REVIEW OF LEGAL EDUCATION
IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA
FOR THE YEAR 1928
BY
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STAFF MEMBER IN CHARGE OF THE STUDY OF LEGAL EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

THE standards of legal education sponsored by the American Bar Association, as interpreted by its Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, are now nearly identical with those of the Association of American Law Schools. The somewhat elaborate comparison between these two bodies of doctrine that has figured in several previous issues of this Annual Review is accordingly omitted. Both sets of standards are printed as a whole in the Appendix, together with a list of the publications of the Carnegie Foundation dealing with legal education and cognate matters. The space thus gained in the body of the Review is devoted to a summary of the latest of these publications, Present-Day Law Schools.

In Section II, “Bar Admission Requirements,” the former long comparative table, covering six pages, has been replaced by a single inserted sheet in which the same data, together with some additional information, are presented more compactly. The subsequent two-page “Summary” has been replaced by a classification of the sixty American and Canadian jurisdictions according to the presence or absence of a few broad features that are essential to a sound bar admission system. One of these essentials, “An Adequate Registration Provision,” is discussed at length.

In view of the considerable changes above noted, it has seemed best to pursue a relatively conservative policy with respect to the section devoted to “Law Schools.” Notably, the comparative tables showing the number and the student attendance of six different groups of law schools have been left for the present unchanged. The number of schools, however, in Group III (full-time schools having a nominal entrance requirement of less than two college years) and in Group VI (schools having a law course of less than three academic years) has now become so small as to suggest that, for practical purposes, it might be convenient to merge these two into a single group of what may now fairly be termed anachronisms. On the other hand, it may be desirable to reclassify the remaining full-time schools in such way as to exhibit more clearly the effect of the “combined course” and of summer sessions upon the amount of time needed to secure the degree. A subdivision of part-time and “mixed” schools may likewise soon be in order. It is probable also that the technical symbols that, since 1920, have been attached to the schools have now nearly served their purpose. For the moment, however, the principal change of form made in this section has been to list the full-time, and the part-time or “mixed,” schools separately, on opposite pages. Autumn attendance figures for each school, so far as available, have been added; and a few of the longer-established non-degree schools have been included.

To insure accuracy, copies of this Review have been submitted in confidential proof to bar admission authorities of every state or Canadian province, to the executive heads of all American and Canadian law schools, and to officials of other organizations specially mentioned. Suggestions will be welcomed as to how this annual publication may be made more useful, both to those who administer and to those who seek to improve our present system of legal education.
I. "PRESENT-DAY LAW SCHOOLS"¹

PRESENT-DAY Law Schools in the United States and Canada, by Alfred Zant- 
zinger Reed, released for publication September, 1928, as Bulletin Number 
Twenty-one, is the fourth extended volume in a study of legal education begun 
by the Carnegie Foundation in 1913. The previous volumes were The Common Law and 
the Case Method in American University Law Schools, by Josef Redlich, 1914; Jus-
tice and the Poor, by Reginald Heber Smith, 1919; and Training for the Public Pro-
fession of the Law, by Mr. Reed, 1921. As part of his preparation for the work, the 
author personally visited, just before the War, every law school then in existence in 
the United States, and, in 1924, all of the Canadian law schools. The more impor-
tant statements in regard to schools and bar admission systems have been brought 
up to September, 1927, by reference to catalogues and by correspondence. As a final 
check upon the accuracy of the volume, confidential proof was distributed, at that 
date, to all executive heads of United States and Canadian degree-conferring law 
schools and to all American and Canadian bar admission authorities. Omitting mere 
formal acknowledgments, a total of one hundred and five considered replies were 
received, of which twenty-four specifically approved the statements of fact as they 
stood, while eighty-one suggested changes either in the facts themselves or in the 
mode of expression or interpretation. Wherever possible, these suggestions were 
adopted, and in every case a detailed reply was sent to the critic, involving often 
the exchange of several letters. Although the rectifications were usually of a minor 
nature, and although, as regards either important or unimportant points, the author 
of the volume is individually responsible for its present form, the procedure illus-
trates the time and care that have gone to produce an authoritative description of 
contemporary law schools. The Appendix to the volume lists the names of those who 
have made this latest contribution to what has been, from the beginning, essentially 
a coöperative undertaking.

