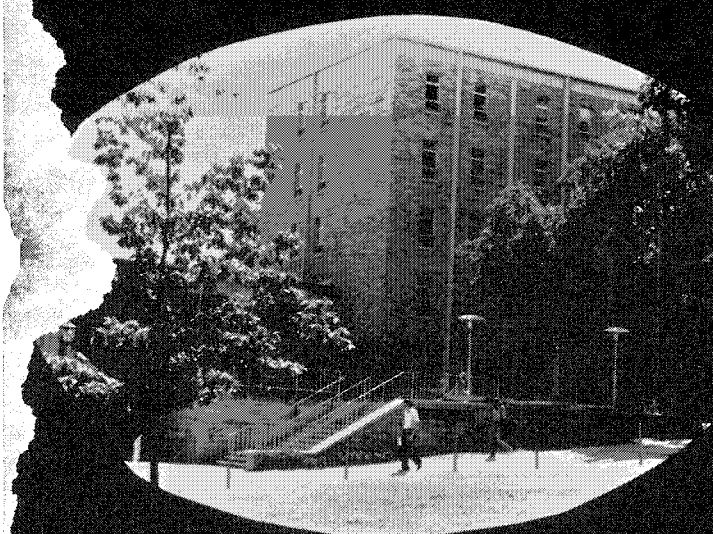


The GARGOYLE



*Alumni Bulletin of
The University of Wisconsin
Law School*

**WINTER,
1973**

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

Dear Law School Graduate:

How bad is the Wisconsin Law School? A recent article in Wisconsin's largest newspaper would lead the reader to conclude that it is bad indeed—that there is imminent danger of it losing its accreditation.

Last year a special committee was appointed by Chancellor Ed Young of the Madison campus to consider the problems of the Law School. That committee reported a gross overcrowding of the Law School, an unfavorable faculty-student ratio, and inadequate library facilities. That committee, of which I was a member, recommended that a second university law school be established. Because those of us who are concerned about the quality of legal education at Wisconsin wish to improve it, we have emphasized its deficiencies, and in so doing, we have perhaps given the public the impression that our standards are low and the quality of legal education is poor.

That impression is false. The young lawyers coming from the Wisconsin Law School are the best prepared and best educated in our history. They are far more skilled and realistically prepared for the practice of law than were my classmates and I in 1948. I base my appraisal on the performance of the young lawyers who have been

clerks for our Supreme Court and those newly graduated lawyers who appear as advocates in our court. Each year our Supreme Court hires on a one-year basis seven law clerks to assist the justices in their work. We select them not only from the Wisconsin Law School and Marquette, but from the great prestige law schools of the country. Since I write as the Chairman of the Wisconsin Law School Board of Visitors, I do not dwell here on the fine young lawyers that have come to our court from "the other law school" and who have been of great assistance to our court. Marquette can be justifiably proud of these lawyers.

The product of the Wisconsin Law School matches the best in the nation. Its graduates are well grounded in legal scholarship and practical methodology. They show the results of three years of teaching by outstanding legal scholars in the uniquely free academic atmosphere of the University of Wisconsin.

In addition, Wisconsin graduates are exemplars of the philosophy that has made Wisconsin preeminent in the field of legal education. They understand our American traditions of public law. The Wisconsin Law School has long emphasized that law is significant only to the extent that it reflects the needs of our socioeconomic conditions—that law is not an esoteric subject related only to property rights, but is fundamentally the study of the relationship of man to man, and man with the institutions that governmentally or otherwise influence our society.

Wisconsin law graduates continue to be exceptionally well grounded in the traditional aspects of law—contracts, torts, and property. The Wisconsin Law School is well attuned to the problems of the times, but Wisconsin students are instilled with the awareness

that problems of environmental law, consumer protection, poverty, and other aspects of the law that have gained new popularity in recent years are founded on and must be dealt with on foundations of fundamental legal concepts. Performances of young Wisconsin lawyers, both as advocates before this Court and as assistants to it, give testimony to the soundness of their legal education. Their performance is evidence that they are peers of graduates of any law school in the nation.

