

Shirley S. Abrahamson
Chief Justice, Wisconsin Supreme Court
Fall, 1997



As I began to write the introduction to this booklet, I found myself wondering what questions students might have about the study of law. My mind drifted back to my high school days when I attended Hunter College High School in New York City. Those were very different days. World War II had just ended. As much of the world was recovering from the war, the United States was beginning to emerge as a major geopolitical power. The American legal system was about to enter an era of unprecedented expansion in the areas of individual freedoms and civil rights.

Even back then, as a high school student, I knew I wanted to be a lawyer. In fact, I had known I wanted to be a lawyer ever since I was six years old. You may wonder how I could have possibly known at such a young age what I wanted to do with my life. Well, I'm not really sure myself. But I do know that I have never regretted the choice and that I could not possibly have imagined what wonderful opportunities I would have as a lawyer.

Some of those opportunities have included drafting bills that eventually were enacted as laws; working as a lawyer in a law firm handling cases for individuals, farmers and business people from large and small companies; teaching law to budding lawyers at the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University law schools; deciding novel legal issues as a state supreme court justice; and, as Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, presiding over the court's deliberations, serving as administrative leader of the judicial branch of Wisconsin government, and conferring with other states and nations about developments in legal systems.

Lawyers wear many different hats: sometimes they are litigators arguing their clients' cases before judge or jury; sometimes they are negotiators developing fair resolutions for multiple parties with conflicting interests; sometimes they are policy makers crafting new laws to address serious social problems; sometimes they draft leases, contracts, wills and deeds; sometimes they are business people or journalists or writers of fiction.

The nature of lawyering is rapidly changing. With the help of tools like the Internet, lawyers in the United States can now communicate with lawyers in southern Africa about international development issues. Lawyers in the United States can now communicate with lawyers in the eastern European countries who are building new structures for democratic governance. As legal practice

becomes increasingly globalized, American lawyers will be challenged to learn new legal systems and new forms of dispute resolution.

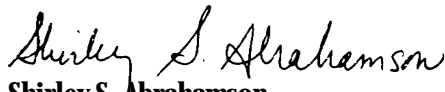
Few professions afford as many possibilities. Law offers countless opportunities for people with all types of personalities and strengths. Not all lawyers are charismatic orators who dazzle juries. Some lawyers spend their days in libraries and offices trying to figure out complex legal issues. Other lawyers spend their days organizing housing tenants to improve living conditions. Other lawyers spend their days advising the United Nations on major international policy decisions or their state and local governments on policy issues closer to home.

Regardless of your interests or your skills, there may be a place in the law for you, and there has never been a greater need for lawyers. I know you have heard people say that this country has too many lawyers. This statement, however, belies the fact that too many Americans do not have access to the legal system. Moderate-income and low-income people sometimes cannot afford a lawyer to handle serious, often life-changing, problems. The legal profession needs lawyers who will dedicate themselves to providing legal services to all people.

I imagine that many of you, when asked to think of a lawyer you admire, think of Atticus Finch, the fictional lawyer in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Atticus Finch lived in a small southern town during the days before desegregation and the civil rights movement. He was appointed to represent Tom Robinson, an African-American man accused of raping a young white girl. Even though Tom Robinson was poor and the town was bent on convicting him, Atticus poured himself into defending the young man, even to the point of standing guard outside the jail as angry townspeople threatened a lynching.

The practice of law today offers many opportunities to follow the example of Atticus Finch, to assist people regardless of race, ethnicity, religion or ability to pay. Lawyers who pursue such opportunities find themselves energized and eager to face each day.

As we enter the new millennium, we will need the talents and dedication of young lawyers willing to tackle new complex problems in our democratic system committed to equal justice under law. I hope you will consider joining us in meeting this challenge.


Shirley S. Abrahamson
Chief Justice, Wisconsin Supreme Court



Opportunities in Law

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Wisconsin lawyers lead far different lives than the lawyers portrayed on television or in movies.