Law related to Government and Politics

The lack of connection between the law, as taught in most American law schools 
to-day, and other organized branches of knowledge, has often been deplored. In the 
present study, the author’s point of view is that of the student of government, and 
layman, rather than of the practitioner or law teacher. As I state in my preface:

"Intelligent men appreciate clearly that the lawyer is a member of a public pro-
fession, that he has responsibilities which can be effectively discharged only through 
a due appreciation of his public relation. . . . The people have a right to ask, in view 
of the privileged position of the lawyer, that every effort shall be made by the pro-
fession to maintain a high standard of character and of ability amongst its mem-
bers. . . . Not only the bar but the whole body of the people have a direct interest 
in the conduct of law schools and in the process of law teaching. . . .

¹This section is taken from the Twenty-third Annual Report of the President of the Carnegie Foundation (1928).
"The author points out the transitory character of institutions, and of points of view, that most lawyers and law teachers had been inclined to accept as more or less permanent and inevitable. This attitude is in large part a necessary consequence of the conception that fit methods for training and testing lawyers constitute, at bottom, a problem of government as well as of education. Few of us would deny that our faith in our country's future transcends our pride in its present achievement. Democracy would not be working toward higher ends if we imagined that we had already solved all of its problems."

**General Conclusions of This and of the Author's Preceding Volume**

The fundamental weakness that Mr. Reed finds in the system of legal education and admission to legal practice in the United States to-day is that its formal organization has ceased to correspond to the facts of professional life. The activities in which individual lawyers engage differ from one another quite as markedly as do, for instance, the various branches of the healing arts; but while medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, professional nursing, etc., are separately organized, the theory of the law is that all lawyers are, or at least ought to be, prepared to become responsible members of a single undivided profession. This conception of the lawyer as a general practitioner of every branch of the law grew up naturally in a pioneer agricultural community, where the law was relatively simple and the amount of legal business slight. The inherent conservatism of the profession has perpetuated a theoretical unity that cannot be realized under the conditions of a highly specialized commercial age. The influence of selective bar associations and of diversified types of law schools, in dividing lawyers into socially disconnected and separately recruited professional groups, has converted the tradition of a unitary American "bar" into little more than a legalistic fiction.

**Imitation and Standardization now in Vogue**

The development of American legal education since the Revolution may be roughly divided, Mr. Reed finds, into four periods. At first, rigorous bar admission requirements "crystallized the training within the traditional sphere of the lawyer's office, and thus retarded the development of law schools." A general relaxation of standards, which followed this, had its origin in two sources: democracy plus laissez-faire. "A younger generation, and a new social element, forcing itself into power . . . demanded its share in all governmental privileges, including those of the lawyer. . . . The right of all economic classes to enjoy the lawyer's special privileges seemed to them a principle of no less importance under a democratic form of government than the older principle that those who enjoy governmental privileges shall be competent to discharge them. . . . Laissez-faire philosophy facilitated the process, in that it lulled the community into the belief that it was as needless, as it was difficult, to substitute other requirements for those that were abolished. It provided a plausible
answer to the objection that lowered bar admission requirements necessarily meant incompetent lawyers."

The third period, which lasted from the Civil War until about 1890, Mr. Reed calls a "Creative Period." It was marked by a reaction, not against democratic philosophy as such, but against its formerly associated spirit of ignorant optimism and laisser-faire. "A much greater sense of the value of consciously directed social effort" led to the invention of new machinery and methods, in the field both of bar admissions and of law schools. By contrast, the recent history of legal education is mainly one of attempts to consolidate and spread existing gains, through the machinery provided by the American Bar Association and its offshoots and affiliated organizations. "A loosely coördinated system of voluntary associations constitutes the organization upon which the legal profession now depends for the formulation and advocacy of an improved system of legal education. . . . It has operated primarily as an instrument for selecting, from among existing practices, those which are best suited to the development of competency and character in the legal profession, and as an agency for urging their more general adoption. Within these limits it has rendered an important service. . . . In proportion as the organization dedicated to this purpose becomes perfected, it will exercise still greater influence over future developments."

**LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE LAW SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH A COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS**

The volume shows that of a total of 176 degree-conferring law schools, 38 are maintained by state universities or colleges, 2 by municipal universities, 21 by Roman Catholic, and 50 by Protestant or non-sectarian endowed universities or colleges. In addition to these 111 schools that have contact, more or less close, with a college of liberal arts, 12 are connected with colleges or schools of business or commerce, 17 are maintained by the Y. M. C. A. or K. of C., and 36 are frankly independent.

**WIDE DIFFERENCES IN FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

The universities or colleges that maintain law schools are shown to have an independent annual income, other than that derived from tuition fees or use of educational plant, ranging from little or nothing to over six million dollars. Some institutions are accordingly in a position to spend large sums upon legal education, irrespective of how many law students they have, while others rely upon law students' tuition fees to support the law school, or even other departments of the university. These weaker institutions, like the so-called "proprietary" law schools, are exposed to the double danger of admitting those who are not properly qualified to undertake the study of law, and of not subsequently giving full instructional return for the time and money expended by their students.
"PRESENT-DAY LAW SCHOOLS"

General Increase in Number of Years Needed to Prepare Lawyers for Practice

In 1890, out of a total of 61 law schools then in existence, only 7 had a course as long as three years. For admission into the school none required any college work; few demanded even a high school education. In 1927, largely as the result of the activities of the American Bar Association and of the Association of American Law Schools, out of 176 schools, 166 had a course lasting three years or more, and 100 had at least a nominal requirement of two college years for admission. The number of schools that combine these two characteristics, and also claim the entire time of their students while in the law school, grew from 2 in 1900, to 70 in 1927.

Accompanying Increase in Night Law Schools

Coincident with the general improvement that has been effected in law schools of the type specially favored by the Association of American Law Schools, there has been a striking increase in schools conducted at night, or at other hours convenient for self-supporting students. In 1890 these “part-time” schools constituted less than one-third of the total, and had an aggregate attendance of less than one-fourth. To-day, part-time schools exceed full-time schools, both in number and in attendance. Including schools of a “mixed” type, part-time law students now constitute over 58 per cent of the total. Mr. Reed points out that “the supervising associations have not been so successful in dealing with the problems created by the rise of part-time instruction as they have been in lengthening the course.” A firm believer in night law schools, he nevertheless shows the evils that result from the notion that they either are, or can be made, “equivalent” to good full-time schools. Quoting the language used by a Special Committee on Legal Education, headed by Elihu Root, in 1921: “The democratic necessity for afternoon and evening schools compels a lifting of these schools to the highest standards which they can be expected to reach,” Mr. Reed goes on to say: “When this task is undertaken by those who both appreciate its importance, and at the same time realize that, as regards organization, methods, curriculum, and other educational features, standardized qualifications that have been developed elsewhere are not necessarily appropriate here, we shall be on the high road toward developing a group of part-time law schools far better than any that we now have, more uniform among themselves than they are now, and yet increasingly different from institutions that command the full time of their students.”

Law Schools Classified on Basis of Student Time

As a basis for classifying law schools, the volume recognizes the total amount of time that students are expected to devote to their education, whether before or after they enter the law school. The following six groups are broadly distinguished: Full-time schools that require, after the high school, a total of: — I. More than five academic years (14 schools); II. Five academic years (56 schools); III. Four or three years (6 schools); IV. Part-time schools (70); V. Mixed full-time and part-time schools
VI. Schools having a course of less than three years (10). Within each group the schools are listed to show the numerous subordinate variations that exist as regards their entrance requirements, the length of their course, and the greater or less extent to which their schedule of classroom hours serves the convenience of self-supporting students.

**Reestablishment of Entrance Examinations Recommended**

It is recommended that attempts be made to control part of the content of the preliminary college years, by instituting supplementary entrance examinations.