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

Vol. 5, No. 2 Winter, 1973

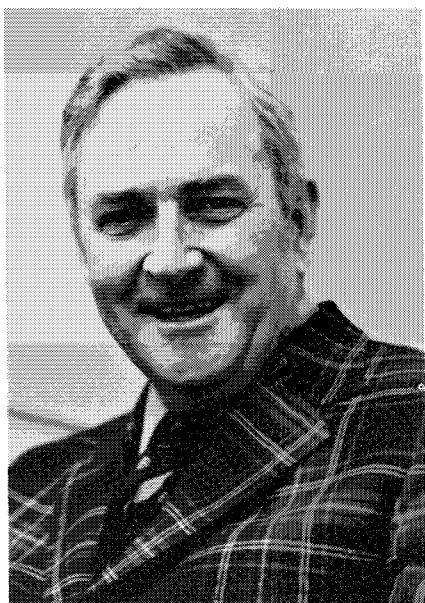
Ruth B. Doyle, editor

Photos by Harvey Held

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Justice Heffernan

So I for one do not despair for our Law School. It is improving every year, both in the quality of its faculty and of its student body.

Having said that, however, we cannot ignore the problems that face the Law School. The Wisconsin Law School is becoming a less attractive place to go to school and a less attractive place to teach law. Its physical facilities are overtaxed, and its faculty, who are grossly overburdened by an excessive student load, are compensated at lower salaries than are commensurate with Wisconsin's status as a first class law school.

Wisconsin continues to recruit outstanding young law professors, but before they are best able to contribute to the school, they are frequently lured away by more attractive opportunities.

One reason, of course, why the quality of our graduates is superb is the excessively high admission standards dictated by the overwhelming number of well qualified applicants. Almost all of those that are turned away would be successful law students and fine lawyers, and I fear that, in recent years, we may have rejected more than one potential Cardozo.

The Law School of the University of Wisconsin remains great. It is a long way from losing its accreditation, but the people of Wisconsin are shortsighted if they fail to provide adequate legal educational facilities for the large number of well qualified Wisconsin students who are turned away.

If present conditions continue, I doubt that we can expect great law teachers and scholars like Jacob Beuscher, Nathan Feinsinger, Charles Bunn, and Willard Hurst, to name only a few, to

perform their life's work at Wisconsin. The opportunity to render great and satisfying service to the law will appear brighter at other institutions.

If Wisconsin is to remain a great law school, the bench and bar must lead the public demand for its continued excellence. The people of Wisconsin deserve first class justice. The extent to which they will receive it is largely dependent on maintaining a first class system of legal education.

Nathan S. Heffernan, Chairman
WLAA Board of Visitors

LOST OR STRAYED

You know where you are. Your friends and family know. The Gargoyle wants to know too. HELP. HELP. HELP.

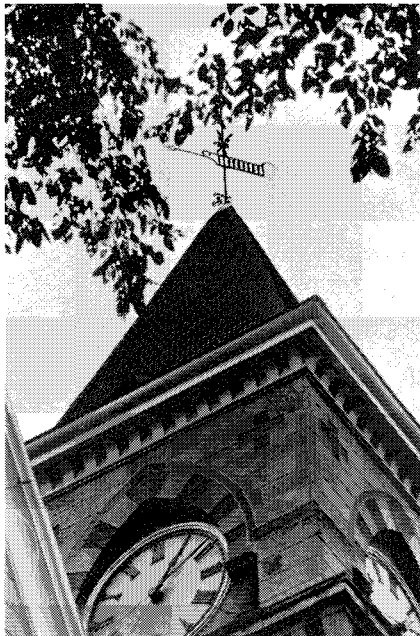
name	class	last known location
Bert L. Kahn	63	Chicago, Ill.
Harry W. Kaminsky	31	Milwaukee, Wis.
Jerome A. Kenney	61	Chicago, Ill.
Robert R. Kimmel	58	Vienna, Vir.
Robert C. Kleinschmidt	59	Virginia
Paul H. Lambole	67	Nevada
Arnold W. Langner	54	Jamaica
Earl M. LaPlant, Jr.	58	San Francisco, Cal.
Ernest B. Lara	55	Los Angeles, Cal.
Donald D. Laszewski	42	Stevens Point, Wis.
Carl W. Laumann	53	San Jose, Cal.
Ronald J. LeMieux	68	Los Angeles, Cal.
Paul C. Lentz	47	Oshkosh, Wis.
John J. Lepley	69	Denver, Col.
Jerome Liess	57	Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Kenneth R. Loebel	58	Waukesha, Wis.
Emanuel Lozoff	46	Milwaukee, Wis.
Thomas H. Lucas	52	Menasha, Wis.
Thomas W. Lucas	66	New Holstein, Wis.
Dow H. Luetscher	51	Madison, Wis.
Douglas W. Lyons, Jr.	72	Missouri
Jeffrey E. Mandel	64	New Jersey
Donald K. Martin	58	Hilo, Hawaii
John A. Mason	54	Alhambra, Cal.
George R. Mauer	37	Beverly Hills, Cal.
Donald W. May	49	Edina, Minn.

