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Vol. 9 No. 2  
Winter 1977

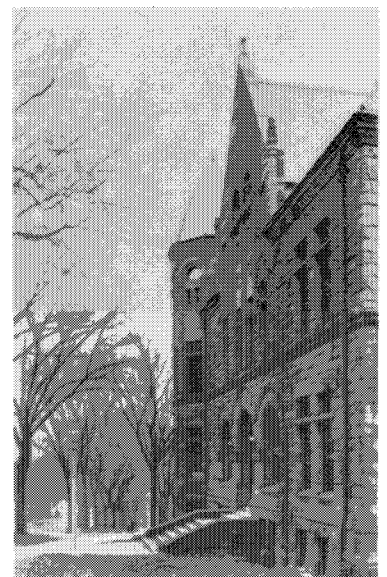
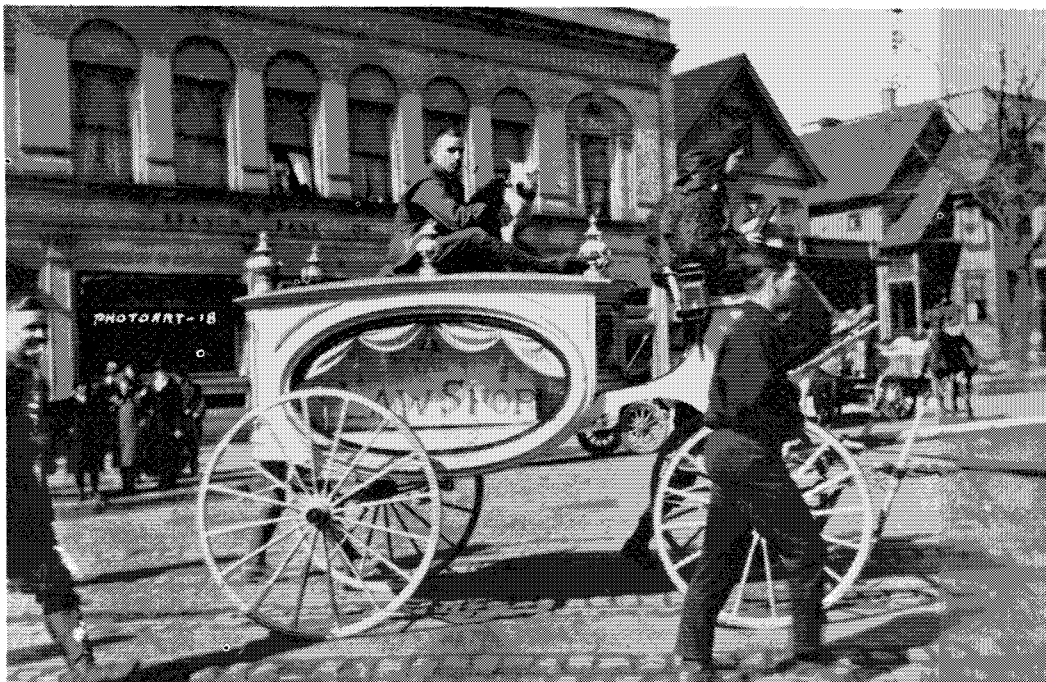
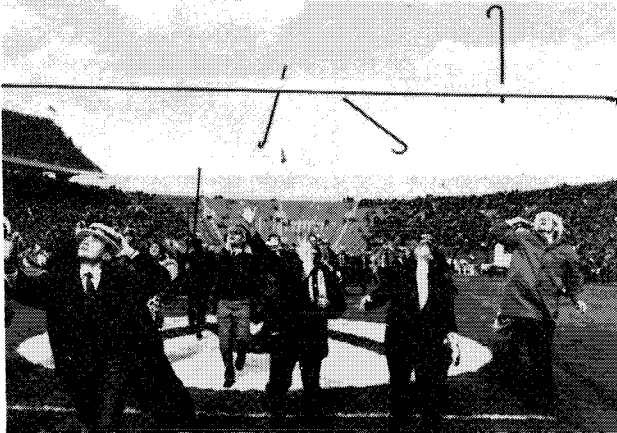


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# *The Gargoyle*

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## Who Is the Wisconsin Law School Student?

This issue of the *Gargoyle*  
tries to identify him/her —  
Both in general and  
in particular.

It will be a comfort to many alumni, and a source of disappointment to others, to learn that the Typical Student of 1977-78 is not very different from the Typical Student of 1970-71, or for that matter, 1950-51. We are not aware of any composite pictures of those earlier times, but those who have observed the various generations see little change. A different atmosphere prevailed during the period 1968-72, but most of the individual students who lived and studied during that period were much as they were before, and much as they have been since.

The differences are largely those of degree. Students are more concerned with the world around them than the students of twenty-

five years ago. They may be less concerned than those of a decade ago.

*Material for what follows is based upon the statistical records of the University Registrar, and on two surveys conducted during 1977-78.*

\* \* \*

The median age of the Typical Wisconsin Law Student in 1977 is 24.7 years and the average is 26. Two of them are over 50 years, and two are under 21. The largest group — 158 in number — is 23. There are 129 students who are 24 years old, and 108 who are 25.

It is surprising that the average and median ages have not changed very much. The entrance into the student body of a large group of women students creates the illusion that the average age

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must be rising rapidly, since it appears that many of them come from rather long careers in teaching, social work, business, or motherhood. But the largest numbers are comparable in age to those of a hundred years past.

Nor does the future foretell much change. The newly arrived class of 1980 has an average age of 25.37 (a very slight increase) — and the medians and averages are almost exactly the same for both the entering men and the entering women.

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

**Vol. 9 No. 2 Winter 1977**  
**Ruth B. Doyle, editor**

Photos by G. Schultz  
Artist, Elaine Sweet

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The Typical Student at the Law School is a resident of Wisconsin. In 1977-78, about 16% are non-residents. 18% of the entering class comes from other states. The residents come from almost every county in Wisconsin; the non-residents from 45 different states.

\* \* \*

The Typical Student could be a woman in 1977-78. Two hundred ninety-nine in the student body of 897 (which includes a few graduate students from other departments) are women; almost exactly one-third. There are one hundred seventeen women in the 287 students recently enrolled, more than 40%.

\* \* \*

The Typical Student has an excellent academic record on admission. All lawyers are aware that the large number of applications has resulted in a student body of superior academic quality. The Class of 1980 has a median score on the Law School Admission Test of 640, and a median undergraduate grade point average of 3.45. Neither of these figures has changed very much in the last few years. The result is an entire enrollment of potentially excellent law students and potentially excellent lawyers.

Performance in law school reflects this quality. Although there is among faculty and students some uncertainty about the meaning of grades and the difficulty of objectively evaluating student performance, given the wide varieties of academic de-

mands, several indicators are clear: almost no student flunks out of law school, and the median grade point averages have been consistently higher than 83.00. In 1976-77, the median average in the first year was 83, and the range was from 70 to 89.57. In the second year class, the median was 83.53, and the grades ranged from 77.45 to 89.70; averages in the graduating class ranged from 78.50 to 90.83, and the median was 83.96.

\* \* \*

The Typical Student is white. Although the Legal Education Opportunities program is in everyone's judgement a success, the number of minority students enrolled remains small. The Program is now financed by the Advanced Opportunity Grant program, a regular part of the State budget. About twenty students are admitted into the program each year, and 55 are currently

enrolled. They are blacks, Native American Indians and Spanish sur-named people of Mexican and Puerto Rican descent. Almost all of them are residents of Wisconsin.

