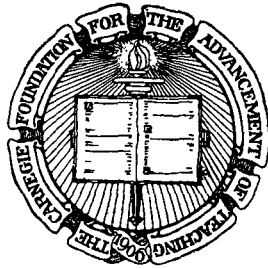


REVIEW OF LEGAL EDUCATION
IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA
FOR THE YEARS 1926 AND 1927

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
I. STANDARDS RECOMMENDED BY ASSOCIATIONS	3
1. The Associations	3
2. Bar Admission Requirements covered at present only by the American Bar Association	3
3. Purposes for which Law School Standards are Formulated	4
4. Features of Law School Activity not covered at present by the American Bar Association	5
5. Features of Law School Activity, other than Entrance Requirements, covered both by the American Bar Association and by the Association of American Law Schools	5
6. Law School Entrance Requirements formulated by the two Associations	7
7. Relative Effect of the Varying Sets of Standards promulgated by the two Associations	10
II. BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS	11
1. Recent Changes	11
2. Educational Requirements for Admission to Legal Practice in the United States and Canada, 1927-28	13
III. LAW SCHOOLS	21
1. Recent Changes	21
2. List of Residential Law Schools in the United States and Canada, 1927-28	22
3. Comparative Figures, 1889-90 to 1927-28	34
APPENDIX: The Study of Legal Education	39
PUBLICATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION DEALING WITH LEGAL EDUCATION	43

INTRODUCTION

CONFIDENTIAL proof of Bulletin Number Twenty-one, *Present-Day Law Schools in the United States and Canada*, a volume of over 550 pages, was dispatched to law school and bar admission authorities, for verification of details, in September, 1927. The Bulletin is expected to be released to the public early in 1928. As explained in the preface to the volume, this is the fourth extended publication of the Foundation dealing with legal education and cognate matters. It is a companion volume to Bulletin Number Fifteen, *Training for the Public Profession of the Law*, 498 pages, written by the same author and published in 1921.

Under pressure of work upon this volume, the brief Annual Review of Legal Education—which, under various titles and with an increasingly comprehensive scope, has been published as a separate pamphlet, first in 1913 and uninterruptedly since 1915—was omitted for the year 1926. The following pages cover, accordingly, developments for two years—from the autumn of 1925 to January 1, 1928. Currently, the data are stated and arranged much as in previous pamphlets, in order to facilitate the collection of information that can be incorporated immediately in *Present-Day Law Schools*.

It is probable that subsequent issues of the Review will show somewhat greater changes in form. The general object of the periodical, however, will be as heretofore. It is planned to include statistics of the number of law schools and law school students, information as to salient features of the school work and as to bar admission requirements, and description of the activities of such organizations as the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, the Committee on Admission to the Bar of the Conference of Bar Association Delegates, and the Association of American Law Schools—in a word, what may fairly be called routine or reference material. In addition, an opportunity is provided for discussing certain topics at greater length than is possible in the general Bulletins, and for setting forth recent developments. As announced last year, the contents will no longer be reprinted as a whole in the Annual Report of the Foundation.¹

The present number contains only what is characterized above as routine or reference material, relating chiefly to the standards that are promulgated by the Associations, and to the corresponding requirements that are actually announced by bar admission authorities and by law schools.

¹ The above paragraphs, slightly condensed, appear in the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Foundation (1927). The Report for the preceding year contained a brief discussion of legal education, which includes the announcement referred to in the text. Since the Review was not issued in 1926, this discussion is reprinted below (Appendix).

I. STANDARDS RECOMMENDED BY ASSOCIATIONS

1. THE ASSOCIATIONS

THE lawyers and law teachers of the United States support two nation-wide organizations that are interested in formulating and enforcing higher standards in legal education: the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. The American Bar Association includes, among its numerous subordinate "Sections," two that are particularly concerned with this problem: the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar; and the Conference of Bar Association Delegates. The former elects a board known as the Council of the American Bar Association on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar; and the latter maintains a Committee on Admission to the Bar. The Association of American Law Schools is an independent organization that for some years has been coöperating with the Section and Council of Legal Education. In 1927 its Secretary was appointed "Adviser" to the Section on a professional basis that enables him to devote his entire time to the activities of these organizations.

2. BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS COVERED AT PRESENT ONLY BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Standard requirements for admission to the bar were formulated by the American Bar Association at Cincinnati in September, 1921. In their broadest outlines, omitting details to be discussed later, they ran as follows:

(1) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with the following standards: . . .

(2) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the bar, and that every candidate should be subjected to an examination by public authority to determine his fitness.

At a special Conference on Legal Education, held by the Conference of Bar Association Delegates under the auspices of the American Bar Association at Washington, D. C., in February, 1922, these two principles—obligatory graduation from an approved law school, followed by an independent examination—were endorsed in the following language:

2. We endorse with the following explanations the standards with respect to admission to the Bar, adopted by the American Bar Association on September 1, 1921:

Every candidate for admission to the Bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with the following standards: . . .

4. We agree with the American Bar Association that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the Bar, and that every candidate should be subjected to examination by public authority other than the authority of the law school of which he is a graduate.

The purpose of the altered phraseology in the second paragraph was undoubtedly to make clear that the "diploma privilege" (as the right of admission directly into

practice is usually termed) is objectionable even in a law department of a state university, the examinations of which may be said to be conducted "by public authority."

The Association of American Law Schools has not expressed itself directly on the subject of requirements for admission to the bar, except in a resolution condemning the diploma privilege that was adopted at its first regular meeting in 1901. The text of this long forgotten declaration, the principles of which the Association has made no attempt to enforce upon its own members, was as follows:

Resolved, That the degree of a law school should not admit to the bar.

Resolved, That admission to the bar should be only after examination by a State Board of Law Examiners appointed by the highest appellate court of the state.

3. PURPOSES FOR WHICH LAW SCHOOL STANDARDS ARE FORMULATED

Standards for law schools are formulated by the American Bar Association, primarily for the purpose of identifying the type of institution graduation from which is recommended as a prerequisite for admission to the bar. Incidentally, these standards are of interest to bar admission authorities who, although unwilling to accept the major recommendation, may wish to define a group of law schools that shall receive favored or special treatment. Furthermore, many of the standards—notably those dealing with entrance requirements and curriculum—may be made to apply to bar admission regulations affecting law study outside of a law school. Finally, it was hoped that attendance at good law schools, which are not protected by bar admission rules, would be stimulated as a result of action taken under the following resolution:

(3) The Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar is directed to publish from time to time the names of those law schools which comply with the above standards and of those which do not and to make such publications available so far as possible to intending law students.

Standards for law schools are formulated also by the Association of American Law Schools, as a condition of membership in its own body, under the following Articles of Association:

Sixth. Law schools may be elected to membership at any meeting of the Association, but no law school shall be so elected unless for at least two years immediately preceding its application it has complied with the following requirements: . . .

Seventh. Any school which shall fail to maintain the requirements provided for in Article Sixth, or such standard as may hereafter be adopted by resolution of the Association, shall be excluded from the Association by a vote at the general meeting, but may be reinstated at a subsequent meeting on proof that it is then *bona fide* fulfilling such requirement.

Any member school which shall fail to be represented by some member of its faculty at the annual meeting at least once in any three-year period shall be deemed to have discontinued its membership.

Those portions of the preceding Articles that call for compliance with the requirements for at least two years, and for continuing representation at the annual meeting, were added at the December meeting of 1925, subsequent to the appearance of

the last issue of this Annual Review. The Council has no corresponding formal regulation covering changes in the list of law schools that it publishes each summer as fully meeting American Bar Association standards. Prior to 1927, its practice was to add to this list the names of schools that announced compliance beginning the following autumn.

4. FEATURES OF LAW SCHOOL ACTIVITY NOT COVERED AT PRESENT BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Out of eight numbered sections of Article Sixth of the Association of American Law Schools that specify qualifications for membership in the Association, the following four cover, in whole or in part, matters to which the American Bar Association has as yet paid no attention. The first of the four, however—the one aimed at “commercialism”—was originally formulated, in virtually identical language, by the Washington Conference, already referred to, in February, 1922, and was not adopted by the Association of American Law Schools until the following December.

1. It shall be a school not operated as a commercial enterprise, and the compensation of any officer or member of its teaching staff shall not depend on the number of students, nor on the fees received.

3. . . . A full-time school shall require of its candidates for the first degree in law . . . the successful completion of at least ten hundred and eighty hours of classroom instruction in law. . . . A part-time school must maintain a curriculum which, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, is the equivalent of that of a full-time school. . . .

4. The conferring of its degree shall be conditioned upon the attainment of a grade of scholarship ascertained by examination.

8. Each member shall maintain a complete individual record of each student, which shall make readily accessible the following data: Credentials for admission; the action of the administrative officer passing thereon; date of admission; date of graduation or final dismissal from school; date of beginning and ending of each period of attendance, if the student has not been in continuous residence throughout the whole period of study; courses which he has taken, the grades therein, if any, and the credit value thereof, and courses for which he is registered; and a record of all special action of the faculty or administrative officers.

5. FEATURES OF LAW SCHOOL ACTIVITY, OTHER THAN ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS, COVERED BOTH BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND BY THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS

As regards matters covered by both Associations, the only recent change outside the field of general education (entrance requirements) was a strengthening of the library requirement, made by the Law School Association in 1925, effective September 1, 1927. There follows a parallel statement of current standards in these respects, similar to that presented in the last (1925) issue of the Review.

STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AS INTERPRETED BY ITS COUNCIL ON LEGAL EDUCATION, IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1928

CORRESPONDING STANDARDS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS EMBODIED IN ITS ARTICLES AND RESOLUTIONS IN FORCE AT THE SAME DATE

The Law School Course for Full-time Students

(b) It shall require its students to pursue a course of three years duration if they devote substantially all of their working time to their studies,

3. A school whose curriculum and schedule of work are so arranged that in the opinion of the Executive Committee substantially the full working time of its students is required for the work of the school shall be considered a full-time school. A full-time school shall require of its candidates for the first degree in law resident study of law during a period of at least ninety weeks. . . .