ACCREDITATION—WHAT IS

THE FUSS ALL ABOUT?

The Milwaukee Journal carried the story on September 2, 1973. The headline: Inspection Set at UW Law School. The story stated that the joint inspection team of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools plans to revisit the Law School to determine what progress had been made since its visit in November, 1971, toward removing the three serious deficiencies noted at that time. Specifically mentioned were: 1) the Faculty is too small for the greatly expanded student body; 2) the Library is too small for the expanded student body, and 3) Faculty salaries are too low to remain competitive with comparable law schools.

Specific recommendations were included in the 1972 report prepared by the inspection team. Professor William B. Lockhart, at that time Dean of the University of Minnesota Law School, acted as Chairman.



Announcement in September of the possible reinspection started immediate speculation by the students, faculty, alumni and the Bar.

An example of the reaction of students is the following proposed communication from an *Ad hoc* committee of 1st year students to applicants for admission. (This letter was not sent because revisions in the newly published Bulletin currently in use state the Law School's problems in a section entitled "Some adverse effects of current enrollment pressures.")

Dear Prospective Students,

We, as current students, would like to make you aware of certain facts about the Law School which are not fully reflected in the Law School Bulletin.

1. *Accreditation:* The Bulletin says, "The Law School is fully accredited by both organizations (the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools)." (p.7)

Two years ago, a joint ABA-AALS inspection team visited the Law School and found that it was not in compliance with ABA standards in four major areas:

a. It has an insufficient number of faculty members to maintain a proper student-faculty ratio;

b. Faculty salaries are \$3,000-\$6,000 too low to be competitive with other law schools;

c. The library budget is inadequate both for acquisitions and staff;

d. The physical plant of the Law School is inadequate as to study space for library work, seminar rooms, and student lounge space.

Wisconsin is still a strong law school, but it cannot long remain so unless it receives substantial increases in its budget. The ABA-AALS inspection team warned that, unless such increases are granted, Wisconsin will join the ranks of mediocre law schools doing a passable job, but bringing no distinction to legal education or to the legal profession.

2. *Student-faculty ratio:* The Bulletin says, "The present enrollment of full-time Law School students is about 900 with a full-time faculty of over 40." (p.7) Actually, at this time there are approximately 920 students enrolled and the full-time faculty numbers 35 for a 26-1 student-faculty ratio. The ABA-AALS recommends a maximum 20-1 ratio. This also means that the clinical program has totally inadequate supervision and that changing curriculum needs are going unmet.

3. *Faculty salaries:* The ABA-AALS report says that faculty salaries at Wisconsin are dangerously uncompetitive and must be raised \$3000 to \$6000 to be competitive with other prestige law schools in attracting and keeping the most talented and productive professors.

4. *The Library:* The Bulletin calls the Law Library "extensive." (p. 7) In 1970-71 only \$44,000 was budgeted for books and binding, \$6000 less than the minimum standards of the ABA and less than 25% of the book budget of the University of Michigan Law School. In 1966 the Law Library was ranked 24th in the country in size of collection. By 1970 it had dropped to 29th. The committee said that a budget of \$100,000 a year would be a minimum for the library to meet the Law School's needs, and then only if special catch-up grants were made to add works missed because of the low budgets of the last six years. The library budget for books and acquisitions has been increased to \$120,000 for 1973-74, but the catch-up grants have not been made.

5. *Physical space:* There is library study space available for less than 50% of the student body. The student lounge has seating room for only 85 students.

The University operates on a biennial budget. Major changes in funding will not be available until 1975, except by a special act of the Wisconsin Legislature. Until then any additional funding, as for an increase in the size of the faculty, would have to come out of discretionary funds available to the Chancellor of the University. So far, to our knowledge, no such funds have been granted.

The purpose of this is not to dissuade you from coming to Wisconsin. It is merely to provide you with a fuller disclosure of the facts to prevent the Bulletin from misleading you. If you have further questions, we can be contacted c/o the Law School.