The Typical Student receives no scholarship. In 1977-78, limited funds permitted grants to only 179 students. The amounts of scholarship seldom exceed \$1,000. Most of the awards are for amounts between \$500 and \$1,000 in 1977-78 — covering only a small percentage of the educational costs. During 1977-78, single residents of Wisconsin, unencumbered by family responsibilities need at least \$3,700 per year to attend law school. Non-residents need about \$5,700 to live modestly and go to law school. Law students will have borrowed almost \$700,000 during the academic year, 1977-78.

\* \* \*

The Typical Student may be married. At least, about 44% of the respondents to a questionnaire distributed on a voluntary basis

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during the registration period are married. Others (although we don't keep the figures) are formerly married, and an unknown number have assumed the responsibilities and commitments of marriage without formalizing the relationships. In this, law students are like other young people.

The Typical Student — again according to our limited survey — is childless. Only 15% reported that they have children. There are some families of four and five children. One student is the mother of four-year-old triplets. A substantial percentage of the families have only one parent, which reflects a national pattern.

\* \* \*

The Typical Law Student has part-time employment. The Faculty strongly discourages employment during the first year. There is some feeling among them that it is better if students do not work at all during law school.

However, the realities are that most students need the extra income, and that many find law-related employment an important part of legal education.

We have little information about the number of first year students who are employed for pay in 1977-78. The survey came too early. In other years, by the beginning of the second semester, approximately 25% of the entering class has been employed. About 68% of the registering continuing students reported that they have employment.

Some of the employment is through the Work-Study program, in which the federal government pays 80% of the cost. This program is limited to those who have high financial need. Students through

work-study provide much of the research assistance required by Professors. Other students work as clerks in law firms and in government agencies.

Participation in Law Review, moot court, and clinical programs such as Legal Assistance to Inmates often makes outside work impossible. The costs are paid with higher debt.

\* \* \*

The Typical Student is not the son or daughter of a lawyer nor of an alumnus.

\* \* \*

### Where to?

The Typical Student intends to remain in Wisconsin. According to a recent student survey conducted by the Placement Office in which almost one half of the student body participated, 56.9% of the first year respondents, 67.8% of those in the second year and 85.2% of the third year respondents intend to remain in this state.

There is no typical career choice among the student enrolled in 1977-78. Private practice is the expressed career choice of 34.9% of the first year students, 35.8% of

the second year and 34.3% of those in the third year. Government service appears to be the goal of about 30.6% of the first year, 29.8% of the second, and 26.4% of the third year.

It appears natural that a group made up of a high percentage of students intending to stay in Wisconsin, would also express preference for the smaller firms. Among those who intend to enter private practice, firms of from 2 to 6 associates are preferred by 32.8% of the first year students, by 56.4% of the second year and a whopping 62.5% of those who are confronting the job market in 1978. Only a handful (2.4%, 3.6% and 1.4%) would choose firms with more than 40 lawyers.

There is no typical legal specialty preferred among the students in 1977-78, as they look ahead. Of the first year students, 25% prefer a general practice, as did 28.6% of those in the second year and 35.8% of those about to graduate. Trial practice is listed as the preference of 21.2% in the first year, 24.3% in the second year, and 31.3% of the third year students. Other preferred specialties, including family law, tax, labor, environmental law and equal rights claim the interest of the remaining students.

*An account of the whereabouts of the members of the Class of 1977 can be found on page 19.*

## A Look at Real Students

The Typical Student described on page 2 may lead one to conclude that the Law School is a completely bland, uninteresting place, populated by a totally homogeneous group of 24-year-olds. 'Tain't so.' There is a vast variety among the 880 students in the Law School. The Admissions Committee uses as one of its selection criteria the diversity of background. On page 11 of the new Law School bulletin, it says, "If an applicant will provide a background of work experience, life experience, college activity, political activity, etc., which will add an additional and unusual perspective to the law school student body, this will work in his or her favor." What follows are some random examples of the diversity in the student body.

\* \* \*

Robert Gale

*Robert Gale, M.D.* is a second year student. At the time he entered college, he was torn between studying law and studying medicine. Medicine won that early skirmish; law may have won the war. He went from the University of Arizona to Northwestern University Medical School, earning his M.D. degree in 1960. From 1961 to 1966, he completed residencies in Psychiatry and Neurology at the University of Wisconsin Hospitals. He has been a clinical instructor, and a clinical assistant professor from 1967 to the present.

His years of experience as a psychiatric practitioner have aided,

not hindered, his interest in the Law. From 1968 until 1975, Dr. Gale served as director of the Dane County Mental Health Center. He directed a staff of 75-80 people, which included 4-8 psychiatrists. He developed the first drug program and the first crisis intervention program in this area. Both of these had responsibilities to the Law as well as to the medical care of patients. Much of his time was spent consulting with staff members in the Division of Corrections and providing expert testimony in drug-related and other forensic cases. His interest in the Law was never allowed to wane.

After a short time in private practice, Dr. Gale decided to apply for admission to the Law School. His wife, also a psychiatrist, participated in and supported the decision. During his year and a half in Law School, he has continued to work part-time. He and his wife (also working part-time) share an office — she's there when he is not.

As does any other law student, Dr. Gale recalls the Law School Admission Test. He surprised himself by not being nervous the night before. He went out to dinner and a movie, then slept well.

The first year of Law School, he has concluded, was a joy — about 90+ on a scale of 100. Although he was unable to preserve his anonymity after the first few weeks, he nevertheless found the atmosphere friendly. Some professors called on his professional expertise from time to time. On matters of Law, he considers himself just another law student. His academic record is good.

As a student and a former teacher, he has a new and fresh look at teachers. Some are true teachers. Others are negative influences — those who attempt to motivate students by destroying their self-esteem. In his observation there are few of the latter on the U.W. Law School faculty.

He is delighted to find that the policies behind the law are as important a part of the study as are the statutes and decisions themselves. Law School, to him, is not just a technical study, but a broad

Continued P. 6

educational experience. He has concluded (tentatively) that it is harder to pass courses in Medical School than in Law School, but much harder to be a good Law Student than to be a good medical student.

Dr. Gale has enjoyed getting acquainted with his fellow students—and is pleased with the mixes of backgrounds and interests he has found among them.

His double career has helped, not hindered, his life. He has more time now than he used to have, to spend with his family, which consists of five children, aged from 5 to 15. The whole family is interested in sports and music. The doctor himself has been a professional clarinet, saxophone, piano player and song writer. He plays softball and basketball on regular teams. His children have supported his new career development, which makes the adjustments much more pleasant for him.



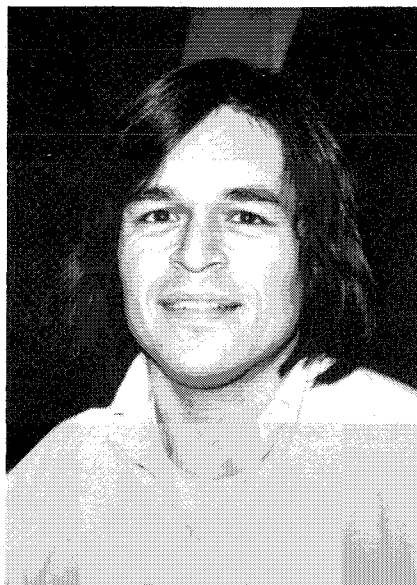
Robert Gale

What next? He doesn't know. Like many students fifteen or more years his junior, he is approaching his new career with open eyes and an inquiring mind. He knows that it will be a combination of law and medicine. It could be concerned with criminal justice, with health care delivery systems, with ethical questions, human experimentation, with personal injuries, and malpractice. The possibilities are almost endless. He enjoys teaching, and that might be the arena from which he approaches his many and varied interests.

