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STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS 1945-95†

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In 1995, the School of Law is a very different place than it was in the spring of 1945. Then, the student body was small and homogenous, made up of some fifty students with similar backgrounds and interests. Fifty years later, the student body is over 700 strong and boasts a diversity that includes not only people of different races and sexes, but of different cultures and nations. The growth and development of student organizations in the School of Law, as expressions of our students' interests and creativity, have mirrored this change. From a handful of organizations catering to common needs, the School of Law today boasts over thirty organizations designed to create a supportive environment for the expression of both shared and individual ideas. This Article is not intended to be

† Most of the material used in compiling this Article has been taken from the *Tar Heel Barrister*, the *North Carolina Law Record*, and the *North Carolina Law Review*.

an individual history of each and every student organization that has ever existed in the school, but rather will chronicle the growth and development of student organizations as reflections of the student body's changing make-up and range of extracurricular interests.

During the twenty-year period from 1945 to 1965, although the student population grew tremendously, there existed only a small group of student organizations because student areas of interest remained relatively unchanged. The organizations of that time were the Law Student Association, the Moot Court Program, the Law Wives Association, three legal fraternities, the Young Democrat and Young Republican Clubs, the Barrister's Speakers Club, and the *North Carolina Law Review*. As the student body population began to diversify in the latter half of the 1960s and in the 1970s, new interests gave birth to organizations such as the *North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation*, an expanded Moot Court Bench, and organizations designed to address the needs of minority groups and women. A host of other organizations have since come into existence, all designed to meet new and different areas of student interest.¹

I. STUDENT GOVERNANCE

The Law Student Association

From 1945 until 1964, the organization responsible for student self-governance in the law school was the Law Student Association (LSA). This organization consisted of all law students and was affiliated with the American Law Student Association, a national organization. The main purpose of this group was to develop an extra-curricular program of legal education for the students of the school. LSA was responsible for almost every facet of student extra-curricular life, from developing an orientation program to fostering better relations with alumni.

A four-person executive department, consisting of the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, directed the LSA. These officers were responsible for the execution of all policies and decisions of the LSA Legislature. In addition to the executive officers, the legislature included the presidents, vice presidents, and class represen-

1. The activities of the *North Carolina Law Review*, the *North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation*, and the Holderness Moot Court Bench are considered elsewhere in this symposium and will not be discussed in this Article.

tatives of all three classes, and the editor-in-chief of the *North Carolina Law Review*. The LSA also had a Judicial Department which was made up of the Law School Supreme (Honor) Court and the Law School Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor. The Judicial Department maintained jurisdiction over and prosecuted all alleged violations of the University Honor Code.

The LSA was involved in the lives of law students in many different ways. In a typical year, the LSA boasted committees dealing with athletic activities, elections, relations with the Dean and faculty, the library, new student orientation, job placement, public relations, social affairs, speakers, publications, student loans, and building needs.

The end of World War II resulted in a large influx of new students. One of the most important areas of LSA involvement in the late 1940s became new student orientation. The orientation committee, under the direction of the LSA Vice President, worked closely with the faculty to develop a program designed to welcome new students and help acclimate them to the school. This program included an annual reception for the entering class and assistance with registration and other necessary activities carried out by upperclassmen.

The LSA also invested considerable time in arranging lectures by lawyers, faculty, judges, and public officials. The LSA wanted to give students the advantage of special experience and insight to supplement conventional classroom work. Over the years, the LSA was able to bring many outstanding speakers to the law school who spoke on a wide variety of topics. These outstanding speakers included Governor J.B. Ehringhaus and Justice Stanley Reed of the United States Supreme Court in 1949; Robert Storey, President of the ABA, in 1952; Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court in 1955; Robert F. Kennedy (then the Counsel for the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field) in 1957; Chief Judge John J. Parker of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in 1958; Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., in 1959; and Judge J. Spencer Bell of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in 1962.

Job placement has always been of great interest to law students. During the years of the LSA, the law school had no formal placement activity. To fill this perceived gap in services, the LSA placement committee worked to collect information regarding openings for young attorneys and summer internships for current students. This information was published free to law students in the law school placement bulletin. The placement committee also sponsored an

annual placement letter to the alumni. This group worked closely with the Dean and Law Alumni Association to open more opportunities for graduates.