Treatment of Part-time Work

and a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours, if they devote only part of their working time to their studies.

A school whose curriculum and schedule of work are so arranged that in the opinion of the Executive Committee substantially the full working time of its students is not required for the work of the school shall be considered a part-time school. A part-time school must maintain a curriculum which, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, is the equivalent of that of a full-time school. The action of the Executive Committee under this paragraph shall in each instance be reported to the Association at its next annual meeting and shall stand as the action of the Association until set aside by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Association.

Ruling: A school does not comply with the standards unless it complies with all of them and as to all its departments or courses. For example, an institution maintaining both a day and a night school, one of which complies and the other does not, cannot be considered as complying.

Any school now or hereafter a member of the Association, that conducts both full- and part-time curricula, must comply as regards each with the requirements therefor as set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

Ruling: A part-time course of at least 160 weeks, covering four school years, is the equivalent of a three-year, full-time course. This action is the same as that taken by the Association of American Law Schools on the same problem.

No school shall be or remain eligible to membership if the institution of which it is a part shall through any other agency conduct instruction in law designed to prepare students for admission to the Bar or for Bar examinations, save in conformity with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

Resolution: Upon establishment of curricula in their part-time schools covering a period of at least 160 weeks distributed over not less than four years, exclusive of holiday and vacation periods, and their compliance in other respects with the requirements [for membership, certain schools] will be eligible for membership.

Library

(c) It shall provide an adequate library available for the use of the students.

6. It shall own a law library of not less than seventy-five hundred volumes, which shall be so housed and administered as to be readily available for use by students and faculty.

For additions to the library in the way of continuations and otherwise there shall be spent over any period of five years at least seventy-five hundred dollars, of which at least one thousand dollars shall be expended each year.

Faculty

(d) It shall have among its teachers a sufficient number giving their entire time to the school to ensure actual personal acquaintance and influence with the whole student body.

Ruling: In determining what is such a sufficient number, the Council will ordinarily not approve a school where the number of full-time instructors is fewer than one for each hundred students or major fraction thereof.

7. Its faculty shall consist of at least three instructors who devote substantially all of their time to the work of the school; and in no case shall the number of such full-time instructors be fewer than one for each one hundred students or major fraction thereof.

6. LAW SCHOOL ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS FORMULATED BY THE TWO ASSOCIATIONS

The most conspicuous recent changes in standards have had to do with the recommended entrance requirements. This subject has been so much confused by the actions of different organizations during the past seven years that it will be convenient to present the successive steps in chronological order.

On the eve of the adoption of the American Bar Association resolutions of 1921, members of the Association of American Law Schools were required to insist that all candidates for the degree, at the time of their admission to the school, must possess qualifications of general education not lower than those needed for admission to college. They were encouraged to demand more than this, a minimum of two years of college work being suggested as highly desirable. In this case the work need only have been "substantially completed" before admission to the school—that is to say, moderate "conditions" were permitted. Finally, the Association's rules were interpreted by many schools as permitting the admission of "special students," who might subsequently secure the degree either by making up their entrance deficiencies, or by doing unusually good work in the law school.

The American Bar Association, in September, 1921, expressed itself in the following uncompromising terms as to the policy that should be pursued by an acceptable law school:

(a) It shall require as a condition of admission at least two years of study in a college.

The following December, the Association of American Law Schools adopted a

rule, fully effective in 1925, which, though a great advance upon its earlier requirement, was not so rigorous as that of the American Bar Association.

2. It shall require of all candidates for its degree at the time of their admission to the school either the completion of two years of college work or such work as would be accepted for admission to the third or junior year in the College of Liberal Arts of the state university or of the principal colleges and universities in the state where the law school is located.

In February, 1922, the Washington Conference further weakened the American Bar Association standards by endorsing them "with the following explanation":

. . . We understand that in applying the rule requiring two years of study in a college, educational experience other than that acquired in an American college may, in proper cases, be accepted as satisfying the requirement of the rule, if equivalent to two years of college work. . . .

Whenever any state does not at present offer such educational opportunities to young men of small means as to warrant the immediate adoption of the standards, we urge the bar associations of the state to encourage and help the establishment and maintenance of good law schools and colleges, so that the standards may become practicable as soon as possible.

In December, 1922, the Association of American Law Schools defined permissible practices as regards "conditioned" and special students as follows:

Resolution: Students may register as candidates for the law degree, though conditioned in not to exceed three year-hours of college work.

5. Students who enter with less than the academic credit required of candidates for the law degree by Section 2 . . . must be twenty-one years of age and the number of such students admitted each year shall not exceed ten per cent of the average number of students first entering the school during each of the two preceding years.

In November, 1923, the Council on Legal Education published the following still weaker rule:

A school which admits certain students who do not fully meet the requirements will not be considered as failing to comply with standard (a) provided the number of students does not exceed ten per cent of its enrollment.

In 1926 occurred the first advance since 1921. The Association of American Law Schools rescinded its resolution explicitly legitimizing "conditions"; and the Council on Legal Education made the following elaborate rulings:

The words "two years of study in a college," contained in Standard (a), are interpreted to mean: two years of active full-time study in a college, or in lieu thereof the completion of one-half of the work required for a Bachelor's degree in the State University of the state in which the law school applying this standard is located, or in the absence of such state university, a principal college of such state.

The Council is of the opinion that students who do not have the necessary preliminary education should be admitted to approved schools only in exceptional cases. Without attempting to define such exceptional cases, the Council suggests that no such student should be admitted except where special circumstances, such as the maturity and apparent ability of the student, would seem to justify a deviation from the rule requiring at least two years of college work. It is, therefore, the intention of the Council to require from all approved schools which may admit any special students in the fall of 1927 a specific explanation of the reasons for admitting each such student. Such statement should show that the faculty of the school has given special consideration to each case and has determined that the special circumstances are sufficient to justify a departure from the regular requirements.

The following classes of students are to be considered as special students unless the law school in which they are registered has on file credentials showing that they have completed the required pre-legal work :

- (a) Those transferring from another law school either with or without advanced standing in law.
- (b) Those students doing graduate work in law after graduation from a non-approved school.
- (c) Those students taking a limited number of subjects either when registered in another department of the University or when on a purely limited time basis.

Each school must have in its records, within twenty days after the registration of a student, credentials showing that such student has completed the required pre-legal work.

In September, 1927, the Section on Legal Education and the American Bar Association itself adopted the following resolutions, reminiscent of the Washington Conference "explanations":

Whereas, At the annual meeting of the Association in 1921, as a means of improving the morale of the legal profession, a resolution was adopted to require of all applicants for admission to the bar two years of college work before the beginning of the study of law; and

Whereas, Opposition has been encountered in several states, due in part to inadequate educational facilities locally, and, in part, to the alarming rise in college and living expenses; and

Whereas, Some states have developed systems of education whereby ambitious youth are offered opportunities to acquire a collegiate training free or at moderate cost; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in compliance with the policy announced by the American Bar Association in 1921, we recommend the establishment in each State, where none now exist, of opportunities for a collegiate training, free or at moderate cost, so that all deserving young men and women seeking admission to the bar, may obtain an adequate preliminary education; and

Be it further resolved, That the several states be urged, through the Council of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, to provide at stated times and places, for preliminary examinations to be held by the University of the State or by the Board of Law Examiners thereof, for those applicants for admission to the Bar obliged to make up their preliminary qualifications outside of accredited institutions of learning.

Finally, in December, 1927, the Association of American Law Schools adopted amendments to its Article Sixth, under which a member school must now maintain the following entrance requirements:

2. It shall require of all candidates for any degree at the time of the commencement of their law study the completion of one-half of the work acceptable for a Bachelor's degree granted on the basis of a four year period of study by the state university or the principal colleges or universities in the state where the law school is located.

5. Students with less than the academic credit required of candidates for the law degree by Section 2 . . . may be admitted as "specials" provided

a. they are at least twenty-three years of age, and

b. there is some good reason for thinking that their experience and training have specially equipped them to engage successfully in the study of law, despite the lack of the required college credits, and

c. the number of such "specials" admitted each year shall not exceed ten per cent of the average number of students admitted by the school as beginning regular law students during the two preceding years.

7. RELATIVE EFFECT OF THE VARYING SETS OF STANDARDS PROMULGATED BY THE TWO ASSOCIATIONS

The Council on Legal Education has never complied with that portion of American Bar Association Resolution (3) which directs it to publish the names of sub-standard law schools. Annually since 1923, however, it has published a list of selected standard law schools, subdivided originally into two Classes: "A," schools listed as already complying with the standards; "B," schools listed as expecting to comply at a future specified date. In the summer of 1926, Class "B" was abandoned, and Class "A" became identical with the membership of the Association of American Law Schools (excluding schools situated outside the United States). At present the Council list includes, in addition to Association members, five other schools. The distribution of institutions of different types, defined as in later pages of this *Review*, is shown in the following table:

LAW SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
LAW SCHOOLS AND APPROVAL BY THE COUNCIL ON LEGAL EDUCATION
JANUARY 1, 1928

	<i>Members of A. A. L. S. approved by Council¹</i>	<i>Non-members of A. A. L. S. approved by Council²</i>	<i>Non-members of A. A. L. S. not approved by Council</i>	<i>Total</i>
Full-time schools requiring after the high school				
More than five academic years	11	0	3	14
Five academic years	43	5	8	56
Three or four academic years	0	0	6	6
Part-time schools requiring three or more academic years	0	0	70	70
Mixed full-time and part-time schools	6	0	14	20
Schools having a law course of less than three academic years	0	0	10	10
Total ³	60	5	111	176

It is not unlikely that, in future, the Association will admit to its membership only schools that have previously been approved by the Council, and, of these, only such as comply with its own somewhat more exacting requirements.

¹ Schools designated as (sc) in the List printed below (pages 23-31).