Television and movie dramas are designed to grip audiences with emotion, not to show what lawyers really do. Legal news programs are more realistic, but they concentrate on cases involving celebrities or large sums of money, not on the important but unglamorous work that most law practice involves. A lawyer who helps set up a small business won't get a newspaper story, but her advice can help a business succeed and provide good jobs for a community. A lawyer who provides free legal advice to an impoverished person in a nursing home may not get on a legal talk show, but he can make a significant difference in one person's comfort and happiness. The lawyer who represents the abused or neglected child, or who represents children caught in the middle of a divorce has a significant, long-term effect on the lives of his clients.



Many Wisconsin lawyers rarely step inside a courtroom. And many Wisconsin lawyers earn salaries closer to those of teachers or engineers than to those of professional football players. Surprised? So were we when we started thinking about becoming lawyers.

In this booklet we've tried to give answers to the questions we've been asked by high school students thinking of legal careers. If you have further questions, check with the guidance counselors at your school and consult the sources in our appendix. Lawyers and judges in your community are often happy to share their experiences. When you are in law school, you will be eligible for the State Bar of Wisconsin's Mentor Council Mentor Program and Tag-Along Program, whereby college and law students are matched with attorneys who can give them information about legal careers. You can obtain information about these Mentor Council programs by calling the member programs coordinator at the State Bar of Wisconsin, 608-250-6190.

Good luck with your career choice, whatever it may be.

The Law-Related Education Committee
of the State Bar of Wisconsin

Why do people become lawyers?

Every lawyer has his or her unique career story. But whether that decision is made in high school, college, or after working in another career, the following reasons seem important:

- ▼ They enjoy working with people to solve problems. Almost every job in law involves working closely with clients, co-workers, opponents and others to achieve the best possible result.
- ▼ They want a career that is intellectually stimulating. Laws are constantly changing. Even lawyers who have practiced in one area of law for many years find that almost every new client brings a new wrinkle to what they must learn about the law. Legislatures constantly enact new laws, and court decisions affect what advice to give clients. Because of this constant change, Wisconsin lawyers are required to take continuing legal education courses to stay current in their law practice.
- ▼ They want a career which will give them respect in the community and lead to a good income. Gaining community respect can require working long hours in often stressful situations when that is necessary to achieve results for clients, and sometimes the lawyer's eventual pay for a project does not reflect the time and expertise that were needed to do the project well.
- ▼ They appreciate the influence that lawyers can have in aiding people's lives and protecting their rights. Whether they represent inventors seeking patents or murder suspects, unpopular political causes or persons injured in auto accidents, lawyers have the training necessary to protect the rights and to resolve conflicts inherent in modern American life.

Why enter a profession that is a target of jokes and griping? Because the jokes and griping are a reaction to the profound influence that lawyers have had in shaping America and in protecting the rights of its people. Sometimes lawyers fail to live up to the responsibilities that come with being a lawyer, and all lawyers pay a penalty for that failure through subsequent loss of respect for our profession. As Christopher Ruel once said, "reputations are created every day and every minute." As a lawyer, a good reputation is a fragile asset that must be protected.

What sort of people become lawyers?

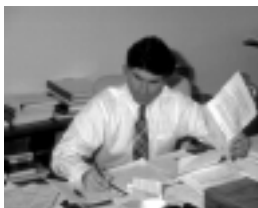
Many people think that all lawyers must be as aggressive and competitive as the trial lawyers they see in movies.

They're wrong.

Many successful lawyers would not strike you as aggressive and competitive if you met them on the street. They probably would, however, strike you as organized, focused, and able to communicate their points clearly.

Regardless of what type of job you have as a lawyer, certain skills will be important. And mastering those skills is more important than whether you think of yourself as outgoing or shy in your private life.

Let's say you are a lawyer whose client, with the fictitious name of Chris Washington, is ready to negotiate a new contract with a basketball team.