\* \* \*

### Douglas Endreson

Douglas Endreson looks like a Navajo Indian—which he is. Nevertheless, he has never been to Arizona; he hails from Maine. Orphaned at an early age, he has made his home with his grandmother—a lady now in her 80's.



Douglas Endreson

His life has taken many turns. He went to high school at the University School of Milwaukee where he was a hockey player. During part of that time he lived with the family of the UW-M hockey coach, Tony Fritz. It is to Mr. Fritz that Mr. Endreson gives credit for teaching him that education is important. Although his academic record in high school was dismal, Mr. Fritz found him a college where he could go on a hockey scholarship, putting him "on the track which led me here," Mr. Endreson recalls.

As an undergraduate, he attended Colby College in Waterville, Maine, where hockey is the major sport, and he was given substantial financial assistance to attend. His athletic commitments were such that he never gave the academic aspects of college a real chance.

During his first year in Law School, he played hockey with the Madison Blues, a semi-professional team. He gave it up in the second year, when the law began to absorb almost all his interest and attention. He has taught tennis during several recent summers at camps and resorts in Maine. During the winter he plays tennis and squash, both more lawyer-like sports than hockey. He has, however, participated in a Law School-Medical School hockey team, which won a class "B" title last year.

Law School to Mr. Endreson has been a marvelous experience. He admits that he has learned more academically during the last two years than in all 23 of his previous years. His academic record

Continued P. 12



reflects this in its upward trend. His part-time employment has been in legal research for the Extension Law Department, and for the Indian Law Center. At present, he is assisting Professor Stephen Herzberg in the research for a scholarly article on the Menomonee tribe — the “most interesting work” he has done. He receives Law School credit for assisting Professor Martha Fineman (Law School) in a course entitled “Introduction to Legal Studies” offered to undergraduates in the Integrated Liberal Studies program. He attends Professor Fineman’s lectures which deal with such subjects as legal analysis, the differences between punishment and treatment, and questions such as how the rights of the powerless can be enforced. He leads weekly discussion groups, and will grade six papers from each of his students.

It has opened his eyes to the fascinations of teaching, which has joined his list of possible careers. He acknowledges that his list is long and varied, and that his opportunities are great. He wants to practice law for the benefit of the Indians — perhaps in Washington, perhaps in Pine Tree Legal Services in Maine. Other kinds of practice interest him, too; he will probably try several careers before choosing for life. All he asks now is that the pay be sufficient and the place congenial so that his grandmother, if she wishes, can move wherever he goes.

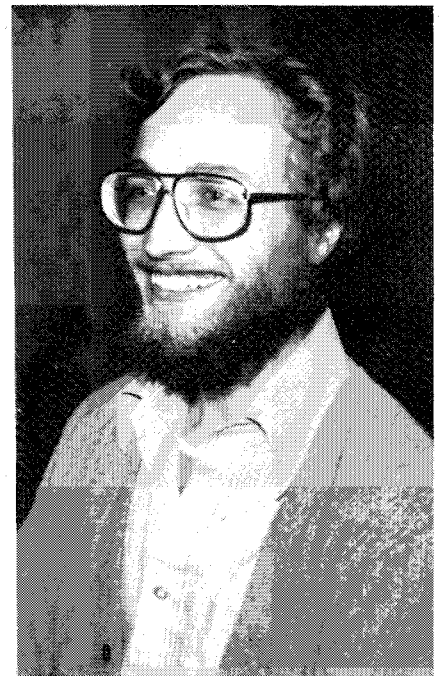
## THE ALUMINUM BULLET OR HOW TERRY MEAD BECAME SBC PRESIDENT

It is unusual for a first year student to be elected president of the Student Bar Council after a campaign in which he remained anonymous. But it is well-known around the Law School that Terry Mead is an unusual person.

He became president of the SBC in March, 1977, after a confusing campaign in which he used the name and sign “Aluminum Bullet.” Denied a place on the SBA ballot because the drawing of the Aluminum Bullet was judged to be an invalid signature by the Student Bar Council, the Bullet became a write-in candidate, receiving 197 votes, compared to 193 and 78 votes gathered by his two opponents. After the election, then-President Mark Bradley announced that all the write-in votes which the Bullet received were invalid. A run-off election became the compromise solution of the ensuing controversy.

After he won the run-off election over the runner-up, Eric Farnsworth, by a vote of 284 to 217, he, as had been agreed ahead of time, revealed himself.

Terry Mead comes from Green Bay. After three semesters on the Madison campus, he returned to earn his undergraduate degree at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, which he preferred to the larger University. He is married, and the father of a son who is now five months old. His wife is a nurse, working part-time, and they share the necessary baby-sitting chores.



Terry Mead

Despite his stand against pomposity, humorlessness and the “elitist” image of the students in the Law School, Mr. Mead takes his duties as President very seriously.

Student government in all kinds of educational institutions suffers by the temporary nature of incumbency. Because many law students have heavy responsibilities outside the law school (families and part-time employment), few of them are able to devote the time required to make student government work. Those who have particular political interests often find themselves participating in the broader community and statewide campaigns.

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## Christine Jones

Ms. Christine Jones came to the University of Wisconsin as a participant in the Legal Education Opportunities Program.

Born and raised in Washington, D.C., her arrival at the Law School marked her first entrance into a predominantly white community. She has participated fully.

Ms. Jones attended Eastern High School in Washington. High school was a disappointment to her. The height of the political activism in the high schools of the district faded away about the time she arrived. Activism had also faded by the time she got to Howard University, where she earned a B.A. degree *cum laude* in 1975. Nevertheless, she enjoyed her college experience.

All during college, she worked part-time as a librarian's assistant at the National Urban League's Research Department, which has its headquarters in Washington. It was the Research Department's responsibility to aid the national organization by gathering information and statistical data. She could not have found a more educational job.

Law School has been a busy and active time for her. She has served on the Admissions and Curriculum committees, was elected Academic Vice-President of the Student Bar Council and as vice-president and treasurer of the Black Law Students Association. She served as a moderator of the National Conference on Women and the Law which was held at the Law School in March, 1977.

Ms. Jones was appointed during her second year as an instructor in the Legal Writing Program, and in 1977-78, she is acting as an assistant to the Hastie Fellow, who this year is Ms. Winnie Taylor. In this capacity, which she undertook along with her regular classes, she counsels individual students — mostly members of the Legal Education Opportunities Program — on their academic problems. She also arranges review sessions in first year courses which provide students with an opportunity to ask questions and discuss the content of courses with each other, the Hastie Fellow and the professors. During this past summer she was hired as a Teaching Assistant in the summer program conducted by the Council on Legal Education Opportunity at Notre Dame Law School and sponsored by the American Bar Association, the Association of American Law Schools, the National Bar Association and the Law School Admissions Council. CLEO provides an introduction to Law School for students of disadvantaged backgrounds.

She likes teaching, but she intends to seek other opportunities first. She is going through the interview procedure this year, seeking a job which will give her some experience in litigation.

Ms. Jones feels very close to her family, and some day — in the far off future — she plans to establish a partnership with her sister, a recent graduate of the Law School at Notre Dame, who is currently employed in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.



Christine Jones

\* \* \*

## Sandra Davis

At last, Sandra Davis's Law School experience is coming to an end. When she started out as a student in September, 1975, the end seemed to be a lifetime away. Being a lawyer will never be as difficult for her as being a law student has been.

She is not the only mother of young children in the Law School. Others have families of 4 or 5 — including small babies. One is the mother of 4-year-old triplets. Other students — both male and female — attend law school during the week and go home to Milwaukee, Green Bay, Minneapolis, or elsewhere on weekends.