² Schools designated as (c) in the List.

³ In continental United States. The total membership of the A. A. L. S., at this date, included one school each in the Philippine Islands and in Canada.

II. BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

I. RECENT CHANGES

DURING the two years that have elapsed since the publication of the preceding issue of this Review, fifteen states have increased their requirements for admission into the legal profession.

At the beginning of the academic year 1925-26, only one state required applicants to have two years of college training, or their equivalent, before beginning to study law. Either through the coming into effect of requirements previously announced, or as the result of subsequent action, the number at the corresponding date in the autumn of 1927 had been increased to four; the pioneer example of Kansas was followed successively by West Virginia, by Illinois, and by Colorado. In addition, Ohio, already requiring one year of college, will require two years in the case of applicants who begin their law studies after October 15, 1927—the date being purposely so set as not to affect the great majority of those who enter law schools this year. New York will require one year after October 15, 1928, and two years after October 15, 1929. Pennsylvania, in preference to requiring college work with its alleged “equivalent,” has inaugurated a requirement which, in its actual application, may prove to be more rigorous: applicants not college graduates must pass a College Entrance Board examination in subjects aggregating fifteen units, including prescribed English, History, and Mathematics, and either elementary Latin or French. Pennsylvania has also followed New York in facing the problem presented by the foreign-language applicant, the Pennsylvania solution being an oral examination as to knowledge of the spoken English language.

South Carolina has made its high school work preliminary. Among “non-preliminary” states—states, that is to say, which require a certain amount of general education, but do not insist that the applicant must have secured this before he begins his law studies—Wisconsin has joined Montana in requiring two college years or their equivalent, and the District of Columbia, Kentucky, and Maine have begun to demand the equivalent of a high school education. Maine has also inaugurated a system under which an applicant may register with the board of examiners at any time, for the purpose of securing immediate scrutiny of his qualifications as to general education.

No state has followed West Virginia in requiring every applicant to spend three years in a law school, as recommended by the American Bar Association. Among the jurisdictions already mentioned, however, Colorado and Kentucky have begun to insist that at least a specified part of the prescribed period—one year or two years—must be spent in an approved law school. Wyoming has done the same; and since only law schools “recommended under Class A or B by the American Bar Association” are now here recognized, this makes it probable, though by no means certain, that the applicant will have had two preliminary years of college education, even without any explicit requirement of general education by the bar admission authorities. Similarly, although Wisconsin is technically a “non-preliminary” state, a rule recognizing only

law schools approved by the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association makes it likely that applicants other than from law offices will have completed their two years of college work before beginning their law studies.

Wisconsin, and also Connecticut and Vermont, have joined the ranks of states that require more than three years of law study under certain conditions; and in connection with this change Vermont has ceased to insist always upon six months study in a law office, retaining the requirement only in the case of applicants with less than two years of college training who qualify during the minimum period of law study. On the other hand, Pennsylvania has newly introduced this requirement.

Finally, Kansas has joined the small group of states which specify the number of hours that law office students must devote to their studies during each week or year; it has followed Pennsylvania in requiring all students, instead of merely students in law offices or in local law schools, to register at the beginning of their period of law study—probably an unenforceable rule; and it has followed Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland in demanding, as a prerequisite for registration, that the student prove both his general education and his good moral character.

Texas has extended the “diploma privilege” to all law schools, within or without the state, recognized as Class A by the Council on Legal Education.

Two years ago, three of the nine Canadian provinces had already begun to require two years of preliminary college work. By the opening of the academic year 1927–28, three additional jurisdictions—New Brunswick, Alberta, and Ontario—had successively advanced to this level; and Saskatchewan had announced the same rule, effective after October 1. This leaves only British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and (outside of the Dominion) Newfoundland, with lower requirements in this respect. Manitoba, also, has ceased to allow a reduction of one year, upon its five-year period of law study, in the case of graduates of the law school conducted jointly by the University of Manitoba and the Manitoba Law Society. The course of study in this institution has been lengthened to four years, of which the last two are concurrent with office work, and applicants not college graduates must spend an additional year doing office work only.

As a result of these changes, three Canadian provinces—Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan—required, at the beginning of the current academic year or immediately thereafter, a minimum period of seven years after the high school, in college work and law study combined, before applicants could be admitted to legal practice. The only American jurisdiction that has a corresponding aggregate requirement, immediate or prospective, of more than five years is New York. At the beginning of the academic year 1930–31, six years will here be required, unless the announced increase in general education is administered in such a way as to permit the “equivalent” of two years of college to be secured in a shorter time; or unless this increase is offset by a reduction in New York’s present period of law study (for other than college graduates) of four years.

2. EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, IN EFFECT FOR THOSE BEGINNING TO STUDY LAW AT THE OPENING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1927-28

<i>General Education</i>	<i>Location of Law Study</i>	<i>Period of Law Study</i>	<i>No. of Law Schools whose Graduates need be Examined only by their own Faculty</i>
UNITED STATES			
ALABAMA			
Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Eighteen months	1
ARIZONA			
Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	0
ARKANSAS			
Not mentioned in rules	Not mentioned in rules	Not mentioned in rules	0
CALIFORNIA			
Not mentioned in rules	Law school, or office, or elsewhere under proper direction	Three years in a day law school, law office, correspondence school, or in private study; four years in an evening law school	0
COLORADO			
Equivalent of two years college, within six months after beginning law study	All law school or law school and office	Three years	0
CONNECTICUT			
Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study	Law school or office	Three years in a day law school course or in a law office; four years in an evening law school course	0
DELAWARE			
Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study in the case of office students	Under the direction of a member of the Bar, either in law school, or office, or private study	Three years	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school or office	Three years	0
FLORIDA			
Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	3
GEORGIA			
Not mentioned in rules	Not mentioned in rules	Not mentioned in rules	4
IDAHO			
Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school, or office, or elsewhere under proper direction	Three years full-time work in a day law school, law office, correspondence school, or in private study; four years in an evening law school	0

BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

<i>General Education</i>	<i>Location of Law Study</i>	<i>Period of Law Study</i>	<i>No. of Law Schools whose Graduates need be Examined only by their own Faculty</i>
ILLINOIS			
Equivalent of two years college, prior to beginning law study	Law school or office	Three years if wholly in a law school requiring twelve hours recitations each week; otherwise, four years. Office students must receive at least 120 hours per year of actual legal instruction, and be examined annually by the Board	0
INDIANA			
Not mentioned in rules	Not mentioned in rules	Not mentioned in rules	0 ¹
IOWA			
Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school or office	Three years	0
KANSAS			
Equivalent of two years college, prior to beginning law study	Law school or office	Three years in a day law school or in a law office; four years in an evening law school. Full time must be devoted to the office work for at least 20 hours a week during 36 weeks each year, and reports must be submitted semi-annually to the Board	0
KENTUCKY			
Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	All law school, or law school and office	Two years	0
LOUISIANA			
Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school, or under the supervision of a reputable Louisiana lawyer	Three years	0
MAINE			
Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school or office	Three years full-time work in a day law school or in a law office; four years in an evening law school	0
MARYLAND			
Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study	Law school or office	Three years	0
MASSACHUSETTS			
Equivalent of two years evening high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school, or office, or elsewhere under proper direction	Three years full-time work in a day law school, law office, correspondence school, or in private study; four years in an evening law school	0

¹ Applicants may insist upon constitutional right to admission without examination as to educational qualifications.

BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

15

<i>General Education</i>	<i>Location of Law Study</i>	<i>Period of Law Study</i>	<i>No. of Law Schools whose Graduates need be Examined only by their own Faculty</i>
MICHIGAN Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study, except that law school students may carry a deficiency of 25% up to their third year	Law school or office	Three years in a law school or four years in a law office, with a minimum of 4 daily hours of study, 6 days in the week, during 36 weeks each year	0
MINNESOTA Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study	Law school or office	Three years if wholly in a day law school; otherwise, four years. Office students must study at least 18 hours a week during 36 weeks each year	0
MISSISSIPPI Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	1
MISSOURI Common school education and fair knowledge of civil government, literature, and history, prior to taking bar examination	Not mentioned in rules	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	0
MONTANA Equivalent of two years college, prior to taking bar examination	Not mentioned in rules	Two years (24 months)	1
NEBRASKA Equivalent of three years high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school or office	Three years	2
NEVADA Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Law school or office	Three years	0
NEW JERSEY Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study	All office, or law school and office	Three years. Full time must be devoted to the office work	0
NEW MEXICO Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school or office	Three years. Reports as to work of office students must be submitted semi-annually to the Board	0

BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

<i>General Education</i>	<i>Location of Law Study</i>	<i>Period of Law Study</i>	<i>No. of Law Schools whose Graduates need be Examined only by their own Faculty</i>
NEW YORK			
Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study ¹	All office, or law school and office, or (for applicants having at least two years of college training) all law school	Three years for college graduates, four years for others. Full time must be devoted to the office work	0
NORTH CAROLINA			
Not mentioned in rules	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Two years	0
NORTH DAKOTA			
Not mentioned in rules	Day classes of a law school, or office	Three years	0
OHIO			
Equivalent of one year college, prior to beginning law study ²	Law school, or under the tutorage of a practising attorney	Three years in a full-time law school; four years in a part-time law school or under an attorney providing at least 200 hours per year of actual legal instruction	0
OKLAHOMA			
Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Two years	1
OREGON			
Evidence satisfactory to the board, prior to taking bar examination	Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Three years	0
PENNSYLVANIA			
Equivalent of high school, including college entrance Latin, prior to beginning law study ³	All office, or law school and office, or (for law students registered prior to January 1, 1928) all law school	Three years in a law school requiring ten hours instruction each week, or in a law office; four years in a law school requiring eight hours instruction each week	0
RHODE ISLAND			
Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study	All office, or law school and office	Two years for college graduates, three years for others, or a longer period in the case of schools rated as not of full standing or efficiency. Full time must be devoted to the office work	0
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study	Law school, or office, or under the direction of a member of the South Carolina Bar	Two years	1
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school or office	Three years	1

¹ For applicants beginning their law studies after October 15, 1928, equivalent of one year college; after October 15, 1929, equivalent of two years college.