You need to research the law and analyze Chris' situation to understand the best options possible. Some things important to Chris, such as whether to stay with the same team if another team offers more money, may not be legally significant. But it is important in structuring a sound deal for Chris. Your research of tax laws will allow you to evaluate whether Chris will make more money after taxes with \$20,000 more from a Los Angeles team,

\$30,000 more from a New York team or \$50,000 more from a European team.

You need to advocate Chris' position to the teams and explain why certain contract matters such as a signing bonus or performance guarantees are important to Chris and must be included. You need to negotiate on those matters that may not be essential to Chris but may be important to the team, such as whether a deferred salary amount helps the team meet the salary cap. You need to counsel Chris, based on analysis, research and negotiation, as to which of several competing deals may be better. And you need to communicate well, both orally and in writing, to assure that both Chris and the team understand the deal they made and to make sure that the written contract accurately represents that deal.

The personality traits essential for developing these legal skills are traits useful in any career. The ability to work hard under pressure will be thoroughly tested in law school and a legal career. Creativity and flexibility are essential in finding the right solutions for your clients. Objectivity — the ability to realistically assess a situation and advise your client even of bad news — is critical. And honesty is essential for gaining respect from clients and fellow professionals.

Can you specialize in law, or do you have to be an expert on everything?

American law is diverse, complex, and constantly changing. Many individual lawyers limit their practice to no more than a few areas. Here are just some examples of practice possibilities.

CORPORATE LAW

A corporate lawyer might work in the legal department of one company or might have a private firm practice representing several companies. Corporate law involves forming new companies, negotiating business deals, and advising clients on state and federal regulation of their businesses.

Atty. Michelle Behnke, who serves as Associate Counsel to CUNA Mutual Insurance Society in Madison, says on a day-to-day basis, her work consists of drafting internal agreements, and assisting in negotiations to buy products and services. She also assists with mergers and acquisitions, international business transactions, and researching regulations to make sure the company is in compliance.

“I enjoy the variety,” she said. “No two days are ever the same, no two transactions are ever the same, and you learn something from each situation. Also, (as a corporate lawyer) you are part of the solution - you get to be creative and involved in each transaction from the beginning. In private practice the client comes to you when they have a need, and that may impact what you can do for them.”

CRIMINAL LAW

There are two different types of criminal law practice. Prosecutors are lawyers who work for the government to prosecute those accused of crime. Defense attorneys work for the accused, assuring that their rights are protected and their stories are told.

Whether his day is spent in a jury trial, scheduling trial matters at an intake session, doing preliminary motion hearings, or interviewing witnesses and preparing them for a trial, Richard Lewis, an Assistant District Attorney with the Clark County District Attorney’s Office, says trials are the most important aspect of his career.

“I couldn’t do the business end of law - writing wills for example,” he said. “I really enjoy speaking and trying cases. It’s very fulfilling for me to have a lot of contact with the victims, and when I prosecute a tough case and the victims feel good (about the outcome) it’s rewarding.”

GENERAL PRACTICE

General practice attorneys often practice in smaller firms or in smaller cities. They represent individuals and small business owners in a wide variety of matters such as buying and selling homes, making wills, negotiating business matters, criminal defense cases, divorces and personal injury cases. Clients often seek a great deal of personal advice and basic legal information from general practitioners. As a result, general practitioners are often the referral sources to more specialized attorneys for complicated or unique matters. They serve as resource people, linking their clients with the most appropriate service provider.

“People seem to think that all the students who do well in law school go on to the big fancy law firms,” said Gretchen Viney, who, together with her husband Joe, form the firm Viney & Viney in Baraboo. *“But I did well in law school, and I like the small town practice. I really like helping people and solving their legal problems. You have to be a good listener, and have a sense of humor.”* Viney’s practice has a new added dimension - she is now a Clinical Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Law School.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Intellectual property includes inventors’ discoveries, authors’ rights in their writings, and business rights in new products and trademarks. The protection of these rights is an expanding field because of worldwide developments in areas as diverse as computer science, communications media and biotechnology.