Each of these students is unique; none fits any traditional slot.

Continued P. 7

For example, Sandra Davis's husband is a minister, and she is also the mother of three school-age children. During her last year in college, she decided that she wanted to be a lawyer. Her seemingly endless struggle to get a Bachelor's degree did not discourage her from seeking the long, extra three years needed to fulfill her ambition.

She started from Vermont, where her parents still live. After her sophomore year in college in New Hampshire, she married and moved to New Haven, where she attended Connecticut State College, while her husband was enrolled at Yale Divinity School. She worked during the day and attended night school part-time. During their stay at their first parish in North Dakota, she attended Minot Community College, 25 miles away, setting out each morning at 6:30 a.m. She earned some credits at the Community College at Muskegon, Michigan before coming to Platteville. From time to time during these years she took time out for her babies and community activities. After they moved to Platteville, she was able to complete the requirements for a degree in relative comfort and ease. She is the first member of her family to start college, but during her long undergraduate career, her two younger sisters started and finished.

Then she applied to the Law School. She was placed on the waiting list. As the summer waned, she stopped thinking about law school — set the whole subject aside.

The call came late on the Saturday of Labor Day weekend. She had a day to decide whether to accept the challenge. The answer was really never in doubt. By Tuesday she had rented a room in a graduate dormitory and registered for classes.

She had many opportunities to wonder, during that first year, whether she had made the right choice. She went home on Friday nights to be mother and minister's wife. She returned to Madison on Sunday evenings to be an overworked student, having had little rest and reflective time during the weekends. Because she has always been a mother who was deeply committed to her family life, she found the pull and tugs of her back-breaking schedule very difficult.

But there was a long vacation at holiday time to refresh her, and the school year passed swiftly.

In her second year, her classes were all on three days a week; she commuted 150 miles each of those days. This was another very ex-

hausting experience during one of the worst winters in Wisconsin history. But she survived. A member of the Class of 1978, she now comes to Madison on Monday and returns home on Thursday. This is a less difficult schedule — by now the whole family is used to their mother the law student, and she has developed more efficient use of her time and energy.

What comes next for Mrs. Davis?

She is beginning to think about it. She wants to use her legal education to provide useful professional service in a small community. How that will be arranged, she does not yet know.

But she'll do it. She feels an obligation to contribute her new skills and services. She understands what a community needs. Also, many members of her husband's congregation have given her great encouragement and help. She owes them, and others like them, a large debt, which she will repay in community service. She also, as she said recently, intends to earn enough to "pay off the loans while we are raising the kids" in a worthwhile profession she enjoys.



Sandra Davis

Order Your  
*Alumni Directory*  
NOW!

# Bring on the Clowns

David Charne

There may have been clowns in the Law School before. There have been actors; Don Ameche is one who comes to mind. But no one now around recalls a clown before the arrival of David Charne, who expects to graduate in August, 1977.

He was a clown before he came to Law School. He started performing in his Shorewood (Wisconsin) high school drama club, where he began to develop mime routines. As an undergraduate at the UW-Madison, he majored in theater. During the summers, he taught little children drama at camp.

While he has been in Law School, his life is shared by his two careers. At the end of his first year, the summer of 1976, he was employed by the Royal Plaza Hotel at Lake Buena Vista, Florida as manager and artistic director of a theatrical group of 8, which presented vaudeville, musicals and children's theater. At the end of the summer, he joined Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus World. He returned to Law School in the spring semester of the 1976-77 school year.

There are no performer's unions in the circus. About 50% of the circus performers come from circus families. Many of the performers learn their trades in smaller circuses. The University of Florida has an excellent circus school which awards B.A. degrees.

The circus is a fascinating separate world. It is a caste society; the animal trainers, flyers and acrobats are on the top. Clowns are a separate group of performers.

Ringling Brothers is now owned by the Mattel Company, which bought the interests of the Ringling family after a family power struggle and many years of litigation. The number of animals used in the circus is increasing. At present, there are more animals than people in Ringling Brothers.

At Circus World, Mr. Charne did three shows a day; each show lasted 15 or 20 minutes. The energy used in a 15 minute show is very high. Good clowns, says Mr. Charne, are highly creative professionals.

Mr. Charne says that European circuses are smaller, have a slower pace, and are more polished than American circuses, and he is sometimes tempted to try to be a clown in Europe.

Mr. Charne, the Clown, is a mime; he makes balloon animals; he is a juggler and a magician. He is employed by restaurants, as a one-man wandering show, and has been a member of a number of companies.

Mr. Charne, the lawyer, works part-time for Howard Eisenberg, the State Public Defender. During the summer of 1977, he worked evenings and weekends for King Richard's Chicago Faire while he worked days for a Milwaukee law firm.

Mr. Charne the law student, clown and performer has created and directed two student shows presented at the Law School Spring Program. He masterminded The Gong Show which was presented to Friday classes on the Homecoming weekend.



David Charne

PHOTO COURTESY BADGER HERALD

## Barbara Lightner

Barbara Lightner is one of what appears to be a rapidly growing group of law students made up of older women, from non-traditional backgrounds. She is a graduate of Smith College in 1960 and earned an M.A. at the University of Idaho in 1965. At one point in her life, she worked for a publishing company in the development of reading materials for inner-city schools. To advance herself in the publishing field, she undertook to earn a Ph.D. in English, and finished all but the dissertation when she decided to make a basic change in her life.

She moved to the country and became a dairy farmer. With a friend, who had been a student of Horticulture, she undertook to establish a farm. They rented land from a farmer about to retire, and over a number of months, acquired a herd of 50 Jersey cows. The retiring neighbor taught them to milk the cows and feed them properly. Loans from friends helped them to buy a tractor as well as pay for the cows.

They raised successful crops of hay and corn on 94 tillable acres with no hired help.

After two years, she admitted to herself that 1) she was not suited to the isolation of the farm, combined with its unrelenting daily chores, and 2) that she was fed up with the tremendous physical effort required.

So she sold out to her partner, and applied to the Law School. She is a second year student. The cause of women is her principal interest. Her part-time employment through the Work-Study Program has been as co-ordinator of the Women's Law Student Association. The Association's efforts have been directed toward the establishment of a day-care center for the children of Law students, fund raising by selling T-shirts and conducting benefits for various causes of concern to women, and a special informational program on law placement for women. The Association endorsed Moria Krueger who was recently elected county judge in the election in which Judge Archie Simonson was recalled. For entering students it conducts rap groups for the exchange of information and complaints.

Women law students are automatically made members of the Association on enrollment. About 65 of the 299 are actively involved in its activities. They gather for pot-luck dinners or brown bag suppers, for social contacts and business meetings. A male law student runs the child care room on these occasions.

She reports that women are sometimes surprised to discover how many of them share similar views.

In Ms. Lightner's opinion, legal education has not dealt very well with women's concerns. Courses still continue to develop lawyers only for the traditional, male-dominated society. There is little evidence that the basic and necessary changes in the legal system are not being sought or developed. Superficial changes, such as the use of he/she in lectures and papers, are not enough.

She has made no plans for her future. She has time, she feels, to seek her fortune. She feels that Law School does not train lawyers very well. Nor does it educate its students very well in the sociological, historical and philosophical underpinnings of our legal system. As the system expands rapidly into all phases of Western culture, legal education appears to be growing more narrow, in her view.