Sincerely yours,

The Student Ad Hoc
Committee on
Accreditation

* * *

THE GARGOYLE

If insufficient progress has been made toward remedying the defects found by the inspection team, is Wisconsin apt to lose its accreditation? What is accreditation anyway?

The rules of admission to the Bar in almost every state now require that each applicant for admission must have graduated from a law school accredited by the American Bar Association. The effort to improve professional standards by improving the education and training of lawyers was, from the beginning, a primary goal of the Association. Early in our country's history, the admission requirements in some states, and previously in the colonies had been extremely rigid, involving long apprenticeships. Between the administration of Andrew Jackson and the end of the Civil War, all formal requirements for admission to the legal profession had been abandoned. People became lawyers simply by self-designation. In an effort to correct the low state to which the profession had fallen, the American Bar Association, when it was organized in 1878, urged that admission to the Bar in each state be on the basis of examination, that legal education be conducted in law schools rather than by apprenticeship, and that there be pre-law educational requirements for those admitted to law school. The Association's Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar was established in 1893. The Association of American Law Schools was founded at the urging of the Section. It represents the efforts of the Law Schools themselves to give effect to the educational requirements, by providing standards for membership. Organ-

ization of Boards of Bar Commissioners in the various states also followed. The attack on inadequate professional standards thus became three-pronged.

For more than 50 years, the two accrediting associations have worked hand in hand, although there are some ABA-approved law schools which have not been chosen as members in the Association. Some states require graduation from jointly approved law schools; some require only ABA approval.

In 1921, after a long, extensive study of legal education conducted by A. Z. Reed, supported by a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, the American Bar Association adopted minimum standards for the first time and shortly thereafter began to list the law schools which complied.

The first standards stated that a law school, to be approved, must require two years of pre-law college study of those admitted as well as three years in law school. The 1921 resolution stated that each school shall have an "adequate library", and a "sufficient" number of teachers giving their entire time to the school. One of the original regulations—still in effect—stated that "the American Bar Association is of the opinion that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the bar, and that every candidate should be subjected to an examination by public authority to determine his fitness." The resolution also directed the Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar to publish the list of complying law schools.

Continued, next page

Season's Greetings

Adoption of these minimum standards had almost immediate results; nevertheless, it was many years before the Bar Examining Boards in all the states agreed that graduation from an ABA accredited Law School was required for bar admission. Publication of the first list in 1923 showed that 39 law schools met the standards, and that 27 of these were non-compliant in 1921. By 1931, there were 106 approved schools. Today there are 150.

The first major additional standard was enacted in 1938, when the following was adopted: "It shall be a school which, in the judgement of the Council of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, possesses reasonably adequate facilities and maintains a sound educational policy, provided, however, that any decision by the Council in these respects shall be subject to review by the House of Delegates (of the ABA) on petition of any school adversely affected."

Inspections of law schools by the ABA began in 1927, when full-time staff for the Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar was provided. The AALS had started inspections somewhat earlier, and since 1927, the inspections have usually been jointly conducted.

By 1939, 41 states (of 48) required at least 2 years of pre-law training as a requirement for admission to the Bar.

After the initial struggle to get the minimum standards approved, the biggest struggle to maintain them came along with the second World War, when law school enrollments and staff were decimated, and the temptations of offering early degrees to those inducted, and to lessen the quality of teaching were very great. A post-war struggle with the Veterans' Administration ensued when correspondence law schools were approved for G.I. benefits.

From time to time in recent years the standards have been reviewed and raised by the ABA House of Delegates, most recently in February, 1973.

Current ABA standards for accreditation are spelled out in great detail, and include a three year curriculum, admission to law school after at least three years of pre-law college-level education, a measurement of academic aptitude by either the Law School Admission Test or comparable means. Achievement in Law School must be measured by examination and other written assignments. The library must be "adequate", and administered by a Faculty committee, a qualified librarian and the Dean. Study space must be provided for 40% of the student body, and facilities should include sufficient classrooms, private offices for Faculty and moot court rooms. Standards for academic freedom and faculty tenure follow closely those adopted in 1940 by the American Association of University Professors. Procedures for approval, including inspections and re-inspections are outlined.

Standards of the AALS are similar although higher in some respects. They are also more detailed as to the number of students per teacher, the specifics of Faculty control, approval of innovation in teaching methods, requirements for the J.D. Degree, etc.