² For applicants beginning their law studies after October 15, 1927, equivalent of two years college.

³ College graduates may substitute for the Latin requirements cultural equivalents satisfactory to the Board. After December 1, 1927, the preliminary examination hitherto conducted by the Board of Law Examiners for other applicants will be replaced by a College Entrance Board examination, calling for 15 units, of which 7 in prescribed English, History, and Mathematics, and 2 in either elementary Latin or French.

BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

17

<i>General Education</i>	<i>Location of Law Study</i>	<i>Period of Law Study</i>	<i>No. of Law Schools whose Graduates need be Examined only by their own Faculty</i>
TENNESSEE Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study	Law school or office	One year	0
TEXAS Evidence satisfactory to the Board, prior to taking bar examination	Not mentioned in rules	Two years	67 ¹
UTAH Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Not mentioned in rules	Three years	1
VERMONT Equivalent of high school, prior to taking bar examination	Law school or office	Three years for applicants having at least two years of college training, or for graduates of an approved law school taking supplementary office work; otherwise, four years	0
VIRGINIA Mentioned, but no specific requirement	Local law school for non-residents; local law school or office for minors; no requirement for others	Two years for non-residents or minors; no requirement for others	0
WASHINGTON Equivalent of high school, prior to beginning law study	Law school or office	Three years in an approved day law school, or four years in an approved evening law school, but in case no degree has been received, an additional year must be spent in a law office. Four years in a law office with a minimum of 18 weekly hours of study during 30 weeks each year. Such credit is given for study not covered by these rules as will maintain the same standards	0
WEST VIRGINIA Equivalent of two years college, prior to beginning law study	Law school certified by the Association of American Law Schools as complying with the 1921 standards of the American Bar Association as regards length of course, library, and faculty	Three years	1
WISCONSIN Equivalent of two years college, prior to taking bar examination	Law school approved by the Council on Legal Education; or law office	Three years in a day or full-time law school; otherwise, four years	1
WYOMING Mentioned, but no specific requirement	All law school, or law school and office	Three years	0

¹ 3 Texas law schools and 64 situated outside the state.

BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

<i>General Education¹</i>	<i>Location of Law Study</i>	<i>Period of Law Study</i>	<i>No. of Law Schools whose Graduates need be Examined only by their own Faculty</i>
CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND			
ALBERTA Equivalent of two years college	All office, or local law school and office	Three years for college graduates; four years for others graduating from the local law school; otherwise, five years	1
BRITISH COLUMBIA Equivalent of one year college	Law school and office, or (for applicants not residing in or near Vancouver) all office	Three years for college graduates; otherwise, five years. A much longer period is sometimes accepted in lieu of preliminary education	0
MANITOBA Equivalent of two years college	Local law school and office, or (for applicants not residing in or near Winnipeg) all office	Four years for college graduates; otherwise, five years	
NEW BRUNSWICK Equivalent of two years college	All office, or law school and office	Three years for college graduates, or for others graduating from a law school; otherwise, four years	1
NEWFOUNDLAND Less than high school	All office, or law school and office	Three years for college graduates; four years for others qualified to enter college, or graduating from a law school; otherwise, five years	0
NOVA SCOTIA Equivalent of two years college	All office, or law school and office	Three years for college graduates, or for others graduating from a law school; otherwise, four years	0
ONTARIO Equivalent of two years college	Local law school and office	Three years for college graduates; otherwise, five years	1
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Equivalent of high school	All office, or law school and office	Four years for college graduates; otherwise, five years	0
QUEBEC NOTARIES Equivalent of college degree	All office, or local law school and office	Three years for those graduating from a local law school; four years for those spending two years in a local law school; otherwise, five years	0
QUEBEC BAR College degree or examination not beyond capacity of applicants who have spent two years in an English-speaking college	All office, or local law school and office	Three years for those graduating from a local law school and doing concurrent office work; otherwise, four years	0
SASKATCHEWAN Equivalent of one year college ²	Law school and office	Four years for college graduates; otherwise, five years	0

¹ Throughout Canada and Newfoundland, general education must be proved prior to beginning law study.

² For applicants beginning their law studies after October 1, 1927, two years college.

BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

19

SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES

<i>Jurisdictions which prescribe a stated amount of general education and, following this, a definite period of law study</i>	<i>Are graduates of certain law schools examined only by their own faculty?</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	
Two years college or equivalent, followed by law study during			
Three or four years ¹	2	0	2
Three years ²	1	1	2
One year college or equivalent, followed by law study during			
Three or four years ³	1	0	1
High school or equivalent, followed by law study during			
Three or four or five years ⁴	1	0	1
Three or four years ⁵	5	0	5
Three years ⁶	3	0	3
Two or three years, or more ⁷	1	0	1
Two years ⁸	0	1	1
One year ⁹	1	0	1
	15	2	17
<i>Jurisdictions which prescribe a stated amount of general education and also, but not necessarily following this, a definite period of law study</i>			
Two years college or equivalent, and law study during			
Three or four years ¹⁰	0	1	1
Two years (twenty-four months) ¹¹	0	1	1
High school or equivalent, and law study during			
Three or four years ¹²	3	0	3
Three years ¹³	4	1	5
Two years ¹⁴	1	1	2
Lower or vague requirement of general education, and law study during			
Three or four years ¹⁵	1	0	1
Three years ¹⁶	1	1	2
Two years ¹⁷	0	1	1
	10	6	16
<i>Jurisdictions which prescribe a stated amount of general education, but no definite period of law study</i>			
High school or equivalent ¹⁸	0	1	1
Lower requirement ¹⁹	1	0	1
	1	1	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	26	9	35

¹ Illinois, Kansas.

² Colorado, West Virginia.

³ Ohio.

⁴ Washington.

⁵ Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania.

⁶ Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey.

⁷ Rhode Island.

⁸ South Carolina.

⁹ Tennessee.

¹⁰ Wisconsin.

¹¹ Montana.

¹² Idaho, Maine, Vermont.

¹³ District of Columbia, Iowa, Louisiana, New Mexico, South Dakota.

¹⁴ Kentucky, Oklahoma.

¹⁵ Massachusetts.

¹⁶ Nebraska, Oregon.

¹⁷ Texas.

¹⁸ Mississippi.

¹⁹ Missouri.

BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Are graduates of certain law schools examined only by their own faculty?</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	
<i>Brought forward</i>	26	9	35
<i>Jurisdictions which prescribe a definite period of law study, but no stated amount of general education</i>			
Three or four years ¹	1	0	1
Three years ²	3	1	4
Two years ³	1	0	1
Eighteen months ⁴	0	1	1
	5	2	7
<i>Jurisdictions which prescribe neither a stated amount of general edu- cation nor a definite period of law study</i>			
Both features mentioned in rules ⁵	3	1	4
Neither feature mentioned in rules ⁶	2	1	3
	5	2	7
<i>Total number of jurisdictions</i>	36	13	49

SUMMARY FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

<i>Jurisdictions which prescribe a definite amount of general education and, following this, a definite period of law study</i>			
<i>College degree or equivalent, followed by law study during</i>			
Three or four or five years ⁷	1	0	1
<i>Two years college or equivalent, followed by law study during</i>			
Four or five years ⁸	0	1	1
Three or five years ⁹	0	1	1
Three or four or five years ¹⁰	0	1	1
Three or four years ¹¹	2	1	3
<i>One year college or equivalent, followed by law study during</i>			
Four or five years ¹²	1	0	1
Three or five years ¹³	1	0	1
<i>High school or equivalent, followed by law study during</i>			
Four or five years ¹⁴	1	0	1
<i>Less than high school, followed by law study during</i>			
Three or four or five years ¹⁵	1	0	1
<i>Total number of professional societies</i>	7	4	11

¹ California. ² New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.³ North Carolina. ⁴ Alabama.⁵ Arizona, Florida, Nevada, Virginia. In Virginia two years law study are prescribed for certain types of applicants.⁶ Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana. ⁷ Quebec Notaries. ⁸ Manitoba.⁹ Ontario. ¹⁰ Alberta.¹¹ New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec Bar.¹² Saskatchewan.¹³ British Columbia.¹⁴ Prince Edward Island.¹⁵ Newfoundland.

III. LAW SCHOOLS

1. RECENT CHANGES

THE principal changes among law schools during the past two years have been as follows :

In the autumn of 1926, the recently organized University of Miami (Florida) opened a full-time Law Department, with entrance requirements of two years of college or their equivalent, thereby increasing the number of full-time three-year law schools in the United States to seventy-six. Of part-time or "mixed" law schools having a law course of at least three academic years or their equivalent, three have died,¹ and ten have been added to our published list of degree-conferring institutions,² increasing the total number of schools of these two types, now in operation, to ninety. The small group that offers a law course, either full-time or part-time, of less than three academic years or their equivalent, has been increased by one,³ to a total of ten. Two part-time schools, one with a four-year⁴ and the other with a two-year course,⁵ will be discontinued at the end of the current academic year.

Of law schools already in existence, thirty-two increased their entrance requirements. Changes, present or prospective, in the bar admission rules of four states — Ohio, New York, Illinois, and California — account for twenty-one of these increases. There have been a few changes also in the length of the law course, and in the time of day at which classroom sessions are scheduled. The net result has been to increase the number of full-time law schools that appear to comply with American Bar Association standards of entrance requirements, from 65 (39 per cent of the total number of law schools) in 1925–26, to 70 (40 per cent) in 1927–28; and of these the number that require more than two college years for admission has risen from twelve to fourteen.⁶ In the case of other than full-time schools, a development of "prelegal departments," conducted by the law schools themselves, so affects the situation that it is unsafe to quote figures that might be regarded as comparable with the above. It may also be noted that the number of schools of the recently popular "mixed" type (offering both full-time and part-time work) has again increased, from seven-

¹ Mayo College of Law, Chicago (1926); Illinois Wesleyan University, College of Law, Bloomington (1927); Northwestern College of Law, Minnesota (1927).