**Exaggerated Development of Elective System Criticized**

It is shown that the enormous complexity of American law, coupled with the tradition of an undivided profession, makes some sort of elective system desirable for schools that can afford this expense. The volume discusses the varying amount of instruction that is offered and required by full-time schools, what portion of the curriculum is prescribed, and the rules under which "credits" are computed in order to satisfy the remaining requirements for the degree. A detailed study of the working of the elective system at Harvard leads to the conclusion that "the exaggerated freedom of election now in favor offers too great opportunities to the 'slacker,' without any corresponding advantages to earnest students. These considerations have convinced the writer, not by any means that the principle of election should be abandoned, but that it should be more sparingly utilized than it now is in many schools."

**New York City distinguished from Western “Mixed” Schools**

Reasons are given for regarding the very large “mixed” law schools that are situated in or near New York City as essentially part-time schools that have established separate divisions for full-time students, instead of merging this minority in the general mass, as do part-time schools in general. Most Western “mixed” schools differ from these in lengthening the course of the part-time divisions, with the result usually of greatly reducing the total attendance.

**Problem simpler in Canada**

The relative simplicity of Canadian law, and the greater stringency of Canadian bar admission requirements, are noted as greatly simplifying the problem of legal education in the Dominion. None of the ten law schools feels obliged to disintegrate its curriculum by introducing the elective principle. Self-supporting students complicate the situation, by encouraging either an unduly short academic year, or a spurious office clerkship served concurrently with law school study. A deficiency of full-time teachers shows itself in a tendency toward skimping or postponing part of the instruction, or placing an unduly heavy burden upon individual instructors.
The circumstance that these latter are recruited partly from this country, and partly, through the operation of Rhodes scholarships, from Oxford, Mr. Reed regards as fortunate. He says: "The vital spirit which is the most conspicuous feature of Canadian law schools to-day . . . will enable these youthful institutions to profit by experience in emulating the virtues, and in avoiding the faults, of legal education in other countries."

**Other topics discussed**

Among the other topics discussed in this Bulletin may be mentioned:
- Relations between the American Bar Association, its Sections, Committees, and Councils, and the Association of American Law Schools.
- Comparative bar admission requirements in forty-eight states and the District of Columbia.
- Degrees conferred by law schools.
- Postgraduate law study.
- Special and conditioned students.
- Summer sessions of law schools.
- Compulsory office work, or "legal clinic."
- Postponed instruction, or "alternating courses."
- Division of large classes into sections.
- Subjects included in the curriculum.
- Division of the curriculum into subject-courses.
- Full-time *versus* practitioner teachers.
- The teaching load.

**Description of Individual Law Schools**

Following the four hundred pages of text summarized above, two hundred pages are devoted to detailed information as to the number of lawyers and the principal features of bar admission systems and of law schools, presented separately for each state and Canadian province; comparative tables showing the number of law schools and of law school students; analyses of law school curricula; standards of supervising Associations; rules as to selected administrative problems; a bibliography; and a full index.
II. BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

1. Recent Changes

Few important changes were made in bar admission rules during the year 1927–28, and these few for the most part represent a continuation or further development of recent reforms that have already been noted in recent issues of this Annual Review.

General education

Pennsylvania has long differed from other states in requiring applicants, other than college graduates, to pass an examination roughly equivalent to a high school education in scope, instead of accepting certificates issued by the high schools themselves. By a Court Rule adopted September 30, 1927, the conduct of this examination was transferred from the State Board of Law Examiners itself to a body of independent experts, the College Entrance Board. The first test of the new rule came in June, 1928, and resulted in so few applicants passing that between 98 and 99 per cent of those registered as beginning their law studies in the latter half of 1928 were graduates of a college. We thus have the curious outcome that, although the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has expressly repudiated the American Bar Association requirement of two years of college work as tending to close the door of the profession against self-educated men, yet that Court to-day maintains a standard of general education which in its practical application is far more rigorous than that of any other jurisdiction.