Ms. Lightner is a poet. Wherever her new career leads her, she will make room in her life for women's literature. During the summer of 1977, she worked as what she calls a "facilitator" of workshops for women in journal writing and poetry. These workshops are one way in which she hopes to stimulate creative writing by women in celebration of women. The workshops were set up in women's bookstores (A Room of One's Own in Madison and Sistermoon Bookstore in Milwaukee), and each met two hours daily for a period of one week.



In addition, she "facilitated" a three-day workshop at the Maiden Rock Learning Institute on the Mother Bond, which was approached from two points — as daughters and as mothers. About 15 people attended — aged 23 to 54. There were an actress, a filmmaker, an apprentice psychotherapist, a student, and an AFDC mother among them. She established the ground rules for the discussions and kept the discussions moving, and had to make sure that all who wished were able to participate. In her opinion, it was an enriching experience for all who attended. Although they had not met before — with a couple of exceptions — they hope to gather again soon.

Her career will be a varied one.

\* \* \*

## Katrina Boedecker

Many of the women students in the Law School are seeking to become lawyers in the true professional sense. They take advantage of the developing opportunities for women lawyers, are competent students, handle their responsibilities for family, school and work. They probably support — to a person — the Equal Rights Amendment, and wind up on the women's side of all of the other pressing "women's" issues of our time.

Some are more active in the women's movement than others. Katrine Boedecker is among the active ones.

Ms. Boedecker plans a career in implementing and enforcing the laws relating to equal opportunities for women. She came to Law School with that career in mind, and has not changed her intentions, although Law School has narrowed her focus somewhat. She will represent women in what she foresees will be a long-time struggle to be sure that individual women are granted the rights and equal treatment in employment to which they are now entitled by law.

She hopes to start her career working for the government in the labor field. Ultimately, she wants to settle in Wisconsin in private practice. She feels that her practice can not be limited entirely to representation of aggrieved women, since she must earn a living in her career.

Ms. Boedecker served as one of the two co-ordinators of the Conference on Women and the Law which was held in Madison in March, 1977. This great responsibility for a huge, comprehensive and thoroughly successful conference gave her invaluable experience and a broad acquaintance with the women's movement all over the United States.

She is a native of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, and attended college at Michigan State in East Lansing. Her father died when she was very young, and her mother has recently retired from her career as a high school teacher. Neither of her brothers is a lawyer.

She may be part of a new wave. None of her female college friends has married, she reports. All seem happy in a variety of absorbing careers they have chosen.



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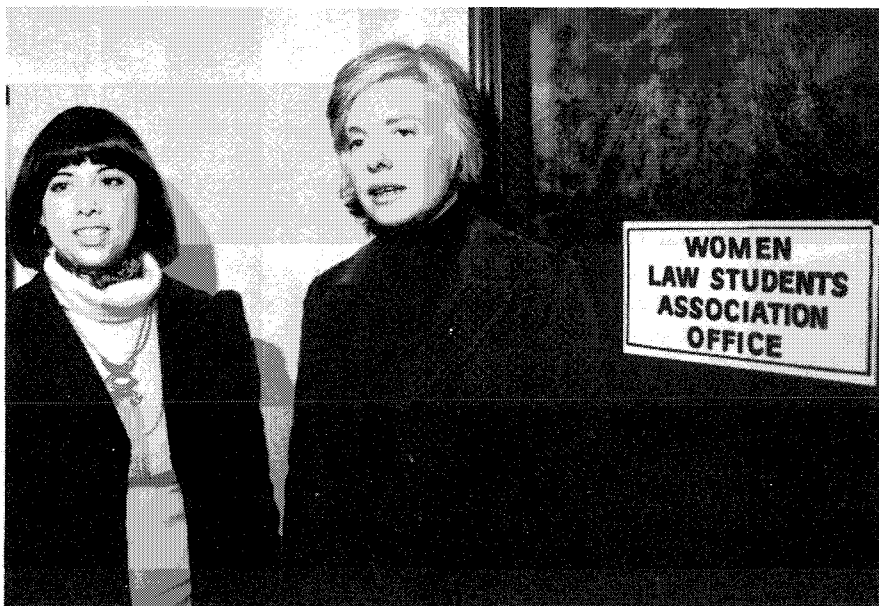
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Katrina Boedecker and Barbara Lightner

reflects this in its upward trend. His part-time employment has been in legal research for the Extension Law Department, and for the Indian Law Center. At present, he is assisting Professor Stephen Herzberg in the research for a scholarly article on the Menomonee tribe — the “most interesting work” he has done. He receives Law School credit for assisting Professor Martha Fineman (Law School) in a course entitled “Introduction to Legal Studies” offered to undergraduates in the Integrated Liberal Studies program. He attends Professor Fineman’s lectures which deal with such subjects as legal analysis, the differences between punishment and treatment, and questions such as how the rights of the powerless can be enforced. He leads weekly discussion groups, and will grade six papers from each of his students.

It has opened his eyes to the fascinations of teaching, which has joined his list of possible careers. He acknowledges that his list is long and varied, and that his opportunities are great. He wants to practice law for the benefit of the Indians — perhaps in Washington, perhaps in Pine Tree Legal Services in Maine. Other kinds of practice interest him, too; he will probably try several careers before choosing for life. All he asks now is that the pay be sufficient and the place congenial so that his grandmother, if she wishes, can move wherever he goes.

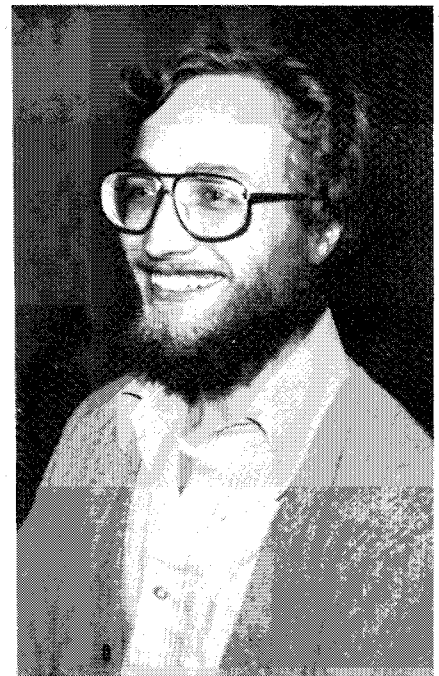
### THE ALUMINUM BULLET OR HOW TERRY MEAD BECAME SBC PRESIDENT

It is unusual for a first year student to be elected president of the Student Bar Council after a campaign in which he remained anonymous. But it is well-known around the Law School that Terry Mead is an unusual person.

He became president of the SBC in March, 1977, after a confusing campaign in which he used the name and sign “Aluminum Bullet.” Denied a place on the SBA ballot because the drawing of the Aluminum Bullet was judged to be an invalid signature by the Student Bar Council, the Bullet became a write-in candidate, receiving 197 votes, compared to 193 and 78 votes gathered by his two opponents. After the election, then-President Mark Bradley announced that all the write-in votes which the Bullet received were invalid. A run-off election became the compromise solution of the ensuing controversy.

After he won the run-off election over the runner-up, Eric Farnsworth, by a vote of 284 to 217, he, as had been agreed ahead of time, revealed himself.

Terry Mead comes from Green Bay. After three semesters on the Madison campus, he returned to earn his undergraduate degree at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, which he preferred to the larger University. He is married, and the father of a son who is now five months old. His wife is a nurse, working part-time, and they share the necessary baby-sitting chores.



Terry Mead

Despite his stand against pomposity, humorlessness and the “elitist” image of the students in the Law School, Mr. Mead takes his duties as President very seriously.

Student government in all kinds of educational institutions suffers by the temporary nature of incumbency. Because many law students have heavy responsibilities outside the law school (families and part-time employment), few of them are able to devote the time required to make student government work. Those who have particular political interests often find themselves participating in the broader community and statewide campaigns.