² University of Baltimore, School of Law (opened 1925, not then listed because of uncertainty as to conferring of law degree); Nashville Y. M. C. A. Law School, Tennessee (opened 1912, incorporated with power to confer degrees, 1926); Lincoln University, College of Law, San Francisco (opened 1919, incorporated with power to confer degrees, 1926); Los Angeles Division of the preceding (1926); South Jersey Law School, Camden, and Mercer Beasley School of Law, Newark, New Jersey (both of these opened in 1926, and were licensed to confer degrees within the year); Houston Law School, Texas (two-year course with a scholastic year of 52 weeks, opened 1912, incorporated with power to confer degrees, 1927); Dayton Y. M. C. A. Law School, Ohio (opened 1925, incorporated with power to confer degrees, 1927); Detroit City Law School, and Washington College of Law, Seattle (both of these opened with power to confer degrees in 1927).

³ Norfolk College Law School, Norfolk, Virginia (opened 1925; announced a law degree, 1926).

⁴ St. Xavier College, College of Law, Cincinnati.

⁵ Tri-State College, Law School, Angola, Indiana.

⁶ Increased requirements in the University of Michigan and Cornell took effect immediately after the beginning of the academic year 1925–26. In addition, increases above the two-year college level have been announced by Notre Dame, to take effect September, 1928, and by the Universities of Illinois and of Wisconsin, to take effect January 1, 1929.

teen to twenty; and that there are now three institutions that offer part-time courses requiring for their completion the equivalent of five academic years.¹

In Canada the development of law schools is much more closely conditioned by changes in the already relatively stringent requirements for admission into provincial Law Societies. The new four-year law course of the Manitoba Law School, and the increased entrance requirements that affect Osgoode Hall Law School, in Ontario, and the schools conducted by the Universities of Alberta, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan, have been mentioned in the preceding section.

2. LIST OF RESIDENTIAL LAW SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1927-28

The following list of law schools appears in form similar to that employed in successive Annual Reports, beginning with that published in 1920. The conventional symbols attached to each school measure roughly the extent of its *prima facie* compliance with the three standards, affecting the amount of time devoted by students to their work, that have been formulated by the American Bar Association. That is to say, the roman numerals show the minimum number of college years, or their alleged equivalent, that are required for admission to regular standing as candidate for a degree, without close enquiry as to what is accepted as "college work," and without regard to the important complications produced by the admission of special students, etc., or of regular students with entrance conditions. An asterisk means that a college degree is required for admission; in the case of the two French-speaking Canadian schools, this symbol is included in parentheses to indicate that an examination may be substituted. The letter M (morning, including early afternoon) denotes that classroom sessions preëempt the best working hours of the day, and that therefore students are, or may be, required to devote to their studies all of their time not needed for necessary recreation; while the letters A (late afternoon, including early morning), E (evening), and AE (sessions beginning in the late afternoon and continuing into the evening) denote that instruction is conducted at other hours, more generally convenient for self-supporting students, or (in Canada) for those who serve a concurrent office clerkship. The arabic numerals show the duration of the law school course, in academic years or their equivalent. When separate divisions are conducted at different hours of the day, the requirements for each are stated in full, separated by commas. In all cases the symbols denote the requirements in force for those who entered the regular first-year class at the beginning of the autumn term of 1927. Announcements of subsequent changes, or courses continued for the benefit of students already enrolled, are not included.

In parentheses, schools members of the Association of American Law Schools at the conclusion of its annual meeting held in December, 1927, are marked (s); schools fully

¹ University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Missouri School of Accountancy and Law, St. Louis; Youngstown Y. M. C. A. School of Law.

approved by the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association at the same date are marked (c).

The information as to fees combines, under a single head, all charges that must be paid annually by students taking the full course; when each subject or credit-hour is charged separately, the total payments needed to secure the required number of credits have been averaged. Matriculation and Diploma fees are additional payments made only once, at entrance and at graduation.

In the United States the list is restricted to schools that confer first degrees in law, because of the difficulty of drawing any other objective line between a "law school" and a fleeting "law class" conducted by one or more attorneys.

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham	Y. M. C. A., Birmingham School of Technology, Birmingham School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$104; Diploma, \$7.50</i>	E4
Tuscaloosa	University of Alabama, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$136.50; Diploma, \$15</i>	IIM3 (c)

ARIZONA

Tucson	University of Arizona, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$30 for residents, \$130 for non-residents; Diploma, \$5</i>	IM3
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ARKANSAS

Fayetteville	University of Arkansas, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$90; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Little Rock	Arkansas Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$155; Diploma, \$10</i>	E2

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield	Pacific Coast University, Lincoln College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$230; Diploma, \$10</i>	E5
Berkeley	University of California, School of Jurisprudence <i>Fees: Annual, \$100 for residents, \$225 for non-residents</i>	IIIM3 (sc)
Long Beach	Southwestern University, School of Law, Long Beach Branch <i>Fees: Annual, \$144; Diploma, \$15</i>	E4 ¹
Los Angeles	Lincoln University, College of Law, Los Angeles Division <i>Fees: Annual, \$150; Matriculation, \$25.</i>	E4
	Loyola College, The St. Vincent School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$204; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIE4
	University of Southern California, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$249 for Day students, \$180 for Evening students</i>	IIIM3, IIIE5 (sc)
	Southwestern University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$191 for Day students, \$144 for Evening students; Diploma, \$15</i>	M3, E4 ¹
	University of the West, Los Angeles College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$162 for Day students, \$123 for Evening students; Diploma, \$15</i>	M3, E4

¹ Applicants who have not had one year of college work must take a one-year pre-legal course.

LAW SCHOOLS

Oakland	Saint Mary's College, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$135; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIE4
Palo Alto	Stanford University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$285; Application, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Sacramento	McGeorge College of Law, Sacramento College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$125; Diploma, \$10</i>	E4
San Francisco	University of California, Hastings College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$75</i>	IIM3 (c)
	Lincoln University, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$200 for Day students, \$150 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$25</i>	M3, E4
	St. Ignatius College, The College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$105; Matriculation, \$2; Diploma, \$12.50</i>	IIE4
	San Francisco Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$148.50; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	E4
	Y. M. C. A., Golden Gate College, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Diploma, \$5</i>	E4½
Santa Clara	University of Santa Clara, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$185; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIE4
COLORADO		
Boulder	University of Colorado, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$94.50 for residents, \$124.50 for non-residents; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Denver	University of Denver, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$165; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3
	Westminster Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$105; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$15</i>	IIE3
CONNECTICUT		
New Haven	Yale University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$310; Diploma, \$20</i>	IIM3 (sc)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Washington	The Catholic University of America, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$325; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
	The Frelinghuysen University, The John M. Langston School of Law (<i>colored</i>) <i>Fees: Annual, \$68; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIAE3
	Georgetown University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$185 for Morning students, \$145 for Afternoon students; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$15</i>	IIM3, IIA4 (sc)
	George Washington University, Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$208 for Morning students, \$158 for Afternoon students; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$11</i>	IIM3, IIA4 (sc)
	Howard University, School of Law (<i>colored</i>) <i>Fees: Annual, \$132.50; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$7</i>	IIAE3
	K. of C. Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Matriculation, \$5</i>	AE3
	National University Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$153 for LL.B., \$180 for J.D.; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$15</i>	E3
	Washington College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$101; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$15</i>	A3
	Y. M. C. A. College of the District of Columbia, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$93; Diploma, \$10</i>	E3
FLORIDA		
DeLand	John B. Stetson University, The College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$150; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3

LAW SCHOOLS

25

Gainesville	University of Florida, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$79.75 for residents, \$179.75 for non-residents; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Miami	University of Miami, Department of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$225; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3

GEORGIA

Athens	University of Georgia, Law Department (The Lumpkin Law School) <i>Fees: Annual, \$100</i>	IM3
Atlanta	Atlanta Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$125; Diploma, \$15</i>	E2
	Emory University, The School of Law (Lamar School of Law) <i>Fees: Annual, \$215; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Macon	Mercer University, The Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$173; Matriculation (library), \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)

IDAHO

Moscow	The University of Idaho, The College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$51 for residents, \$111 for non-residents</i>	IIM3 (sc)
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ILLINOIS

Chicago	Chicago-Kent College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$156; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$15</i>	IIA3, IIE3
	Chicago Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$155; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIE3
	De Paul University, College of Law (Illinois College of Law) <i>Fees: Annual, \$192 for Day students, \$142 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3, IIE4 (sc)
	The John Marshall Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$110; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIE3
	Loyola University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$210 for Full-time, \$160 for Afternoon and Evening students; Matriculation, \$10</i>	IIM3, IIA4, IIE4 (sc)
	Northwestern University, School of Law (Union College of Law) <i>Fees: Annual, \$275 (but \$150 for the last year of the four-year course); Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$20</i>	*IIM3 or IIM4 (sc)
	The University of Chicago, The Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$300; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Springfield	The Lincoln College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$120; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM4, IIE4
Urbana	University of Illinois, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$100 for residents, \$150 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$10</i>	IIM3 or IIM4 (sc)

INDIANA

Angola	Tri-State College, Law School ¹ <i>Fees: Annual, \$90; Diploma, \$9</i>	A2
Bloomington	Indiana University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$90 for residents, \$125 for non-residents; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Danville	Central Normal College, Law Course <i>Fees: Annual, \$117</i>	IIAE1 ²
Indianapolis	Benjamin Harrison Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$90; Diploma, \$10</i>	E2
	University of Indianapolis, Indiana Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$150; Diploma, \$15</i>	M3

¹ Will close at the end of 1927-28.

² College work may be taken concurrently with law work.

