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Editor - John Decker

Associate Editors - Stephen Bergerson, Kay Silverman

Staff - Cheri Brix, Norm Brody, Margaret Leary, Sarah Mardell, Thomas Reif, Harry Wingerd

Students Rap With The Dean

Air grievances

By Stephen Bergerson

The William Mitchell Student Bar Association recently hosted an all-school student 'rap session'.

The 3 1/2 hour session, moderated by Bruce Armstrong, SBA president, was attended by some 200 students and various members of the faculty.

Dean Heidenreich responded to a never-ceasing barrage of suggestions, questions and grievances directed at him by a large number of those attending.

Many students, particularly members of the freshman class, relentlessly sought justification from the Dean for the not unusual time lag between the writing of exams and the receipt of grades. The freshmen had received their semester exam grades that day, after a nine week wait, and were not to be consoled.

A substantial amount of time was spent suggesting and discussing proposals for various methods by which students could effectively and constructively participate in making the faculty and administration more aware and responsive to students' wants and needs. A student-faculty committee was suggested and approved by all as a cogent method to help attain these ends.

In response to suggestions that students have voting rights in the determination of school policy matters, faculty employment and disciplinary actions, the Dean firmly replied that he is amenable to student committees or students sitting on existing committees "in an advisory capacity only." He emphasized that administration of the school has traditionally not been subject to student control in any degree. While not foreseeing a change in that respect, the Dean welcomed student advisory committees.

A recommendation that the school provide a method of regular faculty evaluation by the student body was also made and discussed. Various other matters relating to school policy, plans and facilities were considered.

Several SBA members encouraged students not to forget about what had been discussed and to get involved in school affairs and student government. Said one member, "everybody complains and suggests, but when we seek to remedy situations or implement suggestions, we can't find anybody willing to participate."

[Dente, Mohammad To Leave Mitchell](#)

Professor James Dente will be leaving William Mitchell after four years as an associate professor teaching the freshman torts class. His destination is the Lewis and Clark University College of Law in Oregon where he will be a full professor teaching torts, workmen's compensation, and civil procedure. Professor Dente received his LL.M. from New York University last October. He regrets leaving but says he is looking forward to milder winters and stated he just couldn't turn down the offer.

Professor Noor Mohammad will be leaving William Mitchell to teach commercial transactions, contracts, and tax law at the University of Baltimore College of Law. Professor Mohammad will be following in the steps of Baltimore's distinguished alumnus and former educator, Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

[Images](#)

Photographs of Professors James Dente and Noor Mohammad

[S. B. A. Officers Elected](#)

The Student Bar Association officers for 1972-73 were elected at the Student Bar meeting on April 8, 1972. Fred Finch was elected President, Robert Varco was elected Vice-President, Tina Isaac was elected Secretary and Joel Watne was re-elected Treasurer.

Fred Finch, 28, is a junior and was a class representative during the past year. As S.B.A. President, Finch's major goal will be to "completely reexamine the philosophy and aims of the student government." He stated that there is a need to realign the traditional balance between the students' needs and those of the school since he feels the student body has changed substantially in the last couple of years.

Finch also plans to set up a system by which students will be able to evaluate their instructors. He hopes to set up a pilot program before this school year is over.

Robert Varco, 27, is a sophomore this year and has served as a class representative for the past two years. He believes more students should get involved in the administration's efforts to improve William Mitchell. Varco feels that Dean Heidenreich has not foreclosed student participation in the law school's development. Rather, it is the students, he says, that have failed to take advantage of the opportunities to get involved in school activities.

Varco is critical of "those elements in the school who emphasize competition between students." He believes that such competition has led to isolation between students and feels that more communication between students will improve their abilities to deal with the law.

[Image](#)

Photographs of Fred Finch, Robert Varco, Tina Isaac, and Joel Watne

[Redcross Bloodmobile Will Be At Mitchell May 1](#)

The American Red Cross bloodmobile will be in front of the William Mitchell College of Law on Monday, May 1, 1972, between the hours of 4 P.M. and 10 P.M. The William Mitchell Bar Association is sponsoring the event to provide students with the opportunity to donate blood for use by the Red Cross. If twenty per cent of the entire student body makes a donation, the Red Cross guarantees that any

student or members of his family will be provided with blood when needed anytime while the student is attending William Mitchell. Those students who actually make donations are guaranteed blood for life.

Roger Hauge, who organized the event, urges students to be charitable in donating blood. He stressed that students who wish to donate must contact their student representatives and make an appointment for the time at which they wish to make their donation. If students wish, they may be excused from class to go to the bloodmobile. Hauge stated that the six hours during which the bloodmobile is scheduled to be at the school provides sufficient time for approximately 93 students to make donations.

If the allotted time for appointments becomes filled, or if a student is unable to be present at that time, the student may instead go to the St. Paul Regional Red Cross Blood Center at 413 Auditorium St. in St. Paul, at his earliest convenience. By doing so, the student body will still get credit for the donation if the student identifies himself as such.

Interview Day Disappoints Seniors

On Feb. 26 the Student Bar Association sponsored the first annual Interview Day for senior placement. The event, which was held at Mr. Joe's Supper Club, was the culmination of the efforts by the 1971-72 Placement Committee of the Student Bar. The success of this interview session was reflected in the comment by Paul Simonson, chairman of the committee: "It wasn't as great as we had envisioned last fall, but it was certainly better than anything in the past."

The actual statistics for the day were that 36 seniors were interviewed by a total of 11 attorneys representing eight firms and one insurance company. The interviewers were able to conduct from four to eight half-hour interviews and to meet some of the other students at a social hour and buffet supper that followed.

Most of the students and interviewers alike came away with a feeling that it had been a worthwhile day for them. Most felt that the interview day idea was a good one and should be continued in the future years. At least one student reported a strong possibility of employment as a direct result of the day, and other students reported that they were to have some follow-up interviews. But even the students who did not receive strong job leads from the interviews felt that the opportunity to talk to the interviewers was of value.

In general, the interviewers felt it to be a worthwhile day. Cyrus Rachie, senior, vice-president and general counsel for the Aid Association for Lutherans in Appleton, Wis., and a trustee of William Mitchell, commended the students on their organization and "having the enthusiasm to get something like this going."

"The most disappointing aspect of the day was the lack of support by either the alumni or the administration", Simonson said. Besides Mr. Rachie, the only other person who attended the day that was an alumnus was Mr. James R. Bell, from Douglass, Bell, Donlin, Shultz and Petersen. Also several members of the faculty were invited to the social hour, but none of them were able to attend.