* * *

The 1973 revision of the ABA standards includes a new provision which is causing considerable confusion. It says "The law school shall have the resources necessary to provide a sound legal education and accomplish the objectives of its educational program, and shall be so organized and administered as to utilize fully those resources for those purposes."

Query: What are the "objectives" of the University of Wisconsin Law School's "educational program"?

The American Bar Association has set the goal of re-inspection of law schools every seven years. Although the inspection team, which is composed of educators and active members of the Bar, visits 30-35 law schools a year, it has not been possible to achieve re-inspection every seven years. The 1971 inspection of the Wisconsin Law School came 12 years after the previous one.

Dean Bunn interprets the new regulation to mean that if a law school holds itself out as an excellent law school it will be held to its own standards of excellence. "If a law school says it is an excellent school," said the Dean in an interview with the Capital Times, "then, by God, it better be one." He agrees that it will take some time before each Law School's own objectives will be stated in terms which are clearly understood by the Faculties, the students, the Bar, the Legislatures, and most importantly, the public.

The ABA's published standards—in every revision—emphasize that law schools are urged to consider the standards to be *minimum* requirements, and to exceed them in all particulars, if possible.

* * *

What of Wisconsin's accreditation?

The 1972 ABA report, along with its widely published criticisms of the law school, is also full of respect and praise for the quality of legal education offered here. "Under the leadership of Lloyd Garrison, 1932-42, it became and has since remained one of the country's strongest law schools, distinguished particularly for its early leadership and continued achievement in interdisciplinary research and teaching, concerned with the interaction of law with society. Strong, pioneering scholars and teachers led the school to its position of distinction despite the antiquated building in which it was housed. . . ." It described the efficient, if too small, administrative staff, and particularly marked for praise the Law School's duplicating room and staff. "Over the years," the report says, "the Law School has consistently had an able and distinguished faculty." "It

has long enjoyed the reputation of being able to retain most of its stars, and with rare exceptions it has managed to do so." The report noted that, while the size of the faculty is inadequate, it is "well balanced in teaching experience" and that members "received their legal education (at) most of the strong law schools in the nation."

"The Wisconsin faculty is imaginative, innovative, alert to the need to revitalize legal education in many ways," but largely frustrated by the large number of students. "The list of faculty publications is most impressive . . . Wisconsin has a long-established tradition of encouraging productive scholarship." The report recounts in detail the public services of the faculty, which ". . . underlines how thoroughly this 'Wisconsin Idea' is embraced by the faculty, . . . most of it without compensation or payment to the Law School for the faculty member's time."

High praise is also expressed for the faculty's interdisciplinary approach to the study of law, and the efforts of younger faculty in joint research with the various social science departments of the University.

According to Professor Charles D. Kelso, Indiana University Law School-Indianapolis, who is currently Chairman of the joint ABA-AALS committee, there is no question about Wisconsin's losing its accreditation despite the fact that Wisconsin graduates receive Bar admission without examination, in violation of one of ABA's original rules. A decision by the Committee to revisit (which will be on the agenda of the Committee sometime soon) would be based on a desire to provide an outside evaluation of the University's efforts to correct the imbalances noted in the 1971 report.

Dis-accreditation has almost never occurred. Reaching such a decision requires several years, according to Professor Kelso. There are informal visits in which the joint committee attempts to stimulate change. After a recommendation to the Council of the Section on Legal Education, there would be public hearings. A law school has the right to appeal an adverse decision to the ABA House of Delegates.

As long as the Wisconsin Law School continues to work at removing its admittedly serious deficiencies, there is no doubt that its accreditation will continue. Other law schools suffer from the same malaise.

Wisconsin is one of the older law schools in the nation. It is a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools. It has always appeared on the lists of law schools approved by the ABA. It enjoys, according to Professor Kelso, a reputation as one of the most distinguished state university law schools in the country.

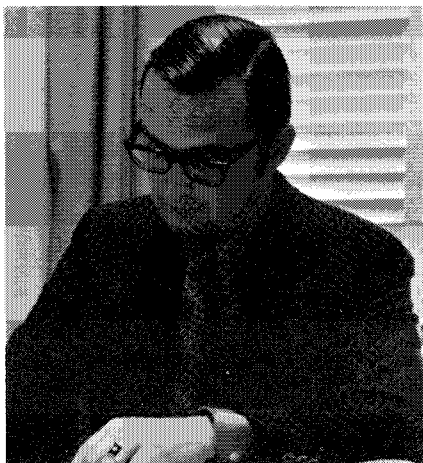
The task is to maintain its reputation in times of stringency. It has managed this successfully before and will do so again.