Athletics played a major role in student life in the late 1940s and 1950s. The University Intramural Office annually awarded a Campus All Sports Trophy to the organization or school that performed the best in intramural competition. The School of Law received this cup four times and placed second another three during the 1950s. Teams were fielded annually in football, bowling, badminton, soccer, tennis, horseshoes, and handball. The LSA appointed a student intramural coordinator to oversee the athletic teams that represented the school.

The LSA also was heavily involved with efforts to strengthen ties between students and alumni. In 1953 LSA members helped to found the Law Alumni Association. They continued to work with the association to sponsor an annual Law Day for alumni and began an annual dinner for alumni of the *North Carolina Law Review* Board of Editors. In 1952 the LSA began publishing the *Tar Heel Barrister*, a law school newsletter designed to keep the alumni informed as to the activities of the school. This newsletter continued to be published until 1968, when it was replaced by the *Law School Record*.

LSA work was critical in the day-to-day operation of the school. The organization was responsible for assigning work space to individual students, carrying on public relations tasks for the school, supervising and caring for the lounge areas, working with library staff to improve service, and helping the faculty develop plans for building expansion. They helped administer moot court and supervised the use of student activities fee money. The LSA also worked with Duke and Wake Forest to send students to a seminar at the United States Department of Justice each year.

In addition to these activities, the LSA held social activities of many different sorts. They sponsored an annual spring banquet and awards dinner, a Barrister's Ball each spring, and held an annual law school picnic.

The Student Bar Association

In April 1964, the Law Student Association officially changed its name to the Student Bar Association (SBA). The work that the LSA had done continued with new strides being made in a number of areas, including placement, building concerns, and service to fellow students.

In 1966 the SBA kicked off what then president Dwight Wheless termed "A Year of Service."² The *Tar Heel Barrister* was expanded and the SBA produced a larger version of the annual placement guide in order to increase service to the alumni. More social events were held in order to alleviate some of the stress of school. The SBA also began a duplicating and photocopying service for all students, and began plans to establish a scholarship loan fund for students who were not ordinarily eligible for scholarships.

The year 1969 was one of change for the SBA. It drafted and approved a new constitution that changed its structure. The new SBA dissolved the student legislature and replaced it with a board of governors that was made up of the President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and a president and two class representatives for each class. This structure remains in place today. The SBA also won a longstanding battle to allow students to be represented on faculty committees. Students were formally appointed to the faculty, library, curriculum, grading and examination, and building-use committees. In another move to become a greater part of the actual administration of the school, students began evaluating faculty performance at the end of each semester. On the placement front, the SBA replaced the student placement brochure and helped to create individual students' résumés.

At the end of the 1960s and into the early 1970s, the SBA became deeply involved in student recruitment efforts. In the early 1970s the SBA helped both Women in Law and the Minority Students Association host recruitment weekends to attract more women and minority students. Today, the SBA remains involved in recruitment efforts through its support of the Prospective Students Association, an organization that works with the Assistant Dean for Admissions and provides tours and counsel for potential applicants.

The 1976 school year saw an increase in SBA activism and a heightened desire to be involved in school policy decisions. Dissatisfied with the status quo, the SBA took on new challenges aimed at improving the school. In addition to its normal activities, the SBA began to undertake efforts to replace existing placement initiatives with a full-time placement service. In an effort to improve student-faculty relations, the policy of excluding students from faculty meetings was challenged. This controversy extended into the next

2. *Service is Theme for S.B.A.'s Year, TAR HEEL BARRISTER* (Chapel Hill, N.C.), Oct. 1966, at 1.

year and resulted in an unsuccessful lawsuit under the Open Meetings Law.³ The SBA closed out the year with lobbying efforts designed to convince the faculty of the need for a clinical program.

By the beginning of the 1980-81 school year, the SBA had evolved into what is substantially its present form. Although still run by a board of governors, the group had become an umbrella organization for a number of associated, independent student organizations. Each organization affiliated with the SBA maintains its own constitution and leadership, but is connected to the larger organization through the disbursement of student funds. The SBA also continues to serve as the official representative for student concerns. SBA committees are now involved in intergovernmental relations, host an annual talent and variety show, administer student parking permits, and advise the Dean and her staff on student issues.

During the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, the SBA has worked with students to develop means by which student interests can be addressed and nourished. The SBA of the 1980s supported the formation of a number of new organizations, and increased its efforts to advocate on behalf of students. Through refinements in its organizational structure, the SBA works in many ways to provide a supportive environment for students. Today, the SBA cooperates with faculty and staff on all levels and provides invaluable resources to the entire community.