“My practice is a counseling practice where I advise on business transactions and intellectual property issues,” said Atty. Susan B. King, who has her own private practice in Madison. *“I work with companies that are developing new products and initiating new innovations. They’re breaking new ground. That’s the challenge - finding out how to make the existing laws work while breaking new ground.”*

LITIGATION

Litigation is the lawyer’s term for any sort of court or administrative proceeding, from a jury trial over a traffic accident to a United States Supreme Court case that will decide important constitutional rights for every citizen. Many litigators specialize in certain types of cases, such as divorces, corporate disputes, constitutional law or personal injury suits.

“An attorney is a problem solver, and many times an attorney does his best problem-solving short of litigation,” said Atty. Michael P. Stupar, a partner in Stupar & Schuster SC, a medium-sized firm in Milwaukee. Stupar handles business law and litigation as part of his practice. *“There are many alternative routes being used today, such as mediation and arbitration.”*

“When a matter can’t be resolved in any other way, litigation in the courts can be a peaceful way to resolve what are often very bitter disputes. Preparing the case is time consuming and a difficult experience. It’s very competitive. You will lose cases once in a while, and you have to accept that. You must also enjoy confrontation.”

Where will I work if I become a lawyer?

Most people think that almost all lawyers work in law firms.

But a 1996 survey by the National Association for Law Placement (NALP) painted a very different picture for new law school graduates. Only 55.7 percent of 1996 graduates employed as of February 1997 went to work in a law firm.

Firms may be large or small, urban or rural, offering many areas of practice or just one. They may have one big client or many small ones. Except for a very few national law firms that are run as large businesses, Wisconsin law firms are small businesses whose owners — the partners or shareholders — provide services for individuals and businesses in nearby communities.

Some attorneys start their own law firms upon completing law school, but most attorneys who go to work at law firms start out as associates, or employees, of the partners or shareholders who actually own the firm. There is a wide variation in the time that it takes an associate to become a partner in a law firm.

Where did the rest of the 1996 law school graduates go?

Significant numbers work in government positions or legal positions in business corporations. A number of new attorneys spend a year or two as judicial clerks, helping judges perform research for the cases before them. Some new graduates teach law, represent clients through legal services agencies, become military lawyers or advocate for public interest organizations.

Eleven percent of the 1996 legal graduates surveyed took non-legal positions. However, the NALP survey reported that 42 percent of those graduates were seeking a different job. Although some people think of a law degree as an all-purpose graduate degree that will lead to a good job somewhere, the vast majority of law school graduates do take positions for which legal training is essential.

How much money do lawyers make?

It depends on the type of job they have and on their experience and success in that job.

There are certainly very experienced and successful Wisconsin lawyers who earn six figure salaries. But a more realistic gauge is looking at the type of salaries lawyers earn in their first jobs out of law school.

The National Association for Law Placement survey of 1996 graduates of Midwest law schools found that the average salary upon graduation was \$43,478. Sixty percent of those 1996 graduates earned under \$40,000 and only 10 percent earned over \$70,000.

“We earn about the same as schoolteachers earn, but we don’t have our summers off,” Viney said. “There’s a limit to how much you can make as a small-town lawyer if you don’t handle personal injury cases. But whatever we earn is for ourselves. It makes it easier to take time off for family activities.”

Certain legal career paths don’t pay as well as others. Government lawyers, public interest lawyers and teachers may never earn the large salaries of certain partners in large urban law firms. But sometimes they may have more interesting cases, more job security, more scheduling flexibility and greater overall job satisfaction than lawyers earning larger salaries. For example, many lawyers prefer a general practice in a smaller city or rural area to a more narrowly specialized large city practice that often leads to the highest salaries.

A partner in a large law firm once said, “If I didn’t enjoy my law practice, no amount of money would be enough to put up with the pressure and stress I have to deal with.”