In New York, two parallel agencies are at work: the Court of Appeals, which determines the rules for admission to the Bar; and the State Department of education (usually described as the "Regents"), to which the Court "has entrusted a certain amount of supervision over the preliminary education requirement." For many years the Regents have conducted special examinations for prospective law students. Unlike the Pennsylvania Board examinations, these have not been a substitute for the usual certificating system, but have provided an additional means whereby applicants who could not secure regular high school certificates might still hope to qualify. The abolition of these supplementary examinations, by a Regents’ rule effective January 1, 1928, marked already a considerable advance. Meanwhile (June 7, 1927) the Court itself had adopted a rule requiring one year of college work, or its equivalent, in the case of applicants beginning their law studies after October 15, 1928, and two years after October 15, 1929. Since the schools open shortly before these dates, the academic years 1929–30 and 1930–31 will be the first to be affected by these progressively higher requirements.

During the year only three other states have made any change in the requirements of general education. In Ohio, the 1926 rule requiring two years of college work, or its equivalent, came into full effect for applicants beginning their law studies after October 15, 1927—that is to say, affected the academic year 1928–29. In Colorado, the application of the rule under which applicants are required to have two years of
college in place of one was postponed, so as to affect for the first time the academic year 1928–29 (in place of 1927–28, as previously announced). This concession was more than offset, however, by changes as a result of which the pre-legal department of a local evening law school is no longer to be recognized as a college; applicants who cannot present credits for work pursued in a college must pass an examination conducted by the State University; and the academic requirements must now be satisfied before the beginning of the period of law study instead of within six months thereafter, as permitted under previous rules.

On the other hand, the “General Information” recently prepared by the West Virginia Board of Law Examiners, in amplification of a Court Order of 1924, affecting applicants applying for licence after July 1, 1928, makes clear that either the standards have been reduced in this state, or that the interpretation of this Order made in previous issues of the Annual Review was wrong. In the phrase “A preliminary academic education equivalent to two years of study in a college,” it was assumed that the word “preliminary” meant that the academic education must be secured before the period of law study begins, and on this basis West Virginia was classified with the small group of states maintaining the highest bar admission requirements. The Board, however, now explicitly declares:

“If a special examination is necessary to show the academic equivalent of two years' study in a college, it should be taken, if possible, before law study is commenced, and must, in any event, be taken prior to admission to the law examination. . . .”

Doubtless the concession had to be made in justice to students who had based legitimate expectations upon rules not too clearly expressed. It is to be hoped, however, that the policy will be adopted of clarifying the rules in this respect, rather than of permanently recognizing as “general” or “academic” education cram work pursued during intervals of law study.

Period of law school study

Three states give evidence of the growing tendency to require more than three years of study in law schools of a certain type. Louisiana provides that applicants from a four-year law school shall not be examined until they have completed the course. Pennsylvania started the current academic year with its old rule under which four years were obligatory only in case the school maintained a class room schedule averaging less than ten weekly hours; by amendment, however, adopted October 5, 1928, the privilege of qualifying in three years is restricted to those who have successfully completed the regular course of study of a full-time law school that requires an average of at least ten hours' instruction per week. Colorado, by a rule that will not affect applicants who begin their law studies as late as the autumn of 1929, requires four years in the case of a night law school outside the state.
RECENT CHANGES

Treatment of office work

Wisconsin has strengthened its rule affecting office students by requiring reports of their progress to be rendered every three months. Louisiana, after December 31, 1928, requires students under supervision, other than in a law school, to register at the beginning of their period of law study and to keep the Examining Committee advised of any changes in their course. In Colorado, a rule requiring that at least one of the required three years of study must be spent in a law school came into effect during the year; the date when two years of law school work will be required was pushed forward, however, so as not to affect applicants examined prior to January 1, 1930.

In the preceding three jurisdictions the animating spirit of the rules is clearly to discourage office study. Pennsylvania, however, has recently joined the small group of states which insist upon a certain amount of office work. A rule requiring six months of office clerkship, which may be interpolated into law school vacations, first became effective January 1, 1928. Combined with this are rules requiring students, even while in a law school, to be registered with a preceptor, and elaborate provisions in regard to methods of proving their good moral character. During the year, the State Board of Law Examiners has spent much time and thought upon the development of the new rules. Among the many problems of administrative procedure that have been faced has been one that will be discussed at greater length in a succeeding section: the question of how to formulate a registration provision that can be rigorously enforced, in view of the complications produced by applicants preparing themselves in law schools situated outside of Pennsylvania.