Notre Dame	The University of Notre Dame, The College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$220; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Valparaiso	Valparaiso University, Department of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$175; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3
IOWA		
Des Moines	Drake University, The Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$256; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Iowa City	The State University of Iowa, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$120 for residents, \$160 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$15</i>	IIM3 (sc)
KANSAS		
Lawrence	The University of Kansas, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$66 for residents, \$86 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$10 for residents, \$15 for non-residents; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Topeka	Washburn College, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$178; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
KENTUCKY		
Lexington	University of Kentucky, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$77 for residents, \$97 for non-residents</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Louisville	Jefferson School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Diploma, \$10</i>	E2
	Simmons University, Department of Law (The Central Law School) (<i>colored</i>) <i>Fees: Annual, \$50; Matriculation, \$5</i>	A3
	University of Louisville, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$150; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IA3
LOUISIANA		
Baton Rouge	Louisiana State University, The Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$117 for citizens of the United States, \$267 for others; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
New Orleans	Loyola University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$170; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$25</i>	IIM3, IIE4
	Tulane University of Louisiana, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$205; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
MARYLAND		
Baltimore	University of Baltimore, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$150; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	E3
	The University of Maryland, The School of Law <i>Fees: \$200 for resident Day or \$150 for resident Evening students, \$250 for non-resident Day or \$200 for non-resident Evening students; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3, IIE4
MASSACHUSETTS		
Boston	Boston University, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$225; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
	Northeastern University, School of Law, Boston Y. M. C. A. <i>Fees: Annual, \$125; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	E4
	Portia Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$125; Diploma, \$10</i>	A4, E4
	Suffolk Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$145; Senior bar examination review, \$20; Diploma, \$10</i>	A4, E4
Cambridge	Harvard University, The Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$307</i>	* IIM3 (sc)

LAW SCHOOLS

27

Springfield	Northeastern University, School of Law, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Division	E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$125; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	
Worcester	Northeastern University, School of Law, Worcester Y. M. C. A. Division	E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$125; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor	University of Michigan, Law School	IIM3 (sc)
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$118 for resident men or \$109 for resident women, \$138 for non-resident men or \$129 for non-resident women; Matriculation, \$10 for residents, \$25 for non-residents; Diploma, \$10</i>	
Detroit	Detroit City Law School	E4 ¹
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$110 for residents, \$150 for non-residents; Diploma, \$10</i>	
	University of Detroit, Law School	IIM3, IIA4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$191; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	
	Y. M. C. A., Detroit College of Law	A4, E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$115; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$17.50</i>	

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis	Minnesota College of Law	E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$100</i>	
	Minneapolis College of Law	E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Diploma, \$10</i>	
	University of Minnesota, The Law School	IIM3 (sc)
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$101.45 for residents, \$131.45 for non-residents</i>	
	Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. Schools, College of Law	E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$100</i>	
St. Paul	St. Paul College of Law	E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	
	College of St. Thomas, School of Law	IIA3
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$150; Diploma, \$10</i>	

MISSISSIPPI

Oxford	University of Mississippi, School of Law	IIM3
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$96.50; Matriculation, \$15; Diploma, \$5</i>	

MISSOURI

Columbia	The University of Missouri, School of Law	IIM3 (sc)
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$60 for residents, \$80 for non-residents</i>	
Kansas City	Kansas City School of Law	A4, E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$105; Diploma, \$5</i>	
St. Joseph	Y. M. C. A., St. Joseph Law School	E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$55; Diploma, \$10</i>	
St. Louis	Benton College of Law	E4 ²
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$155; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$12</i>	
	City College of Law and Finance, School of Professional Law	E4
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$125 for first three years, \$150 for fourth year</i>	
	Missouri School of Accountancy and Law, Law Department	E5
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$150; Diploma, \$15</i>	
	St. Louis University, School of Law	IIM3, IIE4 (sc)
	<i>Fees: Annual, \$250 for Day students, \$215 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	

¹ In the case of applicants not presenting credits for advanced standing, one year of college is required for admission.

² Applicants who have not had two years of college work spend two years in a pre-legal course.

LAW SCHOOLS

St. Louis	Washington University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$287; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$3</i>	IIM3 (sc)
MONTANA		
Missoula	University of Montana, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$67.50 for residents, \$142.50 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
NEBRASKA		
Lincoln	The University of Nebraska, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$74 for residents, \$104 or more for non-residents, according to the amount charged Nebraska students by their own state university; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Omaha	The Creighton University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$170; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i> University of Omaha, The Night Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc) E4
NEW JERSEY		
Camden	South Jersey Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$150; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$15</i>	IA4, IE4
Newark	Mercer Beasley School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$200</i> New Jersey Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$200; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$15</i>	IIA3, IIE3 IM3, IA3, IE3
NEW YORK		
Albany	Union University, Department of Law (Albany Law School) <i>Fees: Annual, \$231; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	IM3
Buffalo	University of Buffalo, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$272; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3
Ithaca	Cornell University, The Cornell Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$260, and \$12 additional for men, \$8 additional for women, taking the first year of law in the combined course; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
New York City	St. Lawrence University, The Brooklyn Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$180; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$15</i> Columbia University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$320; Diploma, \$20</i> Fordham University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$210; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$20</i> New York Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$190</i> New York University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$228; Diploma, \$20</i> St. John's College, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$180; Matriculation, \$10</i>	IM3, IA3, IE3 IIM3 (sc) IIM3, IIE3 ¹ IA3, IE3 IIM3, IIA3, IIE3 M3, A3, E3
Syracuse	Syracuse University, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$285; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
NORTH CAROLINA		
Chapel Hill	The University of North Carolina, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$153.50</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Durham	Duke University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$93; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3

¹ In addition to an evening division, separate divisions meet respectively in the morning and in the early afternoon.

LAW SCHOOLS

29

Wake Forest	Wake Forest College, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$163; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3
Wilmington	Wilmington Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$108; Diploma, \$5</i>	E3

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks	The University of North Dakota, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$50</i>	IIM3 (sc)
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OHIO

Ada	Ohio Northern University, The Warren G. Harding College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$180; Diploma, \$5 for paper, \$1 for parchment</i>	IM3
Akron	The Akron Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$111; Matriculation, \$10</i>	IE4
Cincinnati	St. Xavier College, College of Law ¹ <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$15</i>	IIE4
	University of Cincinnati, College of Law (Cincinnati Law School) <i>Fees: Annual, \$200</i>	IIM3 (sc)
	Y. M. C. A., Night Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$105; Diploma, \$10</i>	IE4
Cleveland	The Cleveland Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Diploma, \$7.50</i>	A4, E4 ²
	Western Reserve University, The Franklin Thomas Backus Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$250; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
	The John Marshall School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$122.50; Diploma, \$10</i>	IM4, IA4, IE4
	Lake Erie School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Diploma, \$10</i>	IE4
Columbus	The Ohio State University, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$108 for residents, \$213 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
	Y. M. C. A., Columbus College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IE4
Dayton	University of Dayton, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$125; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$15</i>	IE4
	Dayton Y. M. C. A. Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$90</i>	E4 ²
Youngstown	Y. M. C. A., The Youngstown Institute of Technology, Youngstown School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$102; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIE5

OKLAHOMA

Norman	University of Oklahoma, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$18 for residents, \$68 for non-residents; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Tulsa	The University of Tulsa, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$155; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IE3

OREGON

Eugene	The University of Oregon, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$86.25 for residents, \$236.25 for non-residents; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
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¹ Will close at the end of 1927-28.

² One year of college required only of students intending to take the Ohio bar examination.

LAW SCHOOLS

Portland	Northwestern College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$102.50; Diploma, \$10</i>	E4
Salem	Willamette University, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$110; Diploma, \$5</i>	IA3

PENNSYLVANIA

Carlisle	Dickinson College, The Dickinson School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$200; Diploma, \$10</i>	M3
Philadelphia	Temple University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$165; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	A4, E4
	University of Pennsylvania, The Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$400; Matriculation, \$5</i>	*IIM3 (sc)
Pittsburgh	Duquesne University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$210; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIE3
	University of Pittsburgh, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$300; Diploma, \$10</i>	*IIM3 ¹ (sc)

RHODE ISLAND

Providence	Northeastern University, School of Law, Providence Y. M. C. A. Division <i>Fees: Annual, \$125; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	E4
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SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia	University of South Carolina, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$105 for residents, \$160 for non-residents; Diploma, \$3</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Greenville	Furman University, Law Department <i>Fees: Annual, \$218.33; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3

SOUTH DAKOTA

Vermillion	University of South Dakota, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
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TENNESSEE

Chattanooga	Chattanooga College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Diploma, \$5</i>	E3
	Hamilton College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$100; Diploma, \$15</i>	E2
Knoxville	The University of Tennessee, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$109.50; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
	John Randolph Neal College of Law <i>Fees: Not stated</i>	A2, E2
Lebanon	Cumberland University, Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$255; Diploma, \$5</i>	M1
Memphis	University of Memphis, Law School <i>Fees: Monthly, \$13; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	E3
Nashville	Vanderbilt University, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$172; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (c)
	Nashville Y. M. C. A. Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$50</i>	E3

TEXAS

Austin	University of Texas, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$30</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Dallas	The Jefferson School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$85; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	E3

¹ Separate divisions meet respectively in the morning and in the early afternoon.