If making a large amount of money is your only reason for going to law school, it’s probably not going to be enough to make you a happy and successful lawyer.

How do I get into law school?

You start by doing well in your college academic work.

In recent years, only about one-half the people applying to law schools throughout the nation have been accepted, so doing well in college is essential. Enrollment figures at the state’s two law schools demonstrate that fact. In 1996, for example, the University of Wisconsin Law School received 1947 applications and admitted 754 students, of whom 282 eventually enrolled. (Prospective law students generally apply to several schools.) In the same year, Marquette University Law School admitted 459 students from 1031 applicants, and 157 students eventually enrolled.

“I think you have to do well in everything,” Richard Lewis said. “You have to have a willingness to work hard and study hard, because you may wind up trying cases that involve anything and everything.”

Some colleges offer a pre-law major, but law schools are not as concerned with a particular major as with successful work in courses that show your ability to work with people, communicate well and analyze problems — the skills you will need in law practice.

“You can get into law school with any major,” said Tony Lucchesi, a first-year law student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison,

“But it’s important that your course work emphasizes writing, critical thinking and logic.” Some majors that emphasize those skills include English, History, Psychology, or Political Science.

Michelle Behnke stressed developing oral and written communication skills. ***“You could be brilliant, but if you can’t communicate, you won’t get the message across,”*** she said.

Jobs you hold during or after college, as well your activities in college, can show that you have these skills. In fact, about 60 percent of law school students do not enter law school directly after college graduation, but work at other jobs first.



The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is a requirement for law schools accredited by the American Bar Association. The LSAT is like the SAT or ACT that you take for college admissions in that it is a national multiple-choice test, but it tests reading comprehension, analytical reasoning and logical reasoning instead of the science and mathematics questions you will get on the SAT or ACT. The LSAT also includes a writing sample. While there are preparation courses for the LSAT, the best preparation is your college course work in areas of communication and analytical reasoning.

Law school is expensive, just like college is. In a recent year, the average debt burden for those graduating from public law schools was \$25,000, and the average debt burden for those graduating from private law schools was \$45,000. If you decide law is the career for you, investigate what financial aid packages may be available from the law schools you apply to. There are often research and other law-related jobs available to law students that help to cover their costs. Attending law school part-time is an option at both the University of Wisconsin Law School and at Marquette University Law School, but this will extend your time in law school past the normal three-year term.

What's law school like?

It's a lot of hard work. Law is a complex business, and the three years or more of law school are a time of intense work commitment and, yes, intense competition for good grades, because grades are generally an important factor in legal employment decisions.

According to Lucchesi, it is a time of sacrifice, because the years of study are so intense that there is little personal time left over. *“Even if you like it a lot, it's still a lot of work,”* he said. *“You have to leave many parts of your life behind, because you just don't have time. You have to prepare yourself for that.”*

The point of law school is to teach you to “think like a lawyer.” It is a time to develop logical and reasoning skills to apply to people's problems. It's a time to learn a great deal about many areas of law and to decide what areas best suit your interests.

“You get to be in an environment with a lot of people with similar interests and qualifications, and you can learn from each other,” Lucchesi said. *“Also you get to learn from professors who have truly supreme logical minds. If you like to research the law, you can probably get a ‘leg up’ on your peers. The kind of thinking you are taught in law school can be very appealing.”*

Typically, first year law courses cover areas such as contracts, property, torts (civil vs. criminal wrongs), criminal law, constitutional law and court procedure. All students take these courses because they are the building blocks for all other areas of law. The courses are often taught in large classrooms of more than 100 students, and the professors single out one student each day, often without prior warning, to answer questions about the assigned readings. In the so-called “Socratic method” used in most law schools, teachers do not lecture, but lead students through a series of questions designed to show the logical and analytical skills needed to master the major ideas of the day's assignment, which are usually readings from court decisions.