The Interview Day was just one step in the attempt by the committee, which also included Jon Blanchar and Tom Bartsh, to make a placement service a reality at William Mitchell. This committee, aided by Roberta Keller of the William Mitchell office staff, began work last fall without any real precedent to follow.

A program was developed to attempt to match students and law firms on some basis of interests and location. To accomplish this, 450 letters were mailed out to law firms, insurance companies, corporations and governmental agencies to ascertain any interest and to inform them of our placement activities. This resulted in about 42 firms and companies requesting resumes and 17 firms and companies stating an interest in attending the interview day. Four of the firms cancelled prior to the day and four firms were not able to come at the last minute.

Now that the interview has been held, the main duties of the committee will be to handle any late inquiries, and to help next year's committee take over and to continue the activities. "I have proposed that the placement committee be made a permanent committee under the Student Bar's By-Laws," stated Simonson, "although in the long run I would hope that the school would assume primary responsibility for placement and that the Student Bar would just provide assistance for this responsibility."

Used-Book Store

Checks for books sold are now ready to be picked up at the used-book store. Students and alumni are reminded that books left at the used-book store over one year become the property of the used-book store.

Shifting The Burden Of Proof

The President's Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has disclosed, after an extensive and exhaustive study, that it has been unable to find any justification for making the possession of marijuana a crime. Perhaps the time has finally come for the opponents of marijuana legalization to come forth with some rational basis to support their position. The illogical presumption that marijuana should be considered harmful until it has been proven otherwise can no longer justify the severe penalties attached to its use. And surely due process requirements compel some showing of public harm before an individual's liberties can be tampered with.

As was the case during Prohibition, the present marijuana laws have not only undermined the confidence citizens have in their legislatures, but they have encouraged disrespect for the law in general. Can there be any wonder that there is widespread disenchantment with our government when it exacts monies from already overburdened taxpayers for the prosecution of acts which are in no way harmful to the public while at the same time it is incapable of making our streets safe to walk at night?

J.D.

No More Rhetoric

The bloodiest finale to a prison uprising in this nation's history snuffed out the lives of 43 persons - 11 civilian employees and 32 prisoners of the Attica State Correctional Facility.

It left many Americans with a painful conviction that there must be a better way. The public must not allow that conviction to be dissipated. Neither the catastrophe itself nor its underlying causes should be easily forgotten.

The list of 28 demands accepted by the state - among them, religious freedom, a healthy diet, adequate medical care, non-censorship of outside publications, the right to communicate with the news media - opened a rare public window on a world which Attica represented, a world where men have virtually no rights, only privileges which are granted sparingly by underbudgeted, hardened administrators.

Some blame the state officials and police, who numbered 1000, and were re-enforced by hundreds of National Guardsmen, for indiscriminate gun-play when the prison was stormed and the rebellion squashed.

Some suspect that blame is immaterial, in what was a classic tragedy in which the actors simply performed according to roles into which they have been cast.

Whether the particular incident at Attica was avoidable or not, it has served notice on the entire nation of the deplorable condition of many, and seemingly most, American prisons.

To cage and punish, to dehumanize in massive institutions, to emasculate and strip one of his dignity, and to continue to wreak other popular forms of civilized vengeance upon those convicted of crimes, does little to rehabilitate an offender. Rather it adds to the grim certainty that we and our children will live in a world permeated more than ever with violence, hate and crime. A person who is not possessed of human dignity, self-respect and self-love can react to society only with hatred and selfishness.

The prison's task must be to rehabilitate the criminally inclined, not simply to protect the population from them by isolation. The statistics show overwhelmingly that prisons are near-absolute failures in this regard. The ex-convict comes out of prison trying to tread water while swatting wasps. He has the chance of a cripple on a freeway without a crutch.

The correction system must be reformed, not because it will effect a more tranquil prison population, but because if it is not, we are merely buying time in a vicious socially pernicious cycle.

What is needed most to effect such a reform is not rhetoric, not gimmicks, but sincere human resources - ours.

S.B.

[Letters To The Editor](#)

[The Opinion invites the students, faculty and alumni of William Mitchell to submit their ideas on any subject which would be of current interest to the readers of this paper. Letters should be typewritten and addressed to the Opinion, c/o the William Mitchell College of Law, or placed in the Opinion's mailbox in the office. Ed.]

The article "Contempt of Court" in the November issue of the Opinion should have been run under "Letters to the Editor" instead of in the Editorial Column. There was no attempt at objectivity. It was merely a tirade by one who apparently cannot conceive of a valid opinion varying from his own.

I hope that before he becomes a member of the profession that he will find that "The over-kill" method makes few converts.

Also after a few years in practice of law, if he is more discerning, he will observe that once a lawyer becomes a judge, he tries to put aside his prejudices and attempts to view problems objectively. All lawyers know of judges who were conservative when elected who after experience on the bench become quite liberal and vice-versa.

The prejudging of Mr. Justice Rehnquist before he had served a single day on the bench, reminds one of the Jackass Senator from West Virginia who called Mr. Eisenhower a hypocrite because he joined a church.

Dear Sirs:

Lest we forget how bovine are our origins, where legal education stops and chickens & pigs begin, one recalls that summer vacation was once for most students a release from classes in order to aid in the farm chores of planting and harvesting. But seven decades and light years in life styles have passed since Wm Mitchell was incorporated when Minnesota was some forgotten Siberian veld.

How it is that one must push through February snowdrifts until 11:00 P.M. when there are four fertile months of unused study time which at the very least could distribute the load of the prior eight months is a question which our esteemed administration is loath to answer. How it is that law study cramps one's time for eight months and overflows into the classrooms of neighboring Church-held lands - and then magically subsides into one desolate dereliction at 2100 Summit from June 'til October is absolutely queer. And while unquestionably not all will avail themselves of summer school, how strange that one does not have the option!

Edgar Rood

Dear Sirs;

The student-faculty meeting with the Dean on February 21 confirmed an uneasy feeling which many upper classmen have felt since September - that the William Mitchell student body is changing. Notwithstanding the freshmen's dissatisfaction with the faculty's performance in return late grades, the underlying theme which was repeated throughout the evening was the students' desire to participate in setting basic policy of the school. No longer were the Dean's views of absolute control acceptable to students who had participated with administrations in setting policy throughout their undergraduate careers.