LAW SCHOOLS

31

Dallas	Southern Methodist University, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$233</i>	IIM3 (c)
Houston	Houston Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$90; Diploma, \$5</i>	E3
	Y. M. C. A., South Texas School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$85; Matriculation, \$5</i>	E4
Waco	Baylor University, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$205.50</i>	IIM3

UTAH

Salt Lake City	University of Utah, The School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$132.50 for residents, \$157.50 for non-residents; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (c)
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VIRGINIA

Charlottesville	The University of Virginia, Department of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$230 for residents, \$250 for non-residents</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Lexington	Washington and Lee University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$225</i>	IIM3 (sc)
Norfolk	Norfolk College, Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$100</i>	E2
Richmond	University of Richmond, The T. C. Williams School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$200; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3, IIE4
	Virginia Union University, Law Department (<i>colored</i>) <i>Fees: Annual, \$92.50; Diploma, \$5</i>	E4
Williamsburg	The College of William and Mary in Virginia, The School of Jurisprudence <i>Fees: Annual, \$127.50 for residents, \$217.50 for non-residents; Diploma, \$7.50</i>	IIM3

WASHINGTON

Seattle	University of Washington, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$75 for residents, \$180 for non-residents; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
	Washington College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$75; Matriculation, \$5</i>	IIE4
Spokane	Gonzaga University, School of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$102.50; Matriculation, \$5; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIE4

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgantown	West Virginia University, The College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$115 for residents, \$365 for non-residents; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)
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WISCONSIN

Madison	The University of Wisconsin, Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$35 for residents, \$159 for non-residents</i>	IIM3+ ¹ (sc)
Milwaukee	Marquette University, Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$207; Matriculation, \$10; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3 (sc)

WYOMING

Laramie	University of Wyoming, The Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$42; Matriculation, \$2; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3 (sc)
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CANADA

ALBERTA

Edmonton	University of Alberta, Faculty of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$112 for residents, \$122 for non-residents</i>	IIM3
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¹ Ten additional weeks of law school or six months of office study are also required.

LAW SCHOOLS

BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Vancouver	Law Society of British Columbia, Vancouver Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$15</i>	IA3
MANITOBA		
Winnipeg	University of Manitoba and Law Society of Manitoba, The Manitoba Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$108, or for students proceeding to the LL.B., \$118; Matriculation for the LL.B., \$2; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM2A2 ¹
NEW BRUNSWICK		
St. John	University of New Brunswick, Faculty of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$102; Diploma, \$14.50</i>	IIA3
NOVA SCOTIA		
Halifax	Dalhousie University, Faculty of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$162; Diploma, \$10</i>	IIM3
ONTARIO		
Toronto	Law Society of Upper Canada, The Osgoode Hall Law School <i>Fees: Annual, \$100</i>	IIA3
QUEBEC		
Montreal	McGill University, Faculty of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$172 for men, \$162 for women</i> Université de Montréal, Faculté de Droit <i>Fees: Annual, \$160; Diploma, \$15</i>	IIM3 (s) (*)A3
Quebec	Université Laval, Faculté de Droit <i>Fees: Annual, \$125 for college graduates, \$150 for others; Diploma, \$15</i>	(*)A3
SASKATCHEWAN		
Saskatoon	University of Saskatchewan, College of Law <i>Fees: Annual, \$71; Diploma, \$5</i>	IIM3

¹ During the first two years of a four-year course students devote their entire time to the work of the law school; during the last two years they serve a concurrent clerkship in a law office.

SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES

FULL-TIME SCHOOLS REQUIRING			PART-TIME SCHOOLS HAVING A LAW		
<i>More than five academic years</i>			COURSE OF THREE OR MORE		
			ACADEMIC YEARS		
*IIM3	3		IIA3	1	
*IIM3 or IIM4	1		IIAE3	2	
IIM3	9		IIA3, IIE3	2	
IIM3+	1 14	(8%)	IIE5	1	
			IIE4	7	
			IIE3	4	
<i>Five academic years</i>			IA4, IE4	1	
IIM3 or IIM4	1		IA3	2	
IIM3	55 56	(32%)	IA3, IE3	1	
			IE4	5	
<i>Three or four academic years</i>			IE3	1	
IM3	4		A3	2	
M3	2 6	(3%)	AE3	1	
			A4, E4	6	
			E5	2	
			E4½	1	
			E4	22	
			E3	9 70	(40%)
MIXED FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME SCHOOLS			SCHOOLS HAVING A LAW COURSE OF LESS THAN THREE ACADEMIC YEARS		
IIM3, IIE5	1		<i>Full-time schools</i>		
IIM4, IIE4	1		M1	1	
IIM3, IIA4	3		<i>Part-time schools</i>		
IIM3, IIE4	5		IIAE1	1	
IIM3, IIA4, IIE4	1		A2	1	
IIM3, IIE3	1		A2, E2	1	
IIM3, IIA3, IIE3	1		E2	6 10	(6%)
IM4, IA4, IE4	1		Total number of schools	176	(100%)
IM3, IA3, IE3	2				
M3, A3, E3	1				
M3, E4	3 20	(11%)			

SUMMARY FOR CANADA

FULL-TIME SCHOOLS REQUIRING			PART-TIME SCHOOLS HAVING A LAW		
<i>More than five academic years</i>			COURSE OF THREE OR MORE		
			ACADEMIC YEARS		
IIM2, A2	1	(10%)	(*) A3	2	
			IIA3	2	
<i>Five academic years</i>			IA3	1 5	(50%)
IIM3	4	(40%)	Total number of schools	10	(100%)

I, II, III, measure, in college years, the minimum amount of general education required for admission to regular standing as candidate for a degree; *, that a college degree must have been obtained.

M (morning) denotes that the classroom sessions preempt the best working hours of the day; A, that they are held during the late afternoon or at other daytime hours convenient for self-supporting students, or for students attending a law office; E, that they are held during the evening; AE, that they begin in the late afternoon and continue into the evening.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, denote the minimum number of academic years residence that are required (or their equivalent in "terms" or "quarters") to complete the law course.

3. COMPARATIVE FIGURES, 1889-90 TO 1927-28

UNITED STATES LAW SCHOOLS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED
AFTER THE HIGH SCHOOL TO COMPLETE THE COURSE

	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Full-time schools requiring								
More than five academic years	0	2	5	10	11	12	14	14
Five academic years	0	0	3	18	35	53	55	56
Three or four academic years	6	24	35	34	27	10	7	6
Part-time schools requiring								
three or more academic years	1	19	32	57	64	67	68	70
Mixed full-time and part-time								
schools	0	2	9	8	15	17	20	20
Schools having a law course of less								
than three academic years	54	55	40	19	10	9	10	10
Total	61	102	124	146	162	168	174	176

Percentage of Total Number of Law Schools

Full-time schools requiring								
More than five academic years	0.0	2.0	4.0	6.8	6.8	7.1	8.0	8.0
Five academic years	0.0	0.0	2.4	12.3	21.6	31.5	31.6	31.8
Three or four academic years	9.8	23.5	28.2	23.3	16.7	6.0	4.0	3.4
Part-time schools requiring three								
or more academic years	1.6	18.6	25.8	39.0	39.5	39.9	39.1	39.8
Mixed full-time and part-time								
schools	0.0	2.0	7.3	5.4	9.3	10.1	11.4	11.4
Schools having a law course of less								
than three academic years	88.5	53.9	32.3	13.0	6.2	5.4	5.7	5.7
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

UNITED STATES LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1924-25	1925-26	1926 (Nov.)
Full-time schools requiring							
More than five academic years	0	761	1,741	3,407	4,811	5,068	5,737
Five academic years	0	0	751	2,326	5,617	8,160	7,551
Three or four academic years	1,192	3,992 ¹	5,946 ²	4,799	4,600	1,608 ²	1,354
Part-time schools requiring three							
or more academic years	108	2,251 ¹	4,787 ³	9,338	15,208	16,154	15,191 ²
Mixed full-time and part-time							
schools	0	704	1,963 ²	3,087	11,658	12,365	14,705
Schools having a law course of less							
than three academic years	3,186 ⁴	4,676 ⁵	4,310 ⁵	1,546	849	914	763 ¹
Total	4,486	12,384	19,498	24,503	42,743	44,269	45,301

Percentage of Total Law School Attendance

Full-time schools requiring							
More than five academic years	0.0	6.1	8.9	13.9	11.3	11.4	12.7
Five academic years	0.0	0.0	3.9	9.4	13.1	18.4	16.7
Three or four academic years	26.6	32.2	30.4	19.6	10.8	3.6	3.0
Part-time schools requiring three							
or four academic years	2.4	18.2	24.6	38.1	35.6	36.4	33.5
Mixed full-time and part-time							
schools	0.0	5.7	10.1	12.6	27.3	27.9	32.4
Schools having a law course of less							
than three academic years	71.0	37.8	22.1	6.3	2.0	2.1	1.7
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ Omitting 2 schools. ² Omitting 1 school. ³ Omitting 6 schools. ⁴ Omitting 8 schools. ⁵ Omitting 5 schools.

LAW SCHOOLS

35

CANADIAN LAW SCHOOLS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER THE HIGH SCHOOL TO COMPLETE THE COURSE

	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Full-time schools requiring								
More than five academic years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Five academic years	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	4
Three or four academic years	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0
Part-time schools requiring								
three or more academic years	5	6	6	12	5	5	5	5
Mixed full-time and part-time schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having a law course of less than three academic years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

Percentage of Total Number of Law Schools

Full-time schools requiring								
More than five academic years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0
Five academic years	0	0	0	0	20.0	30.0	30.0	40.0
Three or four academic years	0	0	0	7.7	30.0	20.0	20.0	0
Part-time schools requiring								
three or more academic years	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Mixed full-time and part-time schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having a law course of less than three academic years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

CANADIAN LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1924-25	1925-26	1926 (Nov.)
Full-time schools requiring							
More than five academic years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five academic years	0	0	0	0	106	169	155
Three or four academic years	0	0	0	50	171	98	83
Part-time schools requiring three or more academic years	407 ¹	440	540	1,255	634	639	609
Mixed full-time and part-time schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having a law course of less than three academic years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>407</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>1,305</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>906</u>	<u>847</u>

Percentage of Total Law School Attendance

Full-time schools requiring							
More than five academic years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five academic years	0	0	0	0	11.6	18.7	18.3
Three or four academic years	0	0	0	3.8	18.8	10.8	9.8
Part-time schools requiring three or more academic years	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.2	69.6	70.5	71.9
Mixed full-time and part-time schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having a law course of less than three academic years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

¹ Figures for the largest school are for 1891-92.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

THE STUDY OF LEGAL EDUCATION¹

IN my preface to the volume *Training for the Public Profession of the Law*, published in the summer of 1921, I stated that this Bulletin of the Foundation would be followed in a short time by one dealing with the contemporary situation in greater detail. The bulk of this promised companion volume, bearing the title *Present-Day Law Schools*, has been in our printer's hands since the summer of 1924. The delay in its actual publication has been due to the rapid march of events that it has sought to record.