First year students are also given training in legal writing and research. CD-ROMs, online research services, and the Internet are now part of the law library along with heavy law books, but the principles involved in analyzing legal materials and learning good legal writing skills remain the same as they have always been.

In the last two years of law school, students have much more freedom to choose their courses. Some courses examine statutory laws passed by Congress and state legislatures, such as tax laws. Other courses involve training in specific legal skills such as negotiation and trial preparation. Clinical courses allow students to receive credit for work they perform in a law office under supervision for actual clients.

Law schools offer other opportunities to learn law outside of the classroom. Scholarly journals, called law reviews, give students opportunities for research and writing. Moot court gives them opportunity to research and argue cases before real judges. Student bar associations and legal aid organizations provide opportunities for public service. And the collegial environment of law school, where the whole class takes the same courses during the first year, often leads to wonderful friendships and working relationships that last past school into later life.

And once I graduate from law school, all I have to do is get a job, right?

No, there are a few other things to keep in mind.

Once you finish law school, you will have to be admitted to the bar of the state where you plan to pursue your legal career. Graduates of the law schools of the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University do not have to take a bar examination to practice in the State of Wisconsin, but graduates of other law schools do have to pass the Wisconsin bar examination, a two-day examination which combines a national multiple-choice test on law with several essays prepared just for Wisconsin. All other states require all new law school graduates to pass a bar examination.

Whether or not you are required to pass a bar examination, the bar examiners of any state will also investigate your character and fitness before admitting you to law practice in the state.

Being admitted to the bar of one state does not give you the automatic right to practice law in other states or in federal courts. Each state and federal court jurisdiction has its own set of rules for admitting attorneys to practice.

If you are admitted to practice law in Wisconsin, you will become a member of the State Bar of Wisconsin, and we hope you will join us in playing an active role in the State Bar's many service programs.

Lawyers in Wisconsin are governed by a number of Wisconsin Supreme Court rules, including rules for professional conduct and continuing legal education requirements. Violations of these rules may lead to penalties including suspension of a law license or disbarment.

Finally, Wisconsin lawyers are guided by several authorities with respect to their obligation to provide pro bono legal services — services without payment — to individuals and organizations that could not otherwise afford legal services. Many lawyers find pro bono work to be one of the most rewarding parts of their professional life.

King noted she does pro bono work on a weekly basis, usually for low income residents, on housing or environment issues. *“It broadens my range of skills, and makes me a more successful attorney,”* she said. *“It’s part of my practice.”*

What can I do now to prepare for a law career?

Talk to lawyers you know and read about lawyers and their work.

“Especially talk to young lawyers and other law students,” Lucchesi said. *“They’ll help you gain insight into what’s ahead.”*

Challenge yourself with demanding course work in high school, and later, in college. Courses in English can help develop your writing skills, and social studies will give you insights into problems lawyers have dealt with in the past and still deal with today. Courses in foreign languages can give you reasoning and communications skills, in addition to giving you a leg up on possible international law work. Science and math courses not only increase your logical and analytical abilities, but many areas of law, such as intellectual property law and environmental law, require you to master scientific and technical concepts.



Join activities that will develop your communication and reasoning skills and increase your confidence level. Activities that require you to speak in front of groups, to advocate positions or to perform under pressure — such as mock trial, debate, forensics, drama or even sports — are invaluable training for law practice.

Get involved in school and community activities. This will help you develop the “people skills” that lawyers need, and will also give you a sense of the problems people face in everyday life that lawyers can address.

I'm interested in law, but I don't think I want to be a lawyer. Are there any other law-related careers available to me?

There are a number of other careers in law-related areas besides becoming a lawyer.