Is the assertion of more "student power" necessarily an undesirable concept? Should the Dean, the faculty, and the Board of Trustees treat the idea as something to be viewed with askance? In my opinion, many of the students' ideas are meritorious and could be implemented with little, if any, problem. Of greatest importance, however, is the opportunity we now have, through student participation, to bring this school up to a level equal with law schools across the country.

With younger students who have more time to devote to the educational process, we will soon have enough students to establish a day school division and achieve full accreditation by the Association of American Law Schools. Additional clinical legal education programs are possible. The establishment of a

law review staff and publication of a genuine national law review can be attained. Improved student job placement programs can be instituted with more student help. In short, the school has much to gain through a process of utilizing the ideas and help of the younger student body.

My hope is that the younger students maintain and increase their desire to influence the actions of the administration - not only to question the present modus operandi but also to offer to improve the school through their own effort and ideas. The administration should not view the students as adversaries but should use its control to temper student demands and utilize available student manpower to achieve a goal from which all of us may profit.

John Nichols

Image

Student Involvement

Cartoon of several students carry signs demanding Student Power! And More Voice in Student Affairs! As Dean Heidenreich looks on. One of them looks at his watch and says

"I hope the Dean meets our demands pretty soon so I can get home and watch Johnny Carson."

S. B.A. Presidents Brief

Bruce Armstrong..

The Eighth Circuit of the ABA-LSD held its twenty-third annual convention in Sioux Falls, South Dakota on March 23-25, 1972. This College was represented by your President and First-Year Representative Trgyve Egge. The theme of the convention was "The Lawyer in a Changing Society." Eighth Circuit Governor Denny Titus is to be congratulated for providing an informative and stimulating session.

Friday was devoted to Seminars concerning subjects of interest to students and professors. The issue of the Bar Examination was discussed from three different perspectives. Mr. Joseph H. Barnett, a practicing attorney in South Dakota and past Bar Examiner traced the history of the Bar Exam and argued the need for its continuation. Mr. Joseph E. Covington presented his views in support of the Multi-State Bar Examination and the students view was presented by A. Steve Bogue, a senior at the University of South Dakota. Mr. James R. Adams, Dean of the University of South Dakota School of Law and Jeffrey Wentworth, President of the National ABA-LSD, discussed the need for change in the law school curricula.

The afternoon seminar session produced a quite animated discussion based on the topic "Access to Attorneys; a Lawyer in Every Pot." This discussion concerned the use of group practice and the contingent fee. The Student Representatives had quite different views on this subject and interacted vehemently with the lawyers on the panel.

The keynote address was given by John J. Hanlon, M.D., Assistant Surgeon General of the United States, on the "Future Face of Freedom." Dr. Hanlon discussed the population explosion and the idea that an ever rising economy is the answer to all the problems that it creates. Pointing out that it is the lawyer's position and duty to deal with the freedoms of the individual in the modern world, Hanlon reiterated

that those freedoms and responsibilities are going to grow considerably more complex as our society grows and our economy expands and issued a general challenge to lawyers to assume the responsibility of guaranteeing those freedoms to man.

At the business meeting, held on Saturday morning, the Eighth Circuit passed resolutions concerning marijuana (supporting the stand taken by the President's Council on Drug Control) and abortion (taking a proabortion stand). These items will be sent to the National Convention for action. Mr. Frank H. Zetelski, a freshman from the University of Missouri, Kansas City, was elected the Eighth Circuit Governor for the 1972-73 school year.

When you read this paper, my term as your President will have been completed. It has been a successful year for the Board of Governors. We have made several technical changes in the Constitution and By-Laws which will allow the Governors to operate much more freely in the future. Unfortunately some of the programs we started this year did not come into complete fruition. Perhaps in the next couple of years, those programs and more will be added to the agenda. This will only come about, however, if each student gives the Board of Governors his help and support. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Governors for the cooperation they have given me in the past year, to congratulate your new President on his election and to wish him the very best for a successful year.

[Image](#)

Photograph of Bruce Armstrong

[Editor Wanted](#)

The Student Bar Association is accepting applications for Editor of the William Mitchell Opinion. Any student interested in this position should contact his/her S.B.A. representative.

[The Dean's Column](#)

[First Year Curriculum](#)

Last year I received from a first year student a letter of withdrawal expressing disappointment with the first year curriculum. He indicated that, while he appreciated the importance of some of the matters that were covered in his program as a first year student, he would have much preferred to have available to first year students courses such as Environmental Law, Poverty Law, Juvenile Law and the like.

Some law schools have altered their traditional first year curriculum so as to provide exposures to other areas of the law in addition to the more staid offerings such as Contracts and Torts. We have adjusted our curriculum from time to time and have included in the first year program a required course of Legislation and incorporated into the Introduction to Law course some material on Administrative Law. We thus present to the first year student a more well-rounded picture of the law as a whole and show him that appellate court decisions are not the only important factor in the development of our legal system.

It may be frustrating to some first year students to study ancient cases; they may feel that delving into the basis and background of rules which were determined 200 years ago or more is not a productive

way to spend their early years in law school. Their interests may run to fields of law which at the moment seem more glamorous and in their view more important. What the first year student must realize however is that each of his courses, whether it be in Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law or Property, is a course in Property Law, Environmental Law and Welfare Law. Poor people make contracts, are the victims of torts, are tenants governed by basic rules of property law. In order for the lawyer to represent the poor client he must know how to represent the rich client. A contract after all is a contract whether it involves a \$100 million transaction or a \$10 transaction and the basic contract rules still apply.

This is not to say that there are not important things to be learned about the problems of poor clients and about the bureaucracy of the welfare system; but the student must learn to work with the basic rules before he learns the special uses to which they may be put or the exceptions to them which may apply under certain economic and sociological conditions. It is true that the student should know how to work with people how to counsel with clients and negotiate on their behalf. Yet before he can do this he must learn the rules so that in interviewing he knows what problems to look for and what questions to ask and so that in negotiating he knows what rights his client has and what concessions he can reasonably seek.

Although the process of learning the fundamentals is at times a tedious one it is an essential element in the development of the lawyer. The laborious process of learning legal language, learning the skills and techniques of analysis and learning the rules and how to apply them pays off in the long run. The skills, abilities and habits learned even in the first year of law school will stay with the student throughout his professional career. Good skills and abilities and habits will enable the lawyer to represent well any client, be he rich or poor. The lawyer who has failed to provide himself with the basic tools will do a disservice to his client, be he rich or poor.