**RESPOND TO YOUR
CLASS AGENT'S
GREETING —**

**SUPPORT THE
LAW SCHOOL FUND**

LAW SCHOOL FUND DRIVE UNDERWAY

Thomas D. Zilavy, Class of 1961, vice-president of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, is acting as Chairman of the annual Law Alumni Fund drive for 1973. Letters of solicitation from the National Committee of the Fund have been followed by letters from Class Agents and follow-up by regional directors.



Thomas Zilavy

The National Committee for the Law Alumni Fund is composed of the members of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, who act also as regional representatives of the Fund. Other regional representatives and metropolitan agents, who serve in metropolitan areas where large numbers of alumni live and work, are added to the Committee by the Board of Directors each year.

In 1972, about 10% of the alumni were contributors to the Fund. The average gift was more than \$100. In 1973, the goal is to double the number of contributors. Already the preliminary indications are encouraging: members of the Benchers Society have voluntarily increased their dues from \$100 to \$150. Gifts which were received during 1973, but before the drive began, totaled al-

most twice as much as at the same period in 1972. A greater number of recent graduates are contributing this year than ever before.

The rising cost of legal education intensifies the need for scholarship funds, Mr. Zilavy stated. Half of all the scholarship funds available to law students comes from alumni gifts. The only source of scholarship money which can grow is the alumni gifts, he pointed out. "We want to be sure," he said, "during these days of enrollment pressure, that affluence does not become one of the qualifications for admission. We must be able to provide financial assistance in loan and scholarship to meet the needs of the intelligent young prospective members of our profession."

Members of the Committee for the Fund are:

Thomas H. Barland, Chairman (Eau Claire)
Thomas D. Zilavy, vice-Chairman (Madison)
George E. Cleary, Scholarship Chairman (New York)
Robert L. Curry, Class Agents co-Chairman (Madison)
Ralph von Briesen, Class Agents co-Chairman (Milwaukee)
A. Roy Anderson (Madison)
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George Bunn, Dean (Madison)
Carroll B. Callahan (Columbus)
Lester S. Clemons (Milwaukee)
Glenn R. Coates (Racine)
Barbara B. Crabb (Madison)
Lawrence A. Coles, Jr. (Chicago)
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Ernest R. Feidler (Washington, D. C.)
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Leon Fieldman (Chicago)
Sheldon I. Fink (Chicago)
Henry J. Fox (Washington, D.C.)
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Corwin C. Guell (Thorp)
Laurence C. Hammond, Jr. (Milwaukee)
Nathan S. Heffernan (Madison)
Marvin S. Kahn (Washington, D. C.)
Bruce Alan Mann (San Francisco)

Mac A. McKichan (Platteville)
James C. McNeely (Student)
Joseph A. Melli (Madison)
Stanley A. Miller (Student)
John C. Mitby (Madison)
Carl N. Otjen (Milwaukee)
Philip F. Schlichting (Appleton)
John E. Shannion, Jr. (Stevens Point)
John C. Tonjes (Fond du Lac)
Paul Van Valkenburg (Minneapolis)
James J. Vance (Jefferson)
Francis J. Wilcox (Eau Claire)
Norma G. Zarky (Los Angeles)
Walter B. Raushenbush, Secretary (Madison)
Richard Z. Kabaker, Fund Director (Madison)

Class Agents are:

Ray T. McCann (all 1920's classes)
Allan L. Edgerton (1931)
George Kroncke, Jr. (1932)
Floyd McBurney (1933)
Corwin Guell (1934)
Allan W. Adams (1935)
Walter Bjork (1937)
Ralph von Briesen (1938)
William Curkeet (1939)
Rodney O. Kittelsen (1940)
Lawrence J. Fitzpatrick (1941)
Catherine Cleary (1943)
Frank Coyne (1944)
John R. Holden (1945)
Francis R. Bannen (1946)
James P. Brody (1947)
Warren Stolper (1948)
Carl Otjen (1949)
William J. Willis (1952)
Paul F. Meissner (1953)
David L. MacGregor (1956)
Richard Olson (1958)
Earl Munson, Jr. (1959)
Andre Saltoun (1960)
Thomas Ragatz (1961)
Robert Friebert (1962)
James O. Huber (1963)
Frederick Christians (1964)
Gordon L. Ware, Jr. (1965)
Henry Bracht (1967)
Franklin C. Jesse (1968)
John W. Rowe (1970)
David Grams (1971)

STILL THEY COME

There were 526 fewer applications for admission to the Law School in 1973 than in 1972. Applicants in 1972 numbered more than 2,300; in 1973 the class was selected from 1,776 applications.

