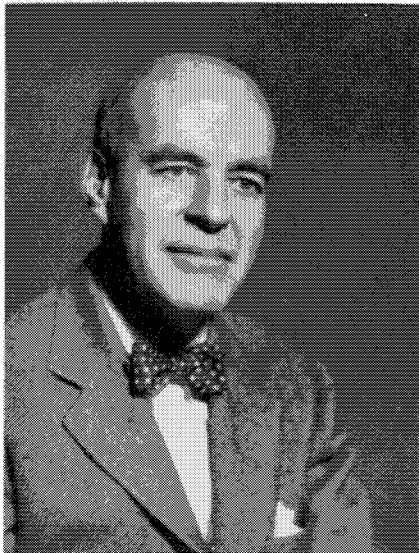


Zona Gale and her husband, William Breese, and the many writers who gathered in Portage for vacations, helping to set a cultural tone which made Portage different from other small cities.

For over 30 years she has lived in a charming house built on a high point overlooking the Wisconsin river. It is a restful and a peaceful spot, but one has the impression of a woman hard at work, who only occasionally looks up from her desk to enjoy the view.



Lloyd K. Garrison

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO —LLOYD K. GARRISON

"I was happily practicing law in New York when one day Glenn Frank, whom I had never met, invited me to come and see him in his hotel. I went, and out of a clear sky he offered me the deanship at Wisconsin," recalls former Dean Lloyd Garrison as he remembers how he came to be involved in legal education. "... My wife and I went out to Madison for a short visit, and after returning to New York we finally concluded to take the plunge. So we moved out with our three little children and spent there the ten happiest years of our lives." The year was 1932. Newspaper accounts indicate that his salary (\$10,-

000) was the highest in the University, except for the President and the football coach. He reports that when he arrived to assume his post, his salary was cut substantially.

During his ten years as Dean, the expansion of the Law School was such that, at his departure after 10 years, he figures that about 1/2 of the members of the Bar of Wisconsin had been students in the Law School during his tenure. So immediate was the impact of his leadership in legal education that he was soon elected President of the Association of American Law Schools. In 1934, he reported in detail to the AALS on an intensive survey of the Bar of Wisconsin conducted under his supervision by 30 lawyers paid with funds provided by the Civil Works Administration over an intensive six month period. It was a precomputer analysis of the income of lawyers going back to 1880. The development of the business of the legal profession was traced by examining all the records in the Register of Deeds' offices throughout the state, all the court decisions, all the incorporation and bankruptcy records, all the lawyers' income tax returns and all other indices for a 50 year period. The effort was to trace the growth of the Wisconsin Bar to determine the volume and potential volume of business, to compare the practice of law by community, by age group and by the length of experience. The Survey also provided detailed information on the correlation between academic success in Law School and success in the practice of law, which was considerable.

The detailed survey was undertaken to determine whether too many lawyers were being trained,

**SUPPORT
THE LAW SCHOOL
FUND**

and hence consigned to starvation as practitioners. Dean Garrison concluded that, as of 1932 and 1933 (although times were hard, and income was reduced) that there was no over-production of lawyers.

Clearly no one before, and probably no one since, has had such a broad and detailed understanding of the Bar of Wisconsin as Dean Garrison and the staff who conducted the survey.

His intense interest in the nuts and bolts of the life of lawyers was balanced by his broad view of the societal role of the lawyers and the mission of the law schools. In an address to the AALS Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar in 1936, he said, "Clearly . . . the task of the law schools is to instill in students not only a scrupulous sense of the ethical requirements of the profession but a dynamic sense of its social responsibilities. The student must be made to see that the maintenance of an independent judiciary depends upon public respect for the profession, and that public respect for the profession depends upon something more than the serving of clients without dishonesty. . . ."

"The students must learn also that, by virtue of the public offices which they fill and in their capacity as advisers, lawyers are the dominant political class in the society, and for that very reason, are obligated to acquire a thorough and sympathetic understanding of the social forces of their time and to act in public affairs as dispassionately, courageously, and generously as the nature of man will permit. . . ."

". . . I do not mean to suggest that we should deliberately set out to produce reformers, for any such attempt would be certain to miscarry. . . . But I do suggest that the truly educated lawyer should know the shortcomings as well as the merits of his profession, should know what is being done to improve the administration of justice and thereby appreciate some at least of the

social responsibilities which go with the privilege of practice."

Later in the same speech, he said, ". . . the typical law student should be heartened by realizing that the profession he is about to join is not a mere aggregation of self-sufficient atoms but is an ancient and honorable body dynamically charged with public obligations, that there is work a-plenty to be done in the public interest, and that within the profession there are many leaders who have set their shoulders to the plow and are eager for assistance from the ranks."

From his general views of the place of the lawyers, he could become very specific on proposals to improve the law schools. In his presidential address to the AALS in 1937, he proposed increased opportunities for Faculty sabbaticals for research or to gain practical experience. He urged greater scholarships for students, as well as the exploration of new job opportunities for lawyers—clerkships with trial and appellate judges, for example, which were limited in 1937 largely to the Supreme Court. He urged the development of legal services bureaus to provide services to the poor, continuing surveys of the Bar to provide the real facts to lawyers as they sought to settle. He urged an undergraduate pre-legal curriculum to acquaint students with the profession and to discourage those unsuited. A preceptor system to provide associations for students with highly qualified members of the Bar, and an internship program for young lawyers in administrative agencies were also included—not only to provide public service, but to provide professional experience and livelihood for the young graduates.