Image

Photograph of Douglas Heidenreich

Prison Reform - No Easy Solutions

By Stephen Bergerson

There is a public and professional belief that new prison programs will more successfully rehabilitate more prison inmates. Bruce McManus, Warden of Stillwater Prison, quickly disparages those beliefs.

"I think," he said, "that the people that tell you that they know all the problems, let alone the people that tell you they know all the solutions, well, I think they're full of bull. I just don't think that is the case. I just don't think that we yet know what to do about the problems in prisons, and the guy who tells you he does, be suspicious of him," said McManus. "I know that people are demanding rehabilitation, and frankly, we don't know how to do that."

When asked the reasons for this lack of understanding and knowledge of rehabilitation problems, McManus replied, "We've been too busy building missiles and tanks and guns and submarines and spaceships, and we haven't worried about behavioral science. Behavioral science is still in the dark ages, and we have a kind of individual with whom behavioral scientists haven't been willing to bother. People classified as behavior disorders, personality disorders, psychopaths and sociopaths," he said, "are a

broad category of people that nobody knows exactly what's wrong with, and most psychiatrists and behavioral scientists don't like to deal with them."

"I don't think the answers are going to come from prisons," he said, "I think the answers are going to have to come from the universities, the psychiatric hospitals, the medical profession, the social workers, and related areas." He does not think prison administrators like himself are going to come up with the answers, but rather, "We can be the arena in which a lot of new ideas are tried, and I think that this is one area that we are starting to get into, such as community based programs." But, he cautioned, "We're not saying we know what we're doing in the community, we're just saying we think we can do better than we're doing here."

McManus is not optimistic that recent prison uprisings around the nation will have a positive effect on prison reform. "From my experience," he said, "it looks to me as though serious incidents like this seem to cause more repression than progress. An incident like Attica is not likely to loosen things up." However, McManus said, "It may focus public attention on the problem, and that may be, in the long run, very good for corrections . . . to get attention, interest, perhaps more money and better people involved. But I don't see this, in the short run, as having anything but negative effects.

He believes that there is a social capacity for reform, and that we're at the "highwater mark" of any chance we're going to have for change in the foreseeable future. "If we don't make changes between now and the next ten years," he warned, "we are in for another bleak period after that." He is not sure that the public is willing to use their capacity, but is somewhat encouraged by the noticeable increase in applications for prison terms during his first year at Stillwater, as well as unexpected good attendance at public hearings being conducted across the state by Commissioner of Corrections David Fogel.

He believes that national priorities could be and should be changed "to help human resources rather than making all the technical gains that we have been working on for the past 25 years," but indicated that there are more serious problems. "Ecology and the population problem, in any proper perspective, must be rated as potentially more serious problems," he said.

When pressed to offer his opinion as to what areas he thinks improvements should be made, the warden replied that "our emphasis should be on community based corrections, both locally and nationally. Community based programming is predicated on the fact that you don't have to spend all this money in large old Bastilles, with a proven poor product... that you can probably do better in the community." The Minnesota Corrections Department recently received \$110,000 in grants on a three-to-one matching basis from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a federal agency, for the state's first "restitution house" for adult offenders.

Minnesota, he believes, "is as good as any state in the nation in diverting offenders directly from the courts to the community." While many systems have been increasing institution problems, McManus pointed out that "Minnesota's has gone down consistently and steadily" since 1960.

"But," he added, "I would dare say that there are another several hundred inmates in here that could be let out to other types of supervision, more cheaply to the state, with results at least as good as here." He hopes that "the future of large, maximum security prisons is in jeopardy." He intends to continue the reduction of inmate population as a whole but said, "Until people like myself get some answers from behavioral scientists, we're going to have to do with the traditional methods insofar as dealing with the

hard-core criminals. I don't know the answers," he said, "but I know that the courts say we've got to keep those prisoners secure."

Referring to Stillwater's 811 inmates, McManus said, "I'd say that the size of a population like this, in this proximity, makes for a prison community which has a culture that runs counter to what we want to see for therapeutic purposes." He believes that most offenders would have a better chance for rehabilitation if they were sentenced to a halfway house or other type of community oriented program outside the prison, because of the more personal attention they would receive and the increased communication and interaction between themselves and the community. "One of the biggest problems of inmates in large prisons is the counter-culture which develops from their isolation. I think the more contact they have with people representing another culture, the better their chances are of helping themselves," said McManus.

For similar reasons, he would like to see more involvement by those prisoners who are in prisons, with society outside the prison, and vice versa, the involvement of the public within the prison. He cautioned that "this is very difficult, and we keep getting beaten from a security point of view."

He cited as examples, the work-release program and the "temporary parole" concept recently authorized by the legislature. It allows qualifying inmates to be released at intermittent times for periods of up to five days.

In a further effort to mitigate the institutional environment, outside groups are being encouraged to come into the prison and conduct cultural, educational and training courses. "We're starting a Jaycee's group and trying to start an American Legion group, we've got some musical groups and an ecology club which works directly with Mecca. Again, this causes us lots of fits and is no place for the weakhearted," he said.

Another area which McManus strongly feels must be improved is the protection of the inmate's right of due process. "At this institution, one of our highest priorities is presently the development of a disciplinary system that will take into account some of the courts demands for due process," he said. "We'd like to beat the courts to this kind of change because we think we can do at least as well as the court can and with a little more efficiency."

He would also like to see, and is in the planning stage for, an inmate advisory council, which will be the first of its kind in the nation. McManus hastens to make a distinction between an advisory council and inmate self-government, the phrase most often used in the press. Speaking of the latter, he said, "I don't even like the term. There is an inherent difficulty in talking about 'inmate self-government' " because the legislature has, by law, given him, through the Corrections Department, the authority and responsibility for running the prison. "Inmate participation and input into the decisions is a whole different thing. I'm not opposed to having such a council advising on a large variety of matters, but this is strictly advisory", he emphasized.

The prison's farm colony inmates recently elected such a council. McManus is about to sign a constitution and articles which were drafted by that council, after rejecting one item. He pointed out that such matters may be facilitated at the farm colony because of the difference in type of prisoner from those in the prison.

