timely

Michael Fairchild was recently selected as editor-in-chief for Volume 9 of the William Mitchell Law Review. Fairchild is a third-year student and was on the Volume 8 editorial board.

Ten members of the Volume 8 editorial board voted in the election; however, no one running for the position could participate in the discussion or the vote. Interviews were conducted with each of the four candidates for editor-in-chief.

Named as executive editors were third-year students Karen Park and Steven Rau. Other members named to the editorial board are Peter Barge, Paul Floyd, Stephen Foley, Laurie Huusko, Kirk Reilly, Helen Roland, Paul Ross, Mary Senlcus, Charles Seykora and Barbara Swan.

Fairchild said he was impressed with all of the people on the board and that the quality of writing for the law review has improved in the last two years. He attributes that, in part, to an improved legal writing program.

Efficiency and meeting deadlines are chief among Fairchild's goals for the Volume 9 staff. Whereas selection of staff members has extended into the fall semester in the past, he said he hopes to have all staff selected by Aug. 1. The summer writing program will be shortened, and outlines for the long paper will be due earlier.

According to Fairchild, the law review will begin a third phase with Volume 9. The first began in April of 1968, when William Mitchell published a commentary, a thin pamphlet. In 1973 the second phase began with the present publication. "During this time we have established a reputation as a solid Minnesota law review," said Fairchild.

The third stage, Fairchild said, is one of administrative change. The change would mean that publication of the law review would be more timely. Currently, three staffs are working in the law-review office. The

last issue of Volume 7 will be published soon. This year's Volume 8 staff will be working into next school year to complete publication. Meanwhile, the Volume 9 staff has already begun organization.

Fairchild said that he hopes the first issue of Volume 9 will be published next January and that publications in the future will be linked with the school's calendar year.

Image

Photograph of Third-year student Michael Fairchild, who was selected as editor-in-chief for volume 9 of the law review.

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