II. LEGAL FRATERNITIES

Many of the social and service needs of the UNC School of Law student body have been addressed by the three legal fraternities that have existed here since 1945. Although only two of the three remain in existence today, all have played major roles in the extracurricular life of law students. Originally, all three legal fraternities operated much like social and service fraternities on the undergraduate level, complete with "pledging" and "initiation." In fact, there was so much interfraternity rivalry and competition for membership that, in 1958, the LSA created a fraternity council to set rules and regulations for the conduct of the three groups. Today, the two remaining organizations are open to all interested students and no longer engage in such extensive pledging and initiation practices.

3. See *Student Bar Assoc. v. Byrd*, 293 N.C. 594, 239 S.E.2d 415 (1977).

Phi Delta Phi

The first of the legal fraternities founded at the law school was Phi Delta Phi. This group, which began at UNC in 1919, was originally involved in both service and social activities for the members of the law school community. In the late 1940s and on into the middle to late 1970s, that mission remained relatively unchanged. Then, in the late 1970s, the UNC chapter of Phi Delta Phi gradually shifted its focus to social activities. Today, the group characterizes its primary mission as that of a social organization that "allows law students to relax and escape the everyday pressures of law school."⁴

In the late 1940s, Phi Delta Phi concentrated its service efforts in a number of different areas. The organization raised funds for a scholarship for law students and provided prelaw education for college and high school students. In addition, Phi Delta Phi was responsible for co-hosting the annual Barrister's Ball, the spring formal dance for the law school. Other noteworthy activities were a biannual golf tournament that raised money for scholarships and charities, research projects to gauge the local need for legal assistance, and surveys designed to highlight the need for pre-legal education at the college level. As the 1950s and 1960s passed, Phi Delta Phi continued to provide services aimed at increasing the visibility of the legal profession through research projects and charitable acts.

In the late 1970s, the members of Phi Delta Phi began to see the need for increased efforts to reduce stress and provide a more comfortable atmosphere for law students. The increased size of the student body and the increased competitiveness among students tended to create law students who could at times be overly serious and obsessed with academics. To combat this trend, the organization began to develop more programs designed to relieve tension and foster community. Some of the events that resulted from this shift in focus were the annual Thanksgiving dinner, tailgate parties before home football games, an end-of-the-year banquet, and frequent parties and social receptions.

Phi Alpha Delta

The second and largest of the legal fraternities was the Phi Alpha

4. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF LAW, STUDENT AFFAIRS MANUAL, 1993-1994, at 11 (1993) (on file with the University of North Carolina School of Law).

Delta International Legal Fraternity, which began at UNC in 1921. Phi Alpha Delta has always been a service-oriented organization that prides itself on providing service to both the law school and the Chapel Hill community. Some of this group's earliest law school service activities included holding mock trials for students interested in trial advocacy, hosting speakers, and organizing a textbook exchange.

As the law school population grew and changed during the 1960s, Phi Alpha Delta changed along with it. In 1961, the fraternity became co-ed, although female members were labeled "sister associates." The fraternity also led the way in discussing issues of racism. The expansion of the student body into a larger and relatively more heterogenous group also brought with it a service view that began to encompass the entire Chapel Hill community. Service activities were expanded to include food and clothing drives. A lack of student interest in the fraternity resulted in a number of years of inactive status in the mid-70s, but by 1977 the organization had reactivated and was once again functioning as it had in the past.

Today, the Ruffin Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta is one of the most active student organizations in the school, providing service to the campus and community in many different areas. The tradition of organizing annual food and clothing drives continues, and the fraternity now also hosts an annual Red Cross Blood Drive. Phi Alpha Delta also participates in fund drives to provide needed services for the law library and helps to support the Orange County Women's Shelter. In 1993, the organization started a Law Related Education program reminiscent of the effort undertaken by Phi Delta Phi in the late 1940s. After receiving training at the law school, law students work with students in local area schools to introduce legal concepts.

Delta Theta Phi

Delta Theta Phi, founded in 1924, was the third legal fraternity established at UNC. Its members operated more like members of a traditional college fraternity than did the other two legal fraternities. Most of the activities sponsored by Delta Theta Phi were for the benefit of its membership and not focused toward the general student body. Typical activities for Delta Theta Phi included sponsoring an annual trip to the United States Supreme Court and hosting speakers of interest to the group. The UNC chapter of Delta Theta Phi became inactive in 1978.

III. SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Student Bar Foundation

One of the oldest service organizations in the law school is the Student Bar Foundation. It began in 1969 when the SBA instituted a fundraising project designed to provide scholarships to students whose financial needs were not being adequately met. A Scholarship Fund Committee was created and began the job of raising the necessary funds to award full-tuition scholarships. The Committee formed a tax-exempt corporation to facilitate the fundraising effort—the Student Bar Foundation (SBF). The incorporated foundation was run by a nine-member board of directors consisting of the four SBA executive officers and five appointees chosen by the SBA Board of Governors. In October 1970, the SBF awarded its first two full-tuition scholarships to first-year students. By the next year SBF was able to award twelve full-tuition scholarships to deserving law students.

In 1972, the board of directors altered its program by splitting the available money among six full-tuition scholarships and four low-interest loans. The award of loans rather than scholarships helped to keep money available for the long term. In 1973 the ratio of loans to scholarships was fifteen to four, and by 1974 SBF had made the transition from a scholarship organization to one solely supplying low-interest loans to needy students.

Today, SBF works in conjunction with the Carolina Student Credit Union to continue to provide low-interest loans. Moreover, SBF serves as a source of information concerning alternative funding sources, and is developing a child-care grant program to assist law students with child-care expenses.

Public Interest Law Fellowships

The Student Bar Foundation was not the only organization that developed out of the need to give financial assistance to members of the student body. By the 1976-77 school year a great many students became interested in working in public service jobs during summer vacations. To help support these students, the SBA began an effort to raise money for student-funded fellowships that would assist students with their financial burdens and enable them to forego better-paying jobs in order to pursue public service work. By the summer of 1978, students had raised enough money to help three

students take summer jobs. This effort was well received by the student body and plans were made to continue the organization.

Public Interest Law Fellowships (PILF), as the organization came to be called, now engages in fundraising year-round in order to provide for one or two \$2,500 summer fellowships and a number of smaller grants. The organization is still student-funded and raises money in two ways. Each fall, PILF members solicit goods and services from faculty and staff members to be sold at an auction that has become one of the most enjoyable events of the school year. Furthermore, PILF conducts a pledge drive that solicits donations from students, faculty, and staff. During the 1993-94 school year PILF raised almost \$8,000 for student grants.

North Carolina Lawyer's Research Service

In 1976, in response to a desire to have more interaction with practicing lawyers, students formed a non-profit organization designed to provide research assistance to local lawyers. The North Carolina Lawyer's Research Service (NCLRS) accomplished the goal of allowing students to gain valuable research experience, while at the same time providing a much-needed resource for practicing attorneys. Completely run by a student board of directors, NCLRS contracts with local attorneys to conduct research and summarize that research in memoranda. Upon receiving a request from an area attorney, the board of directors assigns a project to a student member, supervises that work, then supplies a finished project to the attorney. In 1995, NCLRS continues to provide assistance to the legal community and remains a popular source of practical experience for students.

Prisoner's Rights Project

The Prisoner's Rights Project was formed in 1978 by students interested in the informal clinical part of Professor Dan Pollitt's criminal law seminar. Students responded to problems and questions raised by inmates in the state prison system. After the seminar ended, students worked with the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union, the SBA, and the Student Bar Foundation to form an organization for students who wished to continue working with and learning about the criminal justice system. That year, twenty student volunteers corresponded with inmates, helping them find answers to some of their questions and solutions to many of their problems.

Today, the Prisoner's Rights Project is engaged in a variety of activities. It sponsors speakers who address criminal justice issues.

It has developed a Women's Prisoner's Rights Project. During the 1992-93 school year, students created a Death Penalty Project, which provides assistance for inmates on death row, and helps draw attention to current developments related to capital punishment law. Professor John Boger is the group's advisor.

National Lawyers' Guild

The National Lawyers' Guild began in 1979 when a group of UNC law students joined with students from Duke and North Carolina Central University to work on the North Carolina Legal Assistance Project. These students volunteered their time and effort to local legal assistance agencies to provide service and to gain meaningful "real case" experience. Later, this group became an officially recognized chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. The group now sponsors speakers programs on topics of special current interest to its membership. In May 1994 the group sponsored a number of students who traveled to Miami to assist Haitian refugees.