Image

Photograph of Bruce McManus

St. Paul Police Chief Interviewed

Richard H. Rowan

By Norman M. Brody

Q. Chief Rowan what is the major problem facing the metropolitan police force today?

A. Drug usage. It seems to be as much of a social problem as a criminal problem; and it seems to be getting worse. I think the laws are adequate, but, I think the younger element of our society accepts drugs the same way that my generation accepted alcohol. One of the main problems is the lack of concern by younger people who are more heavily involved in it. They don't think it's as bad as older people think it is. Therefore, it is socially acceptable and consequently hard to get good enforcement.

Q. Do you think there is an alternative to the municipal police force, such as a county or metro-wide force? Some people feel that such a force would ensure comprehensive training, better communication through coordinated police radio networks and more specialization for the individual officer.

A. County-wide policing has been talked about for the past fifteen or twenty years. I think that there has always been opposition on the part of the smaller communities because they fear the loss of their own police departments' identity. However, in some other areas, such as combined records keeping, jail facilities and communication, consolidation should be accomplished. I think that we're moving in that direction. It used to be that St. Paul and Ramsey County each had their own jail facilities. We have now consolidated the two jails into one jail system. We also keep the records here for all the arrests made in Ramsey County. A few years ago we formed the "Tri-County Law Enforcement Aid Unit" in which we, as the largest department in Ramsey, Washington and Dakota Counties, offered our record keeping services to them so that they use our data processing services to come up with a list of suspects.

When you talk about consolidation on a county-wide basis, why stop there? Why not a Federal Police agency? I don't think people want that. I think people want control of their own police force, and I think this is proper. If we went county-wide here, I would like to see, for example, Maplewood and Roseville Police retain their own identities, but combine some of the central functions that go to support a police agency. I think this should be the direction we should move in.

Q. Changing the subject, has there been any recruitment of college students and minorities undertaken?

A. Although there has been no active recruitment in the colleges, we find that most of our applicants do have some college. The last two recruit classes have averaged about a year and a half of college. There have been some four year college men, while some are only high school graduates. Our requirements only call for high school, but we have changed our promotional requirements to reflect an officer's education. For example, instead of having four years experience in grade for promotion, we will now require three years experience in grade plus so many college credits. The promotion still has to be approved by Civil Service, but I think you can get the idea of what I mean. We find that we are getting more and more college men into police work and I think this is very good.

In regard to minority recruitment, we have conducted recruiting campaigns. We obtained a Federal Community Service Officer Grant which was directly aimed at recruiting blacks into police work. That program has reached completion now and these men took the last patrolman's examination. Hopefully,

they will be able to pass it so that we can take them on as regular police officers. For the last two police patrolman's examinations, we had more applicants than we've had in the last fifteen to twenty years.

Q. I take it then that you have had no difficulty in recruiting police officers?

A. Not a bit. We had over nine hundred applicants sign up for the last examination. I think about seven hundred-sixty actually took it. We intend to hire fifty new officers this year and when you get that many people to take the examination, you can be very selective.

Q. Have you given any consideration to raising educational standards?

A. No, we haven't considered raising the standard to X many years of college. We feel that as long as the average education of our applicants is a year and a half of college, there really isn't much need for it. We feel that raising the standards would keep some people out of police work who might make excellent policemen. We don't feel that it would be wise to discriminate against young men who want to be policemen for the mere fact that they did not have the opportunity to go to college. We do have some college classes that are offered here, in the building, for officers. Some men do attend these courses and get regular college credit for it.

Q. What about police salaries, do you think this may be an attraction?

A. We feel that our pay scale now is competitive with industries that are seeking college graduates. For example, I think that a starting patrolman, here, makes more than a starting teacher. One of the problems that police have had in the past was that the salaries were too low and couldn't attract top quality recruits. We now feel that we are attracting a better quality and a better educated recruit due to these increased salaries.

Q. Does the police force have or participate in any continuing education in police techniques, application of new laws, etc.?

A. Yes. We have in-service training sessions. For example, next week we'll be starting our annual platoon training session. We take one platoon off the street for a week and put them through a week of schooling. We do this every year. We also have specialized training during the year. We have roll call training, where different training bulletins are issued and explained to the men. When criminal law decisions, that affect our "on-street" procedures, come down from our Supreme Court or the U.S. Supreme Court, we have either the city or county attorney come over and explain it to the men.

Q. Are there any police activities being shifted to non-police personnel?

A. Yes. Meter-maids have taken the place of policemen in ticketing overtime parkers. We also used to be plagued with animal calls. Now the Health Department has two dog catchers on the street and we give all the calls to them. We also used to have a lot of rubbish fire complaints. We now have an agreement with the Fire Department and they now handle those type of calls. The Fire Department has also started an ambulance service, and they take care of heart attack and breathing cases. Of course, our men still handle all the accident cases, and we still handle the bulk of the sick and injured complaints. Our primary goal is to reduce call volume. We've always felt that if we could reduce our call volume, that the men would have more time for preventive patrol.

Q. Ramsey Clark feels that part of the problems of the police arise because they are called upon to enforce "unenforceable laws," such as laws against alcoholics, homosexuals, prostitutes and drug addicts; continuous practices that mere force alone cannot stop. Are the police recognizing that such crimes are really illnesses and that they must be treated accordingly?

A. We do not consider drunkenness a crime. We do not make any arrests for drunkenness. We do, however, get involved to the extent that if a drunken person is on the street and can't take care of himself, we take him to a detoxification center. As far as homosexuality is concerned, there is very little problem here unless it involves a juvenile and an adult and the juvenile's parents complain. In that case, we feel that there is a victim involved and consequently the homosexuality laws will be enforced. In regard to prostitution and drugs, we feel that there are victims in these crimes. We don't feel that they are victimless crimes. Many of the robberies committed stem from prostitutes' activities and drugs. However, we feel that the heroin addict needs some type of help and assistance. I don't see where putting him in jail or prison solves the problem. They definitely need some medical attention. I think that the people who sell drugs are definitely criminal and they do an awful lot of damage to this community and every community.

Q. What is the major frustration of police today?

A. I think the major frustration is investigative frustration. Miranda took away from our investigation and interrogation procedures and this definitely hurts police work. I'm not talking about "third degree" techniques. What I mean is that we used to be able to catch a suspect in a lie. You can't do that anymore. Now you have to turn him loose. Legal technicalities are very damaging to police work.

Q. What is the importance of police-community relations?

A. I think they're very important. We have a police unit in the Selby-Dale area whose function is to open up lines of communication between the police and the community. I think they do a good job. We also have a program called HELP, under a Federal Grant. This program is centered around housing projects within the city.