Miscellaneous changes

Nevada has instituted a Board of State Bar Examiners, appointed by the Board of Governors of its recently incorporated "State Bar." Virginia's peculiar provision whereby either minors over 19 years of age, or non-residents, were admitted to examination only in case they have studied two years in a local law school has been modified by the exclusion of non-residents who are over 21. The New York State Department of Education has greatly improved the form of its "Handbook 27, Higher Education, Law," in which it endeavors to elucidate the highly complicated requirements that have grown up under successive Rules and Orders of the Court of Appeals. A few states have also made changes in the lists of subjects upon which applicants will be examined, or in the rules affecting reexamination of applicants who have failed. Development of the procedure designed to test moral character, and the special provisions affecting attorneys already admitted to practice in another jurisdiction, have thus far been regarded as outside the field of the Carnegie educational Study.

Canada and Newfoundland

In Saskatchewan the previously announced requirement of two years of college work came into effect after October 1, 1927. No report has been received of any other im-

1An important change in this feature of the New York rules was made after the period covered by this Review.
important changes in the rules of the Canadian Law Societies affecting applicants beginning their law studies after the opening of the academic year 1927–28. In Newfoundland, however, the minimum amount of general education prior to the beginning of the study of law, after November 1, 1928, has been raised from less than high school to the equivalent of one year of college, and applicants who present an additional year are allowed a corresponding reduction of their period of law study.

2. Current Requirements for Admission to Legal Practice in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland

The salient features of the sixty state or provincial bar admission systems of the United States and Canada, at the beginning of the academic year 1928–29, are exhibited on the inserted sheet. This resembles in form and scope the tables opposite pages 71 and 357 of Present-Day Law Schools, brought up to date, but contains some additional matter. Notably the table now shows what states require some or all applicants to register at the beginning of their period of law study, and whether, in such cases, the requisite qualifications as to general education are passed upon at that time. For convenience of reference, the corresponding recommendations of the American Bar Association have likewise been included.

3. Some Essentials of a Sound Bar Admission System

The inserted table of bar admission requirements reveals great differences between the individual states, and between the states and the American Bar Association. These differences have their origin in two main causes. In the first place, among the features noted are many where important questions of governmental policy are involved. Such are, for instance, the amount and character of the education, both general and professional, that may properly be insisted upon. The number of years of "college work," if any, and whether these years must necessarily have been spent in a cultural college of the traditional American type—the number of years of obligatory law study, and whether these years must have been spent in a law school, or in a law office, or in a specified combination of these two professional agencies—these are questions concerning which it is inevitable that political authorities should disagree. The circumstance that, seven years after the adoption of the original American Bar Association resolutions, no state can fairly be said to approximate these standards as a whole, should not obscure the great service that this Association has rendered in bringing forward these matters for discussion, and in stimulating a general advance—if not to the precise goal—at least in the direction recommended.

Less inherently controversial are a second set of characteristics which, it would seem, ought to be found in any bar admission system worthy of the name. The frequent absence of even these essentials is doubtless due sometimes to a deliberate desire to defeat, by indirect methods, reformers who attempt to move too fast. The high-standard element may have gained the appearance of a substantial advance, and yet
### Minimum Requirements for Admission to Legal Practice in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland at the Beginning of the Academic Year 1908-09

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<th>State</th>
<th>Minimum number of years required in the following schools:</th>
<th>Exceptions to statutory requirements:</th>
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<td>California</td>
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<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Minimum of 2 years of college</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Minimum of 2 years of college</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Minimum of 2 years of college</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Minimum of 2 years of college</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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</tr>
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<td>West Virginia</td>
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<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **Exception:** Some states allow admission by examination without prior legal education by association or by law school.
- **Minimum:** The minimum requirement varies by state and is indicated for each state.
- **Exceptions:** Specific exceptions to the statutory requirements are noted for each state.
be prevented, by some technical or administrative defect in the rules, from actually realizing its aims. Perhaps more often, however, these weak rules represent merely historic survivals. The public at large is generally more interested in abusing the legal profession than in taking steps to improve it. The legal profession is sometimes less interested in improving itself than in keeping things as they are. Thus there have been perpetuated to the present day statutes or rules of court which embody ideals appropriate to the frontier conditions of the West, or which reflect the demoralization of the South by Civil War and Reconstruction.