The Environmental Law Project

Growing interest in environmental issues led UNC students to form the Environmental Law Project in 1979. Originally, the organization focused on research concerning environmental regulation. It also hosted speaker programs, but soon began to expand into a service organization. In 1982 ELP published its first Environmental Guide to North Carolina. The guide was an eighty-page booklet that described the functions of the various state agencies that regulated different aspects of the environment. Today, the organization continues efforts to educate North Carolinians and provides assistance to those working to protect the environment. Recent ELP projects have included research on environmental racism and expanded education efforts.

Carolina AIDS Legal Assistance, Amnesty International, and Child Action

In the 1990s, almost every UNC Law student is in some way involved with a community service project. New service organizations continue to spring up as students channel their efforts to aid those in nearby communities and around the world.

Three new organizations have formed since 1990. In 1992, a group of students began to assist local AIDS patients who needed wills and powers-of-attorney. Originally called the Carolina AIDS

Wills Project, Carolina AIDS Legal Assistance now is affiliated with UNC Hospitals and works under the supervision of Professor Alice Ratliff. A local chapter of Amnesty International found new vigor in 1993. This group assists political prisoners around the world through letter-writing campaigns. The third new group, Child Action, was founded during the 1993-94 school year. It provides education and engages in service activities to assist children. Child Action also helps to recruit and train volunteers for the local Guardian Ad Litem program, and educates the law school community on areas of concern to children.

IV. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Law students have long sought to supplement the law school's formal legal education with other activities designed to enhance their readiness to enter legal practice. The activities of *The North Carolina Law Review*, *The North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation*, and the Holderness Moot Court Bench are discussed elsewhere in this issue. Another organization that assists students in developing research and oratory skills warrants special attention here.

The UNC Trial Lawyers Association

In 1992, the UNC Trial Lawyers Association was created to assist students interested in developing litigation skills. Students solicited funds and assistance from the North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers and began presenting speakers to interested students in the fall. In the spring of 1993, the group held an intra-school trial advocacy competition and sent the winning team to the ABA Mock Trial Competition in Richmond, Virginia. The next fall, in addition to sponsoring two teams for trial competitions, the organization hosted a weekend trial advocacy seminar for all interested law students. The group plans to increase the number of teams travelling to trial competitions in the years ahead.

V. STUDENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT GROUPS

Women In Law

By the early 1970s, the number of women enrolled at the School of Law had increased significantly. In 1973, a group of female law students founded Women in Law to provide mutual support and to recruit more women to attend law school. The group visited area

colleges to speak with college students about law school, and provided speakers on topics such as interviewing skills and women's issues.

In 1974, the group held its first on-campus recruiting program for area college women. Nearly fifty college students attended. In 1975, Women in Law published a handbook on women's legal issues. The group continues to publish the handbook with the help of a grant from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. In 1980, Women in Law began a family violence clinic at the law school to provide students with practical experience while providing service to abused women. Furthermore, Women in Law sponsors seminars on safety and other issues of current interest. The group also founded and runs a Domestic Violence Project in cooperation with the Orange County Women's Center.⁵

BLSA, AILSA, and the Lambda Law Students Association

By the late 1960s and early 1970s, the law school was engaged in an effort to increase the population of African-American students. African-American students began to meet in informal groups for many of the same reasons that led to the founding of Women in Law. These students provided support and encouragement for each other and began recruitment activities with the support of the SBA. By the beginning of the 1973-74 school year, African-American students had formed the Minority Students Association and were actively involved in recruitment efforts. Supported by SBA funds and by the Law Student Division of the ABA, the group hosted an on-campus recruitment weekend for African-American students. The weekend soon became an annual event.

In 1981 the organization changed its name to the Black American Law Students Association and became affiliated with a national organization of the same name. The name was shortened to the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) in the late 1980s.

In 1994, BLSA continues to be actively involved in minority recruitment and annually visits a number of colleges in North Carolina to recruit prospective students. In addition, BLSA members travel to New York City and Atlanta each year to attend recruitment fairs, assist the Assistant Dean for Admissions with the annual

5. A more detailed account of the contributions of women to the law school is contained in another Article in this issue. See Laura N. Gasaway & Judith W. Wegner, *Women at UNC and in Law Practice*, 73 N.C. L. REV. 707 (1995).

Minority Law Day Program, and work closely with the Dean to foster increased diversity and cultural awareness.

