

FACING THE FUTURE

All of this began, of course, with graduation from the Law School in 1925, where he was one of the early editors-in-chief of the *Law Review*, a member of Coif, the 1970 recipient of the Law Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni award. Shortly before graduation he borrowed a Model T Ford and went looking for work. His future awaited him in Sheboygan, where he became associated with Bowler and Bowler, later being made a partner in the firm. After Mr. E. R. Bowler died in 1937, Mr. Currie formed a partnership with Fulton H. Leberman, also a graduate of the Law School, which partnership continued until the latter's death in 1941. Thereafter, he joined the partnership of which he was a member when appointed to the court, the firm name then being Buchen, Currie, Federer, Grote and Hesslink. The senior partner, Gustav Buchen, was a long-time state Senator, the father of Philip Buchen, President Ford's partner in Grand Rapids and confidant in the White House.

It was a large and diverse practice, and much of his time was devoted to labor relations, on the management side. Although he developed deep roots in Sheboygan and an active involvement in many community affairs, he did not mind moving to Madison, as the future looked bright and the prospects good.

The future is still bright for George Currie.

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The people of the United States—and of much of the rest of the world, too—are examining with care the vital signs of the economy, eager to find some indication of the future.

One of the signs is the job market for the young professionals. And, as with other economic indicators, reading it is so difficult that even the experts have trouble making predictions.

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The Class of 1974 included 44 graduates at mid-year (December, 1973), 254 graduates in May and 20 graduates in August. Of these 42 are women. Although, according to Mary Staley, the number of positions available appeared to be about the same as in other recent years, the increase in the number of graduates has tightened the job market, and created keen competition for the jobs.

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As the *Gargoyle* goes to press, about 73 of the 318 graduates (about 28%) have not yet notified the Placement Office whether and where they have located employment.

Of the 270 graduates about whom there is recent information, 143 (about 53%) have accepted positions in private practice, 108 located in Wisconsin and 34 outside the state. Of these 19 are establishing themselves as sole practitioners or partners of other recent graduates. Fifty students have government positions, 17 in the federal service, 28 in state and local government, some of them as assistant district attorneys and assistant city attorneys. Seventeen recent graduates have joined agencies which have become known as

No one knows, for example, how many jobs are presently available. Keeping track of the mobile young people is very difficult, many of them do not keep in touch with the Law School after they leave. Some recent graduates may not be looking for positions immediately; some limit their searches to certain limited areas of the law; others may be awaiting bar admission in other states; some are awaiting placement in certain communities. Some may just forget to let the Law School Placement Office know where they are.

Legal Services—8 in Wisconsin and 9 outside the state. Thirty-two members of the class have accepted positions in businesses, including banks and insurance companies among others. Twenty-three of these are in Wisconsin. Six recent graduates are serving this year as clerks to federal and state Supreme Court judges. Eight graduates are serving their deferred active duty in the military.

All of these placements, including those who have non-law employment (13 have reported) are similar to the graduates of 1973 and 1972.

The percentage of graduates who have stayed in Wisconsin, in various occupations, is more than 60%, about the same as 1973 and 1972. This may be, at least partially, the result of the Law School's marked reduction in the number of non-residents admitted to the Law School. Probably, the privilege of Bar admission (without examination) on the motion of the Dean was a decisive factor for some graduates.

Facing, continued

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Although there is growing apprehension about the future in Law, as there is in almost all other professions, Mrs. Staley reports that the interviewing has brought to Madison about the same number of recruiters as last year and the year before. Most third year students realizing the uncertainties are actively exploring the world outside. They are using the Placement Office extensively, and looking around a great deal on their own. Recent graduates are using the Placement Services for re-location.

No one in the Law School can say accurately what the future holds. Applicants to the Law School who are seeking job security not available in the teaching profession, for example, should be aware that in the next three or four years many changes are in prospect, but whether the changes will expand the opportunities or contract them is something which no sensible expert can predict.

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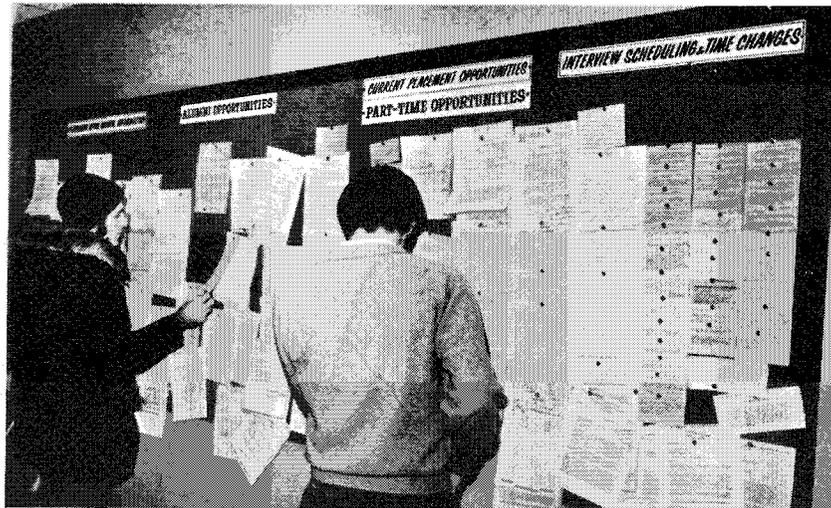
**X MARKS THE SPOT
ON YOUR CALENDAR—
THE DAY OF THE LAW
SCHOOL SPRING PROGRAM—**

—ARGUMENTS, PROGRAMS, AWARDS—

SATURDAY, MARCH 22

**LUNCHEON REUNIONS:
1920, 1925, 1930, 1935,
1940, 1945, 1950, 1955,
1960, 1965, 1970**

DETAILS WILL FOLLOW



Placement Board