Image

Photograph of Police Chief Richard Rowan behind a desk

Seniors Participate In Lawyer-Client Interviews

On January 4, 1972 the thirty-five William Mitchell seniors enrolled in Debtors' and Creditors' Rights participated in the first round of simulated lawyer-client interviews to be conducted at this law school. The idea that law students should be exposed to client counselling is not new. For a number of years such experience has been made available in many law schools with the cooperation of legal assistance programs and public defender offices. However, because such programs can accommodate only a few students, the typical law student completes his formal education without the chance to conduct a single supervised lawyer-client interview.

Unfortunately, those who do have the chance to participate in legal aid programs often report little, if any, supervision, criticism or observation of their interviewing efforts. Once out of law school it is most unusual for the new associate in a law firm to receive training in counselling. The phenomena of a senior partner observing a young associate's counselling sessions for the purpose of criticism and suggestion is virtually unknown.

Law teachers who feel that counselling skills can be developed and who find the legal aid environment limited and unwieldy are beginning to note the long tradition of simulated experience at the law school level in the area of trial technique and appellate argument. Why not try simulated lawyer-client interviews and take advantage of controlled fact input, unlimited opportunity for observation and a way to involve as many students as are interested?

In recent years a few law schools have in fact experimented with simulated interviewing either in regular classes or in special counselling seminars. Out of these efforts, and under the direction and leadership of Professor Louis M. Brown of UCLA, a national mock office competition similar to moot court competition has started. This year twenty-two law schools are involved in regional competitions with finals scheduled for UCLA on April 16, 1972.

In the summer of 1971 Professor Pedersen of the William Mitchell faculty had an opportunity to talk with Professor Brown about his work and to become familiar with his efforts through the medium of video-tape. Out of this contact emerged the first efforts of simulated law office counselling at William Mitchell. Within the context of the Debtors' and Creditors' Rights course three problems were created and nine "clients" were recruited from the practicing bar, the lay community and the Mitchell first year class. Each problem was assigned to three volunteer "clients" with each "client" scheduled for two interviews. "Clients" were given extensive confidential memoranda and supporting documents setting out the facts of their predicament. On January 4, six seminar rooms were reserved in O'Shaughnessy Educational Center for a four-hour period during which the interviews were scheduled, conducted and tape recorded. Student "lawyers" were given a brief secretarial memo in advance, but essentially went into the interviews cold. Because of the number of student in the class, team interviewing was scheduled with two students from the same "law firm" interviewing each client. At the conclusion of each interview the teams dictated memos "for the file" where they summarized steps to be taken and revealed any materials which did not seem appropriate to discuss in the client's presence.

The instructor and students who observed the interviews have reviewed the tapes and have provided written feedback to the "lawyer" not just on legal points, but on interviewing techniques ranging from fact gathering methods to the basic problem of establishing rapport with the client. Feedback from the "clients" in written form was also provided to each team.

While this first effort was experimental, and was conducted under rather "primitive" conditions, it brought a good student response. Over 90% of those participating indicated a desire to attempt another round before the end of the course, something which has not been possible this semester. However, the limited experience here and elsewhere would seem to offer hope for much more sophisticated work in the future. Enough has been done to establish that the lawyer-client conference can be simulated with a high degree of realism. Since the lawyer-client counselling session is one of the major elements of the lawyer's work it can be expected that law schools will give increasing attention to developing skills in this area. Good interviewing and counselling techniques are important. As Professor Brown pointed out in an address at the Oregon Law School in 1970:

"An interview is a terribly crucial event. It is as crucial to the client as a Supreme Court decision is. The consultation is the time when the lawyers guides the client into maximizing his rights and minimizing his risks in hot facts areas of the practice of law."

Judge Sedgwick Enjoys Her New Vocation

By Cheri Brix

She smiled at me as I walked into the courtroom.

It was not an ordinary courtroom, but the City Council chambers in Bloomington which double as a suburban court in the Municipal Court system of Hennepin County. Court was in session, and she was on the "bench" listening to testimony.

"I had not had that much to drink that day... and was on my way home after stopping for dinner... and I was driving down, the freeway, when the police car came up alongside of me. All of a sudden they were there and I was outside of my car answering questions."

The defendant was on the stand. He was charged with DWI (driving while intoxicated), and attempting to assert his defense as he was being cross-examined by the City Attorney.

"Do you mean to say that you do not remember weaving back and forth along the highway?"

It was time for final arguments. She called the attorneys up to the bench to discuss the possibility of recessing for the day.

"Because it is so late," she explained to the jury, "the summary arguments by counsels will be postponed until tomorrow when everyone will be more alert and better able to absorb the conclusion of the trial."

As the jury members left the room, she invited me into her chambers. Once away from the courtroom, she discarded the ominous black robe she was wearing to reveal a bright yellow jumper, white turtleneck, and shiny black boots. She instructed her court reporter to change a paragraph in the jury instructions that she would deliver the following day. "I feel the best instructions that can be given are those which most accurately reflect what the law intends, and those that can be easily understood by the jury. After all, that is what it is all about!"

"She" is Mrs. Suzanne Sedgwick, Hennepin County Municipal Court Judge.

A native of Minnesota, Mrs. Sedgwick graduated from Southwest High and completed her undergraduate training at the University of Minnesota. She grew up in the legal profession. Her father was a practicing attorney. "In fact, in order to share in the conversation at the family dinner table, I had to know the rules of evidence!" While growing up, it seemed to her that "future" meant "what would I do after law school?" In 1956 she graduated cum laude from William Mitchell College of Law, became a mother, took the bar, and was admitted to practice. Mrs. Sedgwick, who is married to an attorney and now the mother of four children, ranging in age from ten to sixteen, started her professional career at the Legal Aid Society of Minneapolis. She spent four years as a staff attorney there, working with civil matters on behalf of the indigent. From here, she moved into the courthouse when she received a telephone call from the County Attorney's Office, where she remained for the next two years. Mrs. Sedgwick feels that the experience she gained during these years is "an invaluable asset" to her as a trial judge. "Without having gone through the exhausting preparation for trial and the many sleepless nights that you do as an attorney, I could not fully appreciate what goes on before me day after day!"