The American Indian Law Students Association (AILSAs) was founded in 1984 and engages in activities similar to those of BLSA. In addition, the UNC AILSA chapter works closely with the Carolina Indian Circle, an organization for UNC undergraduates.⁶

During the 1992-93 school year, a heightened sensitivity to issues of sexual orientation led to the establishment of the Gay and Lesbian Law Students' Association. These students meet informally to provide support for gay and lesbian law students and to increase awareness about homosexuality among the law school population. The group changed its name to the Lambda Law Students Association in 1994. Lambda works closely with B-GLAD, the undergraduate gay and lesbian organization, to promote tolerance and understanding across the entire university campus.

The Christian Legal Society

In 1974 a group of Christian law students formed the Law Student Fellowship. In 1977 the organization changed its name to the Christian Legal Society. Affiliated with a national organization of the same name, CLS works to integrate faith with the demands of the practice of law. The group holds prayer and fellowship meetings and sponsors talks on the subject of Christianity and the law. CLS is nondenominational and welcomes all students interested in Christian fellowship.

Second Careers in Law and Parents Active in Law School

By the early 1980s, the student body included an increased number of students who entered law school after pursuing careers in other fields. These students felt less at home with social programs designed primarily for younger students who had recently completed college. Students founded Second Careers in Law (SCIL), a group chartered to foster social interaction among older students and to enable its members to provide shared support during the transition back to student status.

Subsequently, members of SCIL who were also parents formed a separate group called Parents Active in Law School (PALS). This

6. More information on minorities and their contributions to the School of Law is detailed in another article in this Symposium. See Charles E. Daye, *African-American and Other Minority Law Students and Alumni*, 73 N.C. L. REV. 677 (1995).

group sought to provide support to students faced with the dual pressures of parenthood and law school. PALS programs focus on discussion of such topics as day care, special financial needs, family health insurance, and "family-friendly" career options. These organizations continue to be closely connected through their common members.

VI. OTHER STUDENT INTERESTS

The Young Democrat and Republican Clubs

Law students in the late 1940s were extremely interested in politics. One of the ways that UNC law students participated in the political arena was with active membership in the Young Democrats and Young Republicans clubs at UNC. Although neither organization was technically a law school organization, they deserve mention here because of the high profile that law students maintained in the clubs. Well into the decade of the 1960s, law students provided guidance and leadership to their undergraduate counterparts, frequently serving as officers in the organizations and holding meetings in the law school building. Both groups were active in party politics, disseminating campaign material, sponsoring speakers, and holding political rallies. Although both organizations are still active on campus, law students have not played a significant role in their activities since the 1960s.

The John J. Parker International Law Society

When the United States was involved in the Korean Conflict and the escalating cold war with the Soviet Union, law students began to take an increased interest in international affairs, particularly international law. In 1962 students formed the International Law Club, which was soon renamed the John J. Parker International Law Society in honor of Judge John J. Parker, a North Carolina resident who served as a judge at the Nuremburg trials. This organization sought to foster and promote interest and participation in the study of public and private international law. The Society was affiliated with the American Student Society of International Law and coordinated activities with the national group. In addition to sponsoring speakers and engaging in discussion and research of international law topics, the group participated in the Phillip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition sponsored by the American Society of International Law. The Society sponsored student

participation in this event until 1970 when the Moot Court Bench began to provide credit for participation.

After a brief period of inactivity during the late 1980s, the International Law Club has reemerged as an active organization. In addition to sponsoring speakers, it provides students with information concerning study-abroad programs and employment opportunities in the field of international law.

The Federalist Society

During the 1986-87 school year, law students formed the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy. This organization seeks to investigate the role of law as one of the organizing forces of society and to provide a focal point for discussion by people of conservative and libertarian views. In addition to holding discussion meetings, the Federalist Society is active in sponsoring annual programs known as "Golden Issues Symposia." The symposia seek to present speakers or debates on important social issues, which have included recycling and solid waste management, affirmative action, freedom of religion, and the intersection of law and politics.

Other Activities

In addition to participation in law school organizations, law students expend a great deal of energy engaging in other activities on the campus and in the community. Students participate in tutorial programs, athletic teams, choral groups, debate societies, community organizations, charitable enterprises, political organizations, and many other activities. Since the 1940s law students have been and continue to be integral parts of their communities. As the School of Law prepares to enter the second half of the 1990s, law students are finding more and more ways to add to the rich history of student involvement in extracurricular pursuits. One can only guess at the types of activities that the next fifty years will bring.