Continued P. 18

The Student Bar Council is elected by the student body — seven from each class, plus the president and two vice-presidents. The Council is an active group. It is often an embattled group. Much of its attention is turned toward increasing student participation in the governance of the Law School. There are student members on most faculty committees. In some, such as Admissions and Financial Aid, they participate in the formulation of policy, but not in the application of policy in particular cases.

The Student Bar Association provides financial support to a number of student activities, and much of the Council's time is devoted to financial decisions. Its income comes largely from the Book Mart.

All textbooks and other publications needed by Law Students are sold in the building in a book store operated by the Student Bar Association. They are not sold elsewhere. It is in connection with the book store that the transitory nature of the student body poses the most difficult problems, for the Book Store is managed and operated by students. It is difficult to maintain continuity, and constant problems develop with turnover — records are often not carefully kept, and many urgent problems never get solved.

This year, the President takes pride in the fact that the student help is experienced — one of them is a Certified Public Accountant. There are efforts being made to simplify the bookkeeping and clarify the records. For the first time, the Book Store has a Board of Directors composed of the SBA Treasurer and three class representatives. Procedures are being established which can be followed year by year.

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## Low Review -

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In its early days, the Law Review was edited by Faculty members and was used primarily to publish their own works.

But for more than 50 years, it has been staffed, edited and managed by students, with a faculty advisor. Traditionally, all positions on the Law Review were occupied by second year students who were in the top 10% of the first year class. It has always been considered the most valuable prize for scholarship; making Law Review has been the same as making one's fortune. The best jobs, the best salaries, the brightest futures were reserved by the legal profession for law review staff.

In recent years, things have changed somewhat. As has always been true, the top ten percent of the first year class is invited to join, but there have been two developments: 1) some of the top students decline the invitations. Sometimes they have part-time jobs which they consider are important to their ultimate careers. Sometimes they prefer other law school activities such as the Moot Court competitions, have other research opportunities, or have family or other responsibilities which prevent their participation; 2) membership on the Review is no longer reserved to the top 10%. Each summer an open writing competition is held, open to all students entering the second year. The editors select an additional group from the competition.

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Sixteen editors are chosen from the second year group by election in the spring.

## Mark Bromley

Mark Bromley's roots are deep in Wisconsin soil. He is a country boy, a small town man; just as he has always wanted to be.

He comes from a dairy farm, where he worked full-time during his first two years of college at Whitewater. He married when he was a sophomore in college; his wife had just graduated from high school. During his junior and senior years as an undergraduate, he worked full-time on the night shift in a Madison foundry. His wife went to college, too, and since her graduation has worked to help support the family. They have two children, one recently arrived. Despite the strains of his life, his undergraduate academic record was such that he was awarded a coveted Detling Fellowship during his first year of law school.

Mr. Bromley did not work at all during his first year of Law School. Since then he has had part-time employment in the Wisconsin Department of Justice Division of Consumer Protection. Most recently, he has helped with the research connected with the law suit against General Motors, which allegedly put Chevrolet motors into Oldsmobile cars. His strenuous earlier years took their toll, he believes. He was always too busy, a little tense, and to himself, at least, seemed irritable. His natural physical strength made it possible.

He will join a firm in Lancaster after he graduates in December, 1977. When he first entered law school, he discovered few of his classmates who were interested in small town living. As the final days approach, more and more come to consider the kind of life he plans for himself. He is no longer a "Lone Ranger."

One of his law school memories is a bit of graffiti in the men's washroom near the student lounge:

"Why are we in Law School?"

"Because Med school is too icky."

\* \* \*



Mark Bromley

## Today's Student -

## THE FACULTY VIEW

Hal Christensen, Law-3

Compared with his forerunner of the 1960s, the UW law student of today is far less passionate and strident about causes — but almost equally likely to care about causes outside personal success.

Compared with his predecessor of the '50s, he — or she — is more willing to back causes; is likely to be better prepared for law study; and is far more likely to be committed from his first semester to law as a career.

Those impressions emerged from talks with half a dozen law professors who began their UW careers in the 1950s. They were quick to acknowledge that great changes had befallen the law school — and equally quick to add that many things remained the same.

Continued P. 14



## Some Student Activities — *a Quick Look*

One way to get a handle on the activities in the Law School is to take an occasional look at the bulletin boards near the locker section outside the student lounge. Organizations have space assigned.

On an early November day in 1977, the following items were posted:

An advertisement for the *Paper Chase* to be shown in Room 225;

A message for single parents urging support of a cooperative plan for child care on Sunday afternoons;

A petition to be signed for reinstatement of certain clinical programs;

A request for volunteers at Community Law Office (a project conducted entirely by law students);

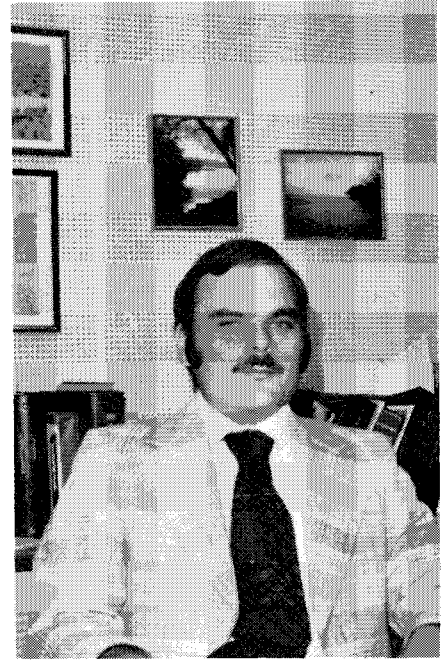
A petition for SAVE THE WHALE.

There are cars, furniture, books and tickets for sale, apartments for rent, offers to buy many things, such as 2 hockey tickets for \$45. Blood is solicited.

The fraternity boards have promotional material — clippings about famous alumni, announcements of meetings and social occasions. Phi Alpha Delta announces a weekly gathering at the Church Key Bar — local lawyers and judges invited.

The Black American Law Students (BALSA) have posted informational items on the Bakke case, and some employment opportunities.

The Women Law Students post notices relating to the next Conference on Women in the Law to be held in Atlanta. There are announcements of social events and a sign-up sheet for women's basketball, as well as a clipping about battered women.



Reisner

## 1977-78 Fund Drive Underway

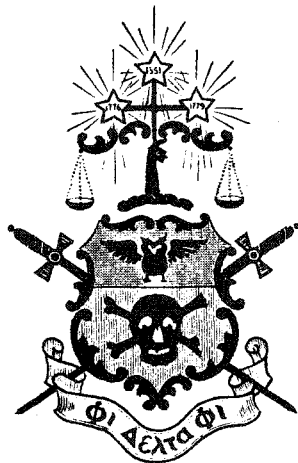
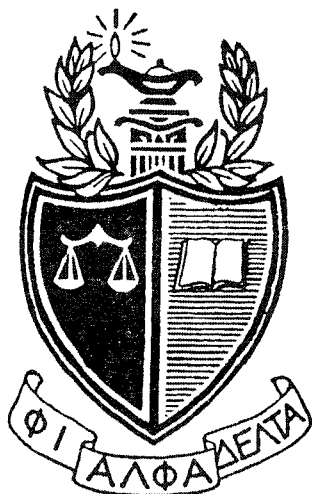
The 1977-78 Law School Fund Drive is under way. This year's theme is, "Old Friends, New Challenges," and features the publication of the first UW Law Alumni Directory since 1953. The Directory contains class lists for every UW Law School class, a geographical breakdown, and an alphabetic listing including addresses. This book can be purchased for \$7.50, or will be sent free to everyone contributing \$100 or more.