Does this mean a slackening of interest in legal education? Perhaps. Does it mean an awareness of a tightening job market? Perhaps. Does it mean that applicants—particularly those from outside of Wisconsin—with lower qualifications are not applying to Wisconsin? Probably.

In 1973, there were 970 applications from outside Wisconsin, of which 68 were enrolled in the Class of 1976. Non-resident applications in 1972 totalled 1,375 and 59 non-residents were enrolled. Resident applications totalled 806 in 1973, compared with 927 a year ago.

On October 1, there were 298 students in the first year class, 302 in the second year, and 320 in the third year class. The total enrollment of full-time regular students in the Law School on October 1, 1973, was 920—down from October 1, 1972. Efforts to cut back the total enrollment by admitting fewer first year students will continue for 1974 and 1975.

In the entering class, there are 56 students who attended the fourth pre-admission summer program. Students in this program are those who don't have quite as high academic credentials as those admitted directly. They are given a chance to "try out" for Law

School by taking 2 regular law school courses during an intensive 8 week session. The 56 entering students were chosen from 79 students who completed the summer program. They represent 18% of the class. Continuation of the program is currently under study by the Law School Faculty.

Despite the decline in the number of applications, enrollment pressures continue to intensify. There are 413 more students in the Law School than there were a decade ago. No change in the enrollment pressure is expected in the foreseeable future, according to Professor Walter Raushenbush, who serves as Chairman of the Admissions Committee. The great number of applications necessitates a careful selection process, which includes the quantifiable factors such as the undergraduate grade point average and Law School Admission Test scores. In addition, the Committee considers other factors which cannot be precisely measured, such as the trend of college grades, the undergraduate major, non-academic experiences, such as employment, the level of grading at the undergraduate college, and others. The qualification of Wisconsin residence gives the greatest advantage, since 332 of 806 (41%) of the resident applicants were offered admission, and 231 residents actually enrolled, about 80% of the first year class. Based on long experience, 247 offers of admission were made to non-residents, in order to achieve a non-resident enrollment of 68. Academic standards applied to non-resident applications are much higher than those applied to residents. It follows that non-residents who are offered admission usually have alternative choices and often decide to go elsewhere.

Among the newly enrolled law students there are 80 women, selected from 266 applications. This compares with 64 who were admitted in 1972, and 25 who were admitted in 1968. The number of

women students in all law schools is increasing dramatically each year, and will probably contribute to enrollment pressures for a long time to come. The total female enrollment this year is 196, of which forty-two women are expected to graduate during 1973.

Thirty-seven students (about 13% of the first year class) have been admitted to the Class of 1976 as participants in the Legal Education Opportunities Program. They represent several minorities: black, American Indians, Chicano and Puerto Rican. These admissions increase the enrollment in the Law School to 56 of which more than half are residents of Wisconsin. The great expansion of the program is largely due to the Advanced Opportunity grants which were provided for in the state budget for 1973-75, and to increased private funding provided for the LEO program.

The non-resident students come from 24 different states and the District of Columbia. New York (5), Illinois (8) and California (7) have contributed the largest groups to the entering class. There are 104 undergraduate colleges represented in the first year class. One hundred fifteen received their undergraduate educations on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin; fifty-six came from the other campuses of the newly merged University of Wisconsin system, seventeen of which come from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Eighteen of the first year students did their undergraduate work at 9 private liberal arts colleges located in Wisconsin.

As the years of intense enrollment pressures pass, applicants seek more pre-law advice. The number of applications appears to be self-limiting; realistic information about the admission standards in various law schools tends to cut down the number of law schools to which each applies. The total number of people who took the Law School Admission Test in 1973 is about the same as that of 1972.

Continued, next page

Still They Come con't.

There is continued concern, according to Professor Raushenbush, about the number of well-qualified applicants who cannot be accepted because of the crowding in the Law School. More than that, Professor Raushenbush says, "the decline in applications means that we have to be concerned about the number of potentially well-qualified students who would make successful lawyers who do not apply at all, because the word they get is that it's no use."