The original volume had indicated, as one of the obstacles in the path of educational progress, lack of coöperation between practitioners and law teachers, and in particular between the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. At the very time that the statement was made, efforts to remove this obstacle were already under way. Before the year was out, the two Associations united on a common platform of reform for bar admission systems and for law schools; and in the spring of 1923 they again participated in a still more notable example of coöperative activity—the organization of the American Law Institute, in which practitioner and scholar work side by side to simplify the law that is practised by the one and taught by the other.

The task assumed by the Institute is so monumental that no estimate can yet be made as to when its labors will begin to bear fruit; nor have the bar admission authorities of any state adopted as a whole the recommendations made by the American Bar Association and subsequently endorsed both by the Association of American Law Schools and, in the spring of the following year, by a nation-wide Conference of Delegates of State and Local Bar Associations. Many states, however, have approved particular features of this programme, and the number of law schools that meet the new standards has been greatly increased. Under these conditions it has hitherto proved impossible to publish a reasonably comprehensive and detailed description of the contemporary situation that would not be hopelessly antiquated before it was off the press. Annually, information has been assembled from nearly fifty states and from more than one hundred and fifty schools. Before the task of incorporating this material in our systematic study has been completed, a fresh set of facts has demanded attention.

There is nothing unusual, and certainly nothing regrettable, in this tendency on the part of human institutions to move while they are being portrayed. We should never know anything about them, if every observer waited, to describe them, until they were standing still. Nevertheless, a period during which they move with exceptional rapidity does not furnish the best occasion for attempting a description. The five years that have elapsed since the publication of *Training for the Public Profession of the Law* have been, for a great many schools, years of progress from the low standards formerly accepted by the two Associations. Notably in the very important feature of increased entrance requirements, the American Bar Association's recommendation, made in the summer of 1921, of at least two years of study in a college was reinforced in December of that same year by a corresponding change in the membership requirements of the Association of American Law Schools. The new standard was not to go into full effect, however, until after September 1, 1925. The accompany-

¹ Reprinted from the Twenty-first Annual Report of the President of the Foundation (1926), pp. 53-55.

ing table shows that under this stimulus a small but fairly homogeneous group of high-class law schools, constituting originally about twenty per cent of the total number, began at once to increase, both actually and proportionately. Between the autumn of 1924 and the autumn of 1925, because of the termination of the period of grace, the increase was greater than during the entire preceding five years. Between 1925 and 1926, on the other hand, there was again only a moderate growth, so that the relative size of this important group seems now to have become temporarily stabilized at about forty per cent of the total number of law schools.

RECENT PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FAIRLY HOMOGENEOUS TYPE OF
HIGH-CLASS LAW SCHOOL

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Total number of residential, degree-conferring, law schools	146	150	150	153	155	162	168	170 ¹
Number of three-year full-time schools having a regular entrance requirement of at least two college years	28	31	32	38	44	46	65	69
Per cent	19	21	21	25	28	28	39	41

During these years, also, the new Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, and the Association of American Law Schools, have worked out, together, numerous technical problems that have arisen in the application of their standards with the result that, in the spring of 1926, their two lists of United States law schools—those that are approved by the Council and those that are members of the Law School Association—became for the first time identical. This joint list of sixty-two included fifty-six of the high-entrance full-time group, and six institutions that maintained separate divisions for full-time and for part-time students. Of the one hundred and eight schools now in existence and not on that list, seventy-three conduct their classroom sessions exclusively in the evening or late afternoon. The corresponding figure in 1919-20 was sixty-eight. The persistent growth, both in numbers and in attendance, of these part-time schools, that do not measure up to the requirements of the two Associations, stands out as a development of the past half-dozen years of equal significance with the marked advance in entrance requirements that has occurred in the case of full-time institutions.

Because the initial impetus of the reform movement inaugurated in 1921 seems now to have spent its force, the presentation of certain contemporary details regarding law schools, with the accuracy to which the Foundation aspires, is now more practicable than it has been in any intervening year, and is perhaps also more opportune. It is expected that bound confidential proofs of *Present-Day Law Schools* will be ready for distribution to law school and bar admission authorities early in 1927. The document will be released for general publication as soon as the requested corrections have been received and incorporated.

Simultaneously with the appearance of this volume as the fourth extended "Bulletin" of the Foundation dealing with legal education, a slight change will be made in our general policy of publication. Regularly, since the launching of this study, the briefer discussions of legal education contained in the Annual Reports have been re-

¹ After publication of the Annual Report, four additional part-time schools were discovered, reducing the percentage of high-entrance full-time schools to 40. This was also the percentage in 1927-28.

printed, under varying titles, as Advance Extracts, and distributed to a special mailing list composed of judges and bar examiners, heads of law schools, officials of bar associations, and individuals who have shown a special interest in this department of our activities. Of late years, the data included in these pages have become increasingly voluminous and increasingly technical. A pamphlet of a trifle over four pages, in 1913, had swollen last year to one of thirty-three, including up-to-date details in regard to the bar admission requirements of every American state and Canadian province, the developing standards of the American Bar Association and of the Association of American Law Schools, and a complete list of American and Canadian law schools with symbols indicating their entrance requirements, the length of their law courses, the time of day at which their classroom sessions were held, and whether they had been approved by the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association or were members of the Law School Association. Although the annual collection, tabulation, and verification of these outstanding details impose a considerable burden upon those members of our staff who specialize in legal education, and are contributory reasons for the long intervals that elapse between the appearance of more extended "Bulletins" dealing with this subject on a more comprehensive scale, the value of the Pamphlet, as a reference periodical for bar admission authorities and law school officials, is believed to justify its continuance.

On the other hand, a routine publication of this character possesses no great interest for the general reader, at any time. It possesses least interest during a period of relatively slow development in these particulars, when the information that is printed for one year is largely a repetition of that which appeared the year before. For this reason, this technical apparatus will hereafter be published only in the annual Pamphlet. Readers of the Annual Report are fairly entitled to a presentation of such broad tendencies as may stand revealed, unencumbered by evidences of the tedious accumulation of details that underlies all profitable generalization.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION DEALING WITH LEGAL EDUCATION AND COGNATE MATTERS

I. BULLETINS

- Number Eight. The Common Law and the Case Method in American University Law Schools, by Josef Redlich, *84 pages*, 1914.
- Number Thirteen. Justice and the Poor, by Reginald Heber Smith, *252 pages*, 1919. Second edition, 1921. Third edition, 1924.
- Number Fifteen. Training for the Public Profession of the Law, by Alfred Zantinger Reed, *498 pages*, 1921.
- Number Twenty-one. Present-Day Law Schools in the United States and Canada, by Alfred Zantinger Reed, 1928. (*In press.*)

II. ANNUAL REVIEWS AND REPORTS

- Sixth Annual Report, 1911, pp. 87-94, "Professional Education—Law."
- The Study of Legal Education, *5 pages*, 1913. (*Out of print.*)
- Eighth Annual Report, 1913, pp. 27-31. (Same as preceding.)
- Ninth Annual Report, 1914, pp. 16-18, "The Study of Legal Education."
- The Study of Legal Education, *10 pages*, 1915. (*Out of print.*)
- Tenth Annual Report, 1915, pp. 21-30. (Revision of preceding.)
- The Study of Legal Education, *5 pages*, 1916.
- Eleventh Annual Report, 1916, pp. 123-127. (Same as preceding.)
- The Study of Legal Education, *4 pages*, 1917.
- Twelfth Annual Report, 1917, pp. 119-123. (Same as preceding.)
- Legal Education during the War, *13 pages*, 1918.
- Thirteenth Annual Report, 1918, pp. 121-124, "The War and the Legal Profession." (Condensation of preceding.)
- The Study of Legal Education, *3 pages*, 1919.
- Fourteenth Annual Report, 1919, pp. 96-98, "Legal Education." (Same as preceding.) Pp. 92-96, "Justice and the Poor."
- The Study of Legal Education, *8 pages*, 1920. (*Out of print.*)
- Fifteenth Annual Report, 1920, pp. 116-124, "Legal Education." (Revision of preceding.) Pp. 113-116, "Justice and the Poor."
- The Study of Legal Education, Recommendations of the American Bar Association, List of Law Schools, *28 pages*, 1921. (*Out of print.*)
- Sixteenth Annual Report, 1921, pp. 86-111. (Revision of preceding.)
- The Progress of Legal Education, The Washington Conference, etc., List of Law Schools, Current Bar Admission Requirements, *34 pages*, 1922. (*Out of print.*)
- Seventeenth Annual Report, 1922, pp. 59-90. (Same as preceding.)
- Legal Education, Comparative Professional Statistics, Current Bar Admission Requirements, List of Law Schools, Restatement of American Law, *23 pages*, 1923. (*Out of print.*)
- Eighteenth Annual Report, 1923, pp. 43-63. (Same as preceding.)
- Standards and Standardizers in Legal Education, Bar Admission Requirements, The Council on Legal Education and the Association of American Law Schools, etc., *25 pages*, 1924.
- Nineteenth Annual Report, 1924, pp. 57-79. (Same as preceding.)
- Some Contrasts between American and Canadian Legal Education, Bar Admission Requirements, etc., The American Law Institute, *33 pages*, 1925. (*Out of print.*)
- Twentieth Annual Report, 1925, pp. 37-67. (Revision of preceding.)
- Twenty-first Annual Report, 1926, pp. 53-55, "The Study of Legal Education."
- Review of Legal Education in the United States and Canada for the years 1926 and 1927, *43 pages*, 1928. (Includes the preceding.)

Copies of all publications of the Foundation, not out of print, may be had without charge upon application to its office, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, by mail or in person.