The necessity of successful fund raising from our alumni cannot be overstated. Financial assistance to our student body, the primary use of the Alumni Fund, becomes more important each year. The

rising cost of legal education and the tightening of state and federal assistance have placed many students in jeopardy of not being able to finish law school despite the fact that students now in school are, as a group, the brightest and most promising in the long history of this School.

Your contributions are fully tax deductible. Use the form included with the Fund Drive brochure mailed to you, or drop a check in the mail to the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association, UW Law School, Madison, WI 53706. Help us help others.

EDWARD REISNER, FUND  
DIRECTOR



## PAD and Fiddle de Fee

Alumni will be glad to know that both of the Law School fraternities are alive and seem to be healthy. Both have grown in the last few years. Of course, old-timers must be prepared for changes. For instance, membership requirements in both organizations have been reduced to two: 1) applicant must be an enrolled student in the Law School, and 2) applicant may not be a member of another legal fraternity. Rushing is low key and open to all law students. There is no blackball and no screening of applicants. There is no hell week, no hazing, no secrecy. Initiation ceremonies are open to guests.

And then there are the women, who make up about 40% of the membership in each group. In Phi Alpha Delta, four of the six officers are women. Phi Delta Phi has a woman Magister, Margaret Garms.

Activities vary. Phi Delta Phi seems to be the more social of the two groups. There are several parties each semester, and one luncheon each month. PDP sponsors much of the intra-law school sports program, including the Raushenbush Classic Golf tournament every fall. Law School competition in tennis, squash, and racketball are also projects of PDP. All sporting events are open to participation by all interested law students.

Phi Alpha Delta appears to be more formally organized, providing programs of interest to all law students, plus some special benefits for its members. PAD publishes a student and staff directory each year, a major contribution to the smooth running of the Law School.

This year, PAD members have undertaken police ride-alongs and bus trips to the state prison and Central State Hospital at Waupun.

Dinners with prominent professional speakers are held periodically. Every Thursday afternoon, PAD gathers at the Church Key tavern; alumni, local members of the bench and bar have standing invitations.

The Law School picnic in the fall is sponsored jointly; the fraternities provide the manpower; the Student Bar Association provides the food.

Phi Alpha Delta is the beneficiary of a trust established by its alumni at the time the fraternity house was sold many years ago.

The national publications of both groups indicate that both are vigorous and growing. Their famous members — many of them honorary — are prominently featured. Recently, PAD described its annual U.S. Supreme Court Day, in which members were admitted to practice, and the member justices were invited to lunch.

Professor Walter Raushenbush served as Province President for Phi Delta Phi from 1964 until 1974, a position which took him all over the Midwest visiting chapters. He has noted the ebbs and flows of fraternity memberships. The 1960's and early 1970's were lean years. Often, as is now the case with Phi Delta Phi, the membership is made up largely of third year students. Graduation day can reduce membership to a skeleton crew.

A loyal member of Phi Delta Phi for more than 25 years, Professor Raushenbush points to one proof of its superiority. Professor George Young, now Faculty advisor to PAD, got his training as a member of Fiddle de Fee.

The Student Bar Council is elected by the student body — seven from each class, plus the president and two vice-presidents. The Council is an active group. It is often an embattled group. Much of its attention is turned toward increasing student participation in the governance of the Law School. There are student members on most faculty committees. In some, such as Admissions and Financial Aid, they participate in the formulation of policy, but not in the application of policy in particular cases.

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# Placement 1977

Ed Reisner

With the count continuing, it appears that the 282 graduates of the Class of 1977 continue to enjoy relatively successful prospects for employment. There were 44 new lawyers in the December group, 221 in May, and 17 in August. With the status of 25 of these graduates unknown, more than 95% of these most recent graduates are currently employed. During their last contact with the placement office, the remaining 5% responded that they had not secured employment. While this figure may remain accurate today, a much smaller number is presently making use of the Placement office. This would seem to indicate that some of those represented in this percentage have, in fact, secured positions. Others have taken extended vacations or for other reasons have not begun seeking employment. Seven of our graduates reported that they would concentrate on bar exams in other states before attempting to locate jobs.

While we believe that our graduates enhance the quality of the practicing bar in Wisconsin, it is important for a University law school with a national reputation to place its graduates throughout the United States. This year fewer of our new lawyers stayed in Wisconsin (69%) than in recent years. The greatest number who left Wisconsin went to Illinois and Washington, D.C. Other states

where members of the Class of 1977 located included: Minnesota, Michigan, Washington, New York, Ohio, California, Kentucky, Missouri, Oregon, Florida, Arizona, Alaska, Georgia, Mississippi, South Dakota, Maryland and Idaho. Such a wide dispersal is likely to be of assistance to graduates in future classes.

While the number of students entering private practice remains approximately the same (45%), last year's class saw twice as many persons going into legal aid and public defender positions (14%). A survey conducted last spring indicated that an even larger number of senior law students (21%) preferred this type of practice. The large increase in the number of persons going into the legal aid offices can be explained by a substantial increase in the funding for such programs through the National Legal Services Corporation. About 8% of the class went into prosecutors' offices, 9% into other government service, 6% into judicial clerkships, 4% into corporate and business practice, and 6% into a variety of law related jobs such as teaching, research, accounting, politics and military law. Four percent opened their own law offices. One person graduated from law school and entered medical school, and one person began building homes.

Ninety-nine members of the Class of 1977 are female. It is perhaps an indication of the growing acceptance of the role of the woman lawyer in the legal profession that this record number of women graduates encountered no particular difficulties in placement. More problems appear connected to issues of marital status than sex.

Traditionally, a placement office looks at the fall interviewing season as an indicator of the possible success in placing the class. In the fall of 1976, approximately 82 employers visited our campus. This was an increase over the previous year. While the interviews and offers made as a result of the interviews during the fall account for only a small portion of the total placement of the class, the number of on-campus interviews does seem a fair predictor of the total number of lawyers needed in the profession. We can happily report that the number of interviewers visiting during this fall has risen by more than 20% over last year. Combined with this indicator is the fact that more federal money is expected to go into legal aid programs during the new federal budget period.

In addition to assisting graduating law students, the placement office has an active program of matching experienced grads with openings. While it is not possible to say with any accuracy how successful this program has been, there is a constant turn-over in the names of alumni on file.

# Summing Up

## Comments by the Dean

I am pleased that the Editor of the *Gargoyle* decided to devote this issue to our students. Although impressionistic, my view is that we currently have an unusually fine group of students in the Law School. Lawyers who come here to interview job applicants agree.

A number of items seemed noteworthy as I reviewed the contents of this issue of the *Gargoyle* and of this fall's admissions report.

In the first place, the average and median ages indicate that the student body is composed of quite a mature group of individuals. For example, the average age of the entering class this fall was 25.37 and the median fell somewhere between 23 and 24. Almost half of the class was in the 21 to 23 age group and one-fourth in the 23 to 26 age group. The remaining fourth of the class ranged in age from 27 to 50. A good number of these obviously had established careers prior to coming to law school. Fifty-three of the entering students had Masters degrees, ten had Ph.D. degrees, one had an M.D. degree, and 19 others had done some graduate work but had not received graduate degrees. Although only 18 percent of the



*Dean Helstad*

class was officially registered as non-residents, these came from 22 different states plus Puerto Rico and China. A total of 86 undergraduate colleges are represented in the first year class. There clearly is diversity of background and experience in this group of people. Although I have not made the analysis, I believe the age and background characteristics of the classes which entered in fall 1975 and fall 1976 would be similar.