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM ALL?

Two hundred ninety five new lawyers were sent forth from the Wisconsin Law School during 1973 in three groups: December, May, and August. This was an increase of 50 from the Class of '72. Since the class of 1972 had increased by 50 over 1971, the 2 year growth amounted to 100 graduates.

And, wonder of wonders, almost all of them have found professional employment. Only 24 graduates (about 8%) had not been heard from by November 1. Some of these have undoubtedly found permanent employment, some are located temporarily, pending bar admission, and some may still be looking.

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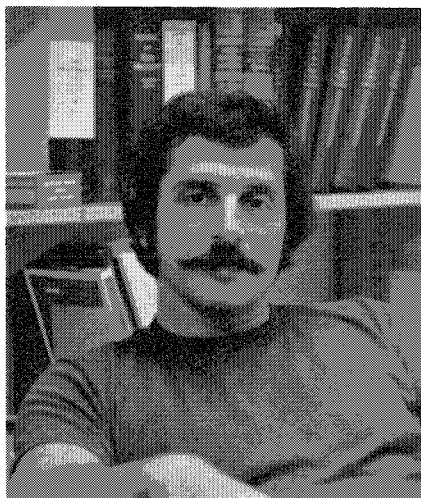
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**SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
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LAW SCHOOL NOTES

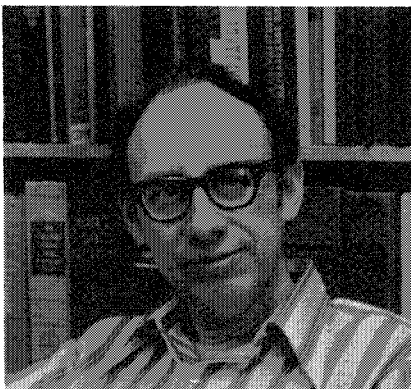
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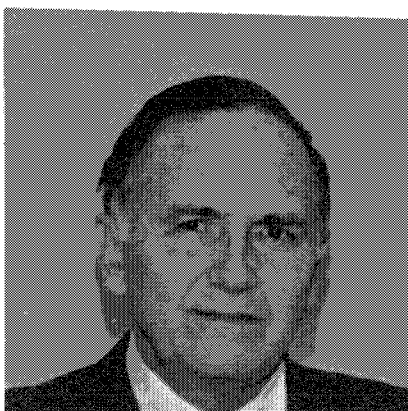


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WHAT BECOMES OF THEM ALL?

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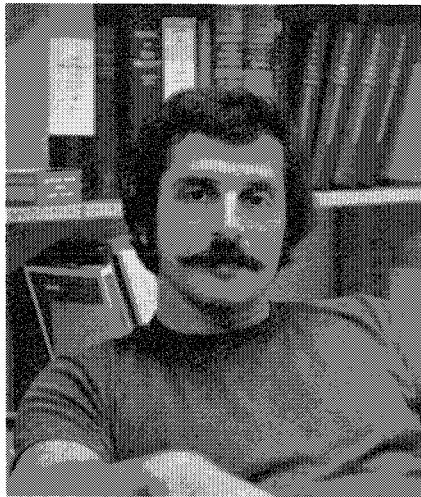
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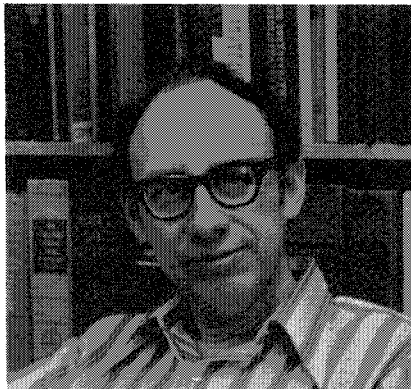
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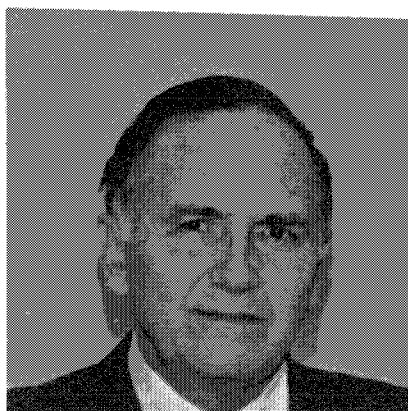


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