Dean Garrison left the Law School in 1942 to become Chairman of the War Labor Board. He never returned to Madison. His leaving was always in the cards. In 1934, he left temporarily to organize the National Labor Relations Board. All during his time here, he was mentioned prominently for almost all

Continued on Page 13



This picture hangs on the wall of Lloyd Garrison's New York office.

Baseball was big during Garrison's tenure. Sometimes the Law Faculty combined with the Supreme Court and other agencies to make a team. This picture hangs on the wall of Garrison's New York office. Faculty members pictured are: First row—Feinsinger, second from left; Stedman, third from left; Wade Boardman, lecturer, fourth from left; Garrison, Campbell, Gausewitz. Second row—Beuscher, on the left; Boesel, second from left; "Dean" Harris, building custodian, 3rd from left; Profs. Bunn, Smith, Hall, Prof. Oliver Rundell on the far right.

SBA BRIEFING SERVICE

U.W. Law students will do your research and write your briefs for \$3.00 per hour.

Deadlines will be strictly observed.

Address all inquiries to: Briefing Service
Student Bar Association
Univ. of Wis. Law School
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

prominent pending appointments—from President of the University after the ouster of Glenn Frank to U.S. Supreme Court Justice, had President Roosevelt's plan to add to the size of the court been approved.

* * *

Although one of his considerations when he came to Wisconsin was his concern over the provincialism of New Yorkers, it was to New York that he returned, and it is in New York that he has remained for the last 25 years. With his friend and associate, Randolph Paul, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, he joined the reorganized, but still small firm (8 partners) now called Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison. It has grown every year, and in 1970-71, there are 45 partners and 90 associates. Their offices are located—high, overlooking the river—at 345 Park Avenue. It is a new building, with a Cadillac agency on the first floor. Although the partners try to discourage litigation because of the prohibitive costs and inevitable delays, and although a firm committee must approve all new business, the firm has an enormous trial practice.

His “indulgent partners”, Mr. Garrison says, have permitted him a good deal of time to devote to civic affairs, and he has been deeply involved in many good causes. His association with the National Urban League began in the 20's, when he was Treasurer. After the war, he spent many years as a trustee, and was President for 7 years. He served 14 years on the Board of Trustees of Sarah Lawrence College, and acted as Chairman for 5 years. He has been a trustee of Howard University and of two Foundations, concerned with removing the ravages of poverty and improving relations between the races — the Taconic Foundation and the Field Foundation.

As a result of his service as trustee of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, he acted as counsel to its Director, Robert Oppenheimer, during the security proceedings brought against him by the Atomic Energy Commission, which

he describes as a “tragic miscarriage of justice, the memory of which haunted me for years afterward.”

During the late 1950's, Mr. Garrison, along with Eleanor Roosevelt, former Governor Lehman, and others undertook to reform the Democratic Party of New York. Believing in grass roots political control, they sought to supplant the Tammany Hall district leaders. He, along with Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the New York Post, was elected from their district to the Democratic State Committee. He served for several years, and many of his associates from the reform movements are now legislators and members of Congress.

Perhaps the most important of his public services was the seven years he spent as a member of the New York Board of Education, from which he has recently retired. Appointed first by Mayor Wagner and reappointed by Mayor Lindsay, he served as President of the Board in 1965-67. The educational establishment in New York (as everywhere else) is inter-twined and inter-related with all the problems of the city. Because conflict is more newsworthy, he contends, many of the great educational innovations undertaken in New York go unnoticed and unheralded. During his service on the Board, his many years experience as a mediator and arbitrator were put to use during two teachers' strikes. Since a no-strike law appears unenforceable, and the costs of these strikes are so enormous, particularly when the increases granted under pressure are considered, he has come to favor compulsory arbitration of these disputes.

* * *

He is now retired, or so he says. By arrangement with his partners, he is handling one case. It is the suit of a group of conservationists against Consolidated Edison over the construction of a reservoir on Storm King Mountain, up the Hudson from New York, to generate electric power in the peak periods. His clients contend that the project will unnecessarily result in the de-

facement of an area of great natural beauty. During the summer of 1971, he will appear for the second time in the U.S. Court of Appeals (2nd Circuit) requesting that the license granted by the Federal Power Commission to Con Ed be set aside—for the second time. This is one step in the long and arduous task of preserving the natural beauty of New York state.

So he works full-time in a cause to which he is committed, as he has all his life. On weekends, he and Mrs. Garrison live at their little Westchester County home. She gardens, and he does the woodchopping and trimming trees. “When the ice comes,” he says, “we figure-skate, which we learned to do in Madison and which is not the least of our happy memories of that delightful community.”

ALUMNI

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO
WHAT'S HIS NAME?

HAVE YOU LOST TRACK
OF SOMEONE IN
PARTICULAR?

The *Gargoyle* may be able to help:

Send in the coupon below:

I wish to locate

.....
Class of.....

My Name.....

Address.....
.....