Another characteristic of the present student body which no longer evokes surprise is the percentage of women in the group — slightly over 40 percent of the class which entered this fall and one-third of the student body as a whole. To me this has been a very encouraging trend, for there is bound to be a waste of human resources when any segment of the population systematically is excluded or excludes itself from a profession.

Another characteristic which surprises no one these days is the overall academic quality of the student body. The current group of almost 900 students was selected from about 6,000 total applicants. This applicant group in turn was a highly self-selective one, for persons with marginal college records and Law School Admission Test scores no longer bother to apply. It very likely is true that the best students today are no better than the best students of 25 years ago, but the overall academic quality clearly is vastly different. Although there are some who have expressed concern about the "elitist" quality of the student body. I am satisfied that it bodes well for the future of the legal profession.

I am not quite sure what conclusions to draw from the career preferences of our students, as found in a survey conducted by our Placement Office and reported in this issue of the *Gargoyle*. About 35% stated general practice as a preference, and that figure does not seem to change a great deal throughout the students' stay in law school. It is true that a long-standing placement pattern at this Law School is for 35 to 50 percent of the graduating class to enter private practice and for the second largest group to enter some form of government service. Thus, the pattern seems to be quite stable. It is encouraging to note that the majority interested in general practice appear to favor the smaller firm, first, because it tends to equalize the competition between the small and large firms and secondly, because it may tend to shift lawyers to areas which may be in greater need of legal services than others.



## COMMENTS

from page 20

Finally, it is evident from material in this issue of the *Gargoyle* that law school has become quite expensive. Over two-thirds of the second and third year students hold part-time jobs and even one-fourth of the first year students work part-time. We estimate that our students will borrow close to \$700,000 during the current academic year. Clearly, anything we can do through our Alumni Association to help the most needy students is important in maintaining equality of educational opportunity for academically well-qualified persons of all economic levels.

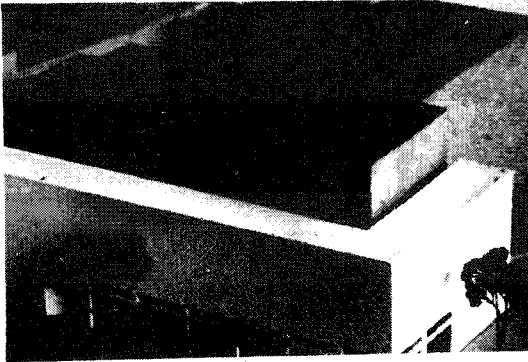
Orrin L. Helstad  
Dean



*These are typical students . . .*



*These are not typical students*



The library construction to begin soon will add study space for faculty and students. Construction is scheduled for completion by August, 1978.

## Construction to begin

**BULLETIN:** Construction for the Library addition will begin Monday, November 21. Excavation for support beams and rerouting of utility lines will begin on the south and east faces of the Law Library

third, fourth and fifth floor levels. The new section will be supported on columns, leaving an open walkway underneath, on the second floor level.

Besides space for reading areas and stacks, the addition

## SBC cuts funds to groups

Budgets totaling \$7,842 for law school organizations were approved by the Student Bar Council (SBC), which trimmed the budget requests for funding by more than \$7,000.

While the final budget total exceeds the \$7,378 in estimated available funds, Finance Committee Chairperson Lynn Gustafson told the council that additional revenue from the Bookmart probably could be used to make up the difference.

Bookmart profits and locker rental fees provide funds for the organizations.

The biggest debate during the four and one-half hour SBC budget meeting arose over a request for \$3,200 for the Legal Educational Opportunities Program (LEO).

Several council members argued that the amount would use up almost half of the

funding but almost half of all funds available to other law student organizations.

Christine Jones said that if SBC is committed to LEO, "It should put its money where its mouth is."

The council voted down the \$3,200 figure, 15 to 6. A motion to approve \$1,038 also failed.

Chuck Chvala argued against that proposal, saying he did not think SBC funding would actually increase minority enrollment. He suggested a "nominal" amount of \$100.

"We can indicate our support without throwing money away from the rest of the budget," he said.

The council finally approved \$830 for LEO on a 15 to 6 vote.

Stephen Lythcott said that that figure, which is about 10 percent of the SBC budget, "barely sends a message to

Finance Committee had trimmed the request to \$126, but several council members wanted it cut even further.

Chvala suggested approving \$100, saying that "is enough for a small organization." Robin Dorman then moved to cut the request to \$75.

John Evans suggested that cutting the request would be to "let our personal biases out and running wild."

Leonard Kachinsky of the organization then spoke in favor of the \$75, saying he was afraid if that motion was defeated, "We'll get nothing." The motion passed.

The council adopted the Finance Committee's cuts on most requests, but restored \$51 to the Black Law Students Association and \$100 to the Womens Law Student Association.

The SBC budget was the

## Return of The Advocate

After many years of non-publication, the *Advocate* returned to the Law School in September. Its appearance opened Volume 16 of the *Advocate* publication. Alumni of the 50's

and 60's will remember the *Advocate* in its several incarnations. First it was a small mimeographed sheet, then it assumed various printed forms — tabloid size and offset print.

Its publication schedules were irregular. It stopped publication in 1970. Other student papers such as Maggie's Farm appeared for an issue or two during the early 70's. There has been no student newspaper for several years.

The new *Advocate* has made a propitious start. Five issues have already appeared. It is a standard tabloid newspaper in 4 or 8 pages. Its creators include an ex-reporter, a former editor of a college daily, and a couple of Journalism School graduates. The staff has no titles; Donald Hermanson appears to be in charge. The staff includes some third year, some second year and some first year students, which bodes well for the future of the paper. Three of the present staff worked during the summer to prepare for its arrival.

The Student Bar Council, the Wisconsin Student Association and a number of contributors have provided the necessary financial support to the *Advocate* to insure its publication for the entire academic year. It is distributed free and carries no advertising.

**Help Needy Students**

**Keep Track of Students  
of Yesteryear**

*Give Generously!*  
**The Law School Fund**

# Coming Up in the Law Review

## **An Overview of Public Interest Law Activity in the Communications Field.**

Associate Professor Theodore Schneyer of the Wisconsin Law School faculty.

A systematic study of the field of public interest involvement in the regulation of broadcasting.

## **The Appropriate Scope of Bargaining in the Public Sector: The Continuing Controversy and the Wisconsin Experience.**

Associate Professor June Weisberger.

Centers upon the public sector collective bargaining law.

## **Allocating the Burden of Environmental Uncertainty: The NRC Interprets NEPA's Substantive Mandate.** Professor David Trubek.

A research note analyzing the recent decision of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission respecting New York's Indian Point 2 nuclear power plant.

## **Student Comments**

**Protecting the Private Sector at Will Employee Who "Blows the Whistle": A Cause of Action Based Upon Determinants of Public Policy.**

**Constitutional Law — First Amendment — The Role of the Civil Court in Church Disputes.**

**Federal Preemption — The Consumer Product Safety Act of 1976 and Its Effect on Wisconsin Law.**

**Testing the Constitutionality of Medical Malpractice Litigation: The Wisconsin Medical Malpractice Act of 1975.**

**Terry Revisited: Critical Update on Recent Stop And-Frisk Developments.**

## *Next Gargoyle*

THE REPORT OF THE  
ANNUAL VISIT TO THE LAW SCHOOL  
BY THE  
WLAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
WILL BE CARRIED IN FULL.

don't forget!

SPRING  
PROGRAM

April 21 & 22

Save These Days!