No attempt will be made here to give an exhaustive list of these essentials. It will be of interest, however, to pick out a few of the most important requisites and, by successive applications of these criteria, to show what jurisdictions exhibit at least the outlines of a properly constructed system of bar admission.

Prescribed period of law study

The first requisite is that there should be a definitely prescribed minimum period of years between the date when the applicant begins to study law, and the date when he comes up for his bar examination. This period may be long, or it may be short. During this period there may be a detailed distribution of the law study between law school and office, coupled with continuous disciplinary tests, or the applicant may be left as free to work out or to imperil his own salvation as is the university student of Continental Europe. But to admit to the bar examination applicants who cannot prove that for even a single year they have at least had in their minds the notion of studying law, is indefensible both on narrow and on broad grounds. Failure to institute this preliminary weeding out of the applicants means that bar examiners must waste their time reading worthless papers. Of more fundamental importance is the fact that the examining system is thereby subjected to a strain greater than it is fitted to stand. Examinations are, or should be, designed not to bear the entire burden of decision as to an applicant's attainments, but to serve as one of the many tests whereby this decision may be reached. Yet no less than nine states rely solely upon a single final examination.1

General education

A second requisite is that, in addition to whatever proficiency in professional or technical training may be measured by the above means, there should be a specific requirement of "academic" or "general" education. This country has made an enormous investment in elementary schools, high schools, and colleges, both private and public. The stage reached by this development varies, it is true, in different states. There is room for honest difference of opinion as to the extent to which mere remission of tuition fees, in institutions located at a distance from the applicant's home, actually serves to make these educational opportunities open to all. There is therefore room

1 Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Virginia.
for disagreement as to the precise amount of general education that may properly be insisted upon in any state—and still more room for disagreement as to what the most appropriate content of that education shall be. But it is a remarkable example of educational inconsistency that seven\textsuperscript{1} of the states already noted, and seven additional\textsuperscript{2} do not positively require all applicants for admission to the bar to show that they have climbed this expensive educational ladder up to any prescribed rung, however low—do not demand any specific amount of college, of high school, or even of elementary education.

\textit{Completion of general education preliminary to law study}

Omitting the sixteen jurisdictions noted above, there remain thirty-three that require a specific amount both of general and of professional training. More than half of these, however,\textsuperscript{3} do not require that all of the prescribed general education be completed before the period of law study begins. The importance of such a requirement is not to force a sharp division between the applicant’s “general” and “professional” training. Although the tendency in this country has recently been to emphasize this break, something may be said on the other side. There is perhaps no special reason why applicants, at least of a certain type, should not extend their “general” attainments simultaneously with their knowledge of the law, provided that they be given adequate time to do justice to both responsibilities. This could readily be assured by a remodeling of the rules affecting the latter part of the applicant’s entire period of training. Under the rules as they stand, however, this latter part—the prescribed three or four years of law study—is ostensibly all needed in order to give even the strongest applicants an adequate knowledge of the law. If this be true, then with what consistency can those students who are presumptively weakest—those, namely, who have fallen behind in their general school or college work—be expected to “make up” their deficiencies in these respects and at the same time pursue their law studies? Let the standard of general education be placed at whatever level considerations of public policy may seem to demand, but once this level has been defined, the requirement should be strictly “preliminary”; i.e., one that must be satisfied prior to the beginning of the applicant’s law studies. Any other system means that time needed for the arduous work of the law school must be stolen for other purposes—usually for “cram work” that profits the student little from any point of view.

\textit{Registration provision and