Although Mrs. Sedgwick never planned on becoming a Municipal Court Judge, the thought had occurred to her on various occasions when she felt that Justice had been frustrated by a narrow-minded magistrate. "I really never sought a legal position until I ran for Judge, and I got it!" Now that she has attained the position of Municipal Court Judge, Mrs. Sedgwick feels "very comfortable." "I enjoy being a trial judge because of the people who come before me in the courtroom. Those people," she continued, "are the reason for my being there; they are the interesting, frustrating or happy part of the whole court process!"

While assigned to the suburbs, she was faced with presiding over conciliation court, generally handled downtown by referees. She candidly admitted that she "never learned so much law in such a short time!" One of the cases she decided was a bailment case involving the rental of banquet facilities from a nationwide hotel chain. She found the hotel to be responsible for the coats, hats, and boots which had

been stolen from a roll-away clothes rack hastily provided by the hotel at a banquet for which the parties involved had paid a large sum of money to rent the "facilities."

The hotel is appealing.

During the proceeding, Mrs. Sedgwick discovered, much to her amazement, that in Minnesota there is nothing written into the law of bailment about such things as winter coats, hats, or boots in such a situation.

"Unbelievable!"

From bailment questions, to negotiable instruments, to a preponderance of DWI's, Judge Sedgwick is constantly researching the law. "I like to leave my work behind when I go home for the day," she commented, but from her schedule this appears to be impossible. Aside from the "unglamorous" aspects of her position - such as signing search warrants at 3:00 A.M. - Judge Sedgwick is actively involved in local community and civic affairs, and is a frequent speaker before groups and media on a variety of legal subjects.

She feels very strongly that "there must be a certain amount of public relation work accomplished before people will become aware of what happens in the courtroom. I am particularly enthused when I notice someone observing in the courtroom to whom I have lectured. This is the kind of inquisitive response and concern we need more of!"

Judge Sedgwick is an aggressive, open-minded female, an advocate of equality, and against discrimination of any kind. She laughed as she referred to an article that recently appeared in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune announcing a seminar about "the men on the Bench" in Hennepin County. In particular, she has a contempt for bigots of any kind, especially those acting as "public servants".

Even before she attained her position as Judge, Mrs. Sedgwick had developed a keen concern for the status of our law and the difference between what stands on the books, what the original intent was, and what happens in actual practice. "It is difficult to maintain Justice when in a jury trial a defendant charged with DWI on the basis of an extremely high alcohol content is acquitted because a uniquely capable attorney has been able to persuade a jury to return a verdict of not guilty."

Mrs. Sedgwick is not negative on the question of our jury system as a result, but instead classifies herself as being "positive". She feels the Court is presented with "very intelligent juries, capable of doing equity in the long run." The answer, according to Judge Sedgwick, rests in law reform. "Judges should take a more active role in lobbying for much needed changes in the law. There are several laws on the books that are rather anachronistic, to put it mildly, and it is up to the Judges who deal with those laws every day to let the legislators know." In particular, Judge Sedgwick has lobbied for abortion reform in Minnesota. "I took an oath to uphold the laws of this state, but I did not take an oath not to try and change the silly ones!"

Image

Photograph of Judge Suzanne Sedgwick

Students Receive \$18,650 In Scholarships

Mitchell students who applied for scholarships this year were well rewarded. The Roger and Agnes Dell Charitable Trusts gave \$10,000 toward scholarships and from this amount five \$1,000 scholarships were awarded to individual students. This is the first year that \$1,000 scholarships have been awarded.

Thirty-four of the fifty-one applicants received awards and the amounts ranged from \$150 to \$1,000 with the mean being \$548 and the mode \$400. The fourth year students received \$4,200; the third year \$6,250; the second year \$6,900; and the first year received only \$1,200. The scholarships were awarded by a faculty committee which bases their decisions on scholarship and need. Extracurricular contributions to the school are not taken into account and a modest grade average with a high need may receive more consideration than a very high average with little need.

Freshman Dies At Work

Jeffrey Day, who was a freshman at William Mitchell this year, died on April 4, 1972. Mr. Day collapsed while working at the Attorney General's Office, where he was employed. He had been afflicted from birth with osteogenesis imperfecta - a disease which causes bones to become brittle and easily breakable. Mr. Day was confined to a wheel chair and he required assistance to attend his classes at Mitchell.

The Student Board of Governors contributed a memorial in the sum of one hundred dollars to the Osteogenesis Foundation in Jeffrey Day's name.

Image

Photograph of Jeffrey Day

Female Civil Right Lawyer Speaks At St. Catherine's

By Margaret Leary

The lawyer who defended Dick Gregory and Fred Hampton spoke recently at the College of St. Catherine on the black revolution in America.

Jean Williams, former Director of the Chicago Legal Assistance Center and lecturer on ghetto law at Northwestern and the University of Illinois, analyzed both the national movement by blacks for equal treatment and her own discovery that "the law is applied differently to those seeking change than to those who support the status quo."

Miss Williams, who is black, said that after she received her LLB from Loyola in 1949 she continued to follow the "bootstrap" theory that all blacks needed to do was to prove their self-worth through education and become integrated with the rest of society. Her feelings changed in 1965 when she saw a black girl who was marching with Dick Gregory clubbed by a policeman in front of Mayor Daley's office.

At that point, she said, she ceased feeling that black marchers were only causing trouble and identified herself with them, for she realized that in spite of her education and legal reputation her skin color made her as likely to be beaten as any other black.

At that time Miss Williams and eleven other lawyers formed an ad hoc committee of Chicago civil rights lawyers, which was to be the Chicago base for Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Their immediate goal of open housing was, she said, an attempt to involve the whole black community, particularly the middle class, in developing an appreciation of themselves and their slave legacy.

The marches were also designed to show whites the ugliness of racism and to make integration work by affecting the white conscience, she said.

King's assassination, Miss Williams feels, exposed the fallacies behind the strategy they had chosen. The first, she said, was the error of appealing to the Christian conscience of America, for the concept of law and order only means "their law to keep us in order."

Secondly, they had to "admit integration was dead. There is no mainstream, no melting pot. There are only individual islands of power."

The result was the "black power" concept which Miss Williams feels means gaining the power to help themselves to equality and freedom. Whites cannot, she stated, participate fully with blacks in leading that movement, although she emphasized that the theory does not result in reverse discrimination.

Miss Williams used her experience with the Arizona bar exam as an example of the discrimination she has faced. She took the exam in 1969 and said she felt well-prepared after twenty years of practice and several months of special study. Her grade was reported as 69.25; the requirement is 71. She appealed to a member of the board of examiners who she described as white, conservative, but fair. As a result, she said, the bar examiners discovered a "mistake" - her grade was actually 88. This April she will be admitted to the Arizona Bar.