Paralegals, sometimes called **legal assistants**, perform a number of tasks under the supervision of lawyers, including research and client interviews. **Legal secretaries** deal with the specific technical requirements for producing legal documents and court papers. **Law office administrators** assist lawyers with the day-to-day routine of running the office. **Law enforcement officers** require knowledge of laws to protect the public, and often testify in court regarding cases they have participated in. **Mediators** meet with parties in dispute and try to help them reach a voluntary settlement of their differences. **Law librarians** keep attorneys informed of rapidly-growing electronic research resources and often perform legal research. **Court reporters** record everything said during court proceedings and depositions. **Investigators** help attorneys research the facts about cases.

What should I do next?

Your guidance counselor can help you find information about these and other law-related careers. To help you get started, we've included the following appendix with a variety of resources. We hope you find it helpful, and hope you will give serious consideration to a career in law.

Appendix

RESOURCES FOR PROSPECTIVE LAWYERS

The Law School Admissions Council has a website at <http://www.lssc.org> which gives general information about the LSAT and links to many legal education and law school websites. The website provides the ability to order the following two interesting resources for persons considering law school, though these books are also available in bookstores:

So You Want to Be a Lawyer: A Practical Guide to Law as a Career (Bantam, Doubleday, Dell: 1996) is an extremely useful guide to planning for law school. It covers in great depth most of the topics covered in this booklet, and contains helpful guides to law schools and a detailed bibliography not only of books about law schools and law practice, but also of biographies of lawyers, books on legal issues, and guides to financing law school.

Each year, the Council publishes *The Official Guide to U.S. Law Schools*. This information is geared to persons on the verge of taking the LSAT and applying to law school, and it gives valuable statistics on law school applications and job surveys of lawyers. It too has a useful bibliography, containing many of the same books as the previous book.

Another interesting resource for those ready to apply to law school is ***ABA Approved Law Schools***, (Morrillan: 1997) a publication of the American Bar Association which is a guidebook to the 180 law schools accredited by the ABA. (Not all states require lawyers to graduate from ABA accredited law schools, but many do.). Although there are several guidebooks about law schools on the market, this is the first guidebook to contain bar examination pass rates for graduates of each law school, which can be extremely useful information for career planning. This book also has an extensive section discussing law school finances and debt management.

The State Bar of Wisconsin provides an extensive website of Wisconsin legal events and materials at ***<http://www.wisbar.org>***.

In addition to the Mentor and Tag-Along Programs for college and law school students mentioned in the introduction, the State Bar of Wisconsin's Mentor Council has produced several videotapes on legal career planning:

- ▼ So You Want to Go to Law School
- ▼ How to Succeed in Law School
- ▼ Criminal Law Practice: Viewpoints from a Defender and a Prosecutor
- ▼ Establishing Yourself in Law Practice: Viewpoints from Women Attorneys
- ▼ Family Law Practice
- ▼ The Government Attorney: Practicing Law at the Local, State and Federal Levels
- ▼ Large Firm Practice
- ▼ Representing the Single Client: Practicing as an Attorney for a Corporation
- ▼ Small Town/Small Firm Practice

Information on these videotapes can be obtained from the State Bar of Wisconsin by calling 1-800-728-7788.

Marquette University Law School maintains a website at ***<http://www.mu.edu/law/>***

The University of Wisconsin Law School's web address is ***<http://www.law.wisc.edu>***

The University of Wisconsin College of Letters & Science has developed *Suggested Courses for Pre-Law Students*, an informational brochure that suggests courses to consider for a pre-law background. The brochure may be obtained by calling 608-262-1849.

The Wisconsin Career Information System (WCIS) Career Vision Software and Occupation and Education Handbooks provides information about a career as a lawyer by inputting the WCIS ID number 2110.0. Information includes a general description, pros and cons, salary information, employment outlook, and the names and addresses of businesses in Wisconsin that employ attorneys. Other information, including lists of resources of information and an internet connection to World Wide Web resources, is also included. The WCIS software and information is available at many high schools and some libraries in the state, as well as all state Job Service Centers, technical Colleges, State Career Centers and the UW-Madison campus. It is also available at some private schools and businesses.