In spite of that experience, Miss Williams does not feel that abolition of the bar exam would aid in increasing the number of black lawyers. Her conclusion is rather that there should be more blacks and members of other ethnic groups on the examining boards.

[PAD Attends Convention](#)

Members of the Pierce Butler Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta (PAD) recently attended the District V convention in Des Moines, Iowa. Highlights of the Convention included a presentation by U.S. Senator Jack Miller (R.-Ia.), a forum on the preparation and trial of a lawsuit by the Iowa Young Lawyers Division, A.B.A., and a casino night. The delegates choose Minneapolis as the site for the 1973 convention, and Butler Chapter will host the event. Two members of Butler Chapter were elected 1973 convention officers. Harry Wingerd will preside as justice and Don Wheat as treasurer.

In other recent events, Mr. Merrill Smalley, District V Justice, and practicing attorney from Iowa City, Iowa, talked to interested students and members on what PAD can do for them as students and practicing attorneys. Jim Lethert, President of the Twin City Alumni Chapter gave a short presentation on alumni activities.

Butler Chapter is now in the process of initiating new members. This semester an associate program will be available, whereby the student may join the local chapter for a fee equal to Chapter dues (\$6.00). After one year the associate must activate or terminate his membership. This program enables the

student to receive chapter benefits for one year without paying the initiation fee (\$30.00) until he activates. All interested students should contact Peter Orlins or John Pierceall as soon as possible.

Image

Photograph of Phi Alpha Delta officers (l. to r.): Monte Miller, Marshall; John Pierceall, Clerk; Harry Wingerd, Justice; Peter Orlins, Vice-Justice; Donald Wheat, Treasurer.

Justice Mitchell Held In High Regard By Peers

Most students who attend the William Mitchell College of Law know very little about the man whom their law school was named after. Although he is ranked as one of the nation's foremost jurists, little has been written about him and the details concerning his life are quite sketchy.

William Mitchell, son of Scotch parents, was born Nov. 11, 1832 in Canada. Graduating from college at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania in 1853, he practiced law in Virginia for several years. Seeking his destiny in the West he arrived by steamboat in Winona, Minn., in April, 1857 in the midst of a land depression.

He practiced in Winona until 1874, earning a reputation as a very able lawyer. During the early years of Minnesota's statehood he took two cases to its supreme court.

Elected judge of the Third District court in 1874, he earned the respect of the local bar with his fair and intelligent handling of trials, his dignified and reserved manner and his ability to grasp and deal with the legal problems involved. In 1881 he was appointed associate justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court by Governor John Pillsbury. He held this position almost 19 years and was a great influence in the formulation of the law of this state and the nation.

To the amazement of legal scholars across the country, Minnesota voters failed to re-elect him in 1899. He died eight months later on October 21, 1900.

The opinions Justice Mitchell wrote from the supreme court bench have been used continuously by text writers for both the principles established and the clarity and form of writing. He started with the origin of the law involved in a given case and then discussed the development of the rules and their applicability to the present question. With consideration to progress and common sense he arrived at a principle and applied it to the case at hand. Then an opinion was formulated and conclusions set forth clearly and comprehensively so that others also might gain insight into the problem.

At the time of his death he was regarded by practicing attorneys, law teachers and writers as one of the most able judges and legal writers in the nation. In 1920 he was acclaimed as one of the greatest jurists ever to sit on any bench in the United States.

Seeking the inspiration and professional qualities created by Associate Justice Mitchell, the corporation chose his name for the new school in 1956 when the St. Paul College of Law and the Minneapolis-Minnesota College of Law merged. The latter represented a consolidation of the Minnesota College of Law which had previously merged with the Y.M.C.A. College of Law, and the Minneapolis College of Law which had previously merged with the Northwestern College of Law.

Most Seniors Still Looking For Work

Of the 56 seniors who will be graduating from William Mitchell this year, 13 have found employment as lawyers at the present time. And as of April 12, 1972, 26 seniors were actively looking for jobs and 12 were waiting until they took the Bar exam to begin interviewing. 5 seniors intend to retain their current employment and not seek jobs as lawyers.

Of the 13 seniors who have found employment as lawyers, 7 will be working with law firms, 4 have jobs with corporate legal departments, 1 will be working in the Hennepin County Attorney's Office and 1 will be employed in the Office of the Attorney General.

36 seniors were asked where they intended to practice law and their responses were as follows: 23 responded that they wanted to work in the Twin Cities, 6 answered that they wanted to work outside the Twin Cities, 4 intended to work outside of Minnesota and 3 responded that they were looking for work both in the Twin Cities and out-state.

Law Wives End Successful Year

By Mrs. Robert Appert

The William Mitchell Law Wives will end the 1971-72 school year with a strong sense of accomplishment. Initial goals formulated by Law Wives' officers have been conclusively reached. The emphasis has been on providing the students' wives with a social release. We feel this year has brought our girls closer together, thus relieving some of the pressure of a very trying school year.

The two major donees, which we sponsored, were both profitable and enjoyable. The annual style show was equally as successful.

The best is yet to come. The freshmen Law Wives are planning a Pot Luck Supper for the May meeting. The girls who wish to participate bring a recipe from their kitchen and the result is a gourmet meal for everyone that attends. An extra for the evening is the announcement of next year's slate of officers.

We would like to give a special thanks to Barb Nichols, our President, for extending great energy and effort to the success and enjoyment of Law Wives this year.

The Changing Face of William Mitchell

Readily apparent to the casual observer is the striking change which is taking place in the William Mitchell student body. The increasing competition for positions in day law schools has resulted in an overflow of applicants who have turned to Mitchell for their education. As a result the freshman and sophomore classes are made up of students who differ radically from the juniors and seniors. And as the data below clearly demonstrates, these differences extend beyond that of dress and appearance.

Images

Photograph of a student in profile beside a bust of William Mitchell.

Three Photographs of freshman students, with long hair and casual clothes.

Three Photographs of senior students, with short hair and suits.

Table

Class	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
Number of students enrolled in freshman year	297	318	166	129
Average age	24.6	24.7	25.8	26.7
Grade point average	2.75	2.54	2.50	2.51
Law School Admission Test	571.8	539.6	519.0	538.8
Percent married in freshman year	49.5%	47.3%	56.1%	55.3%
Number of female law students in freshman year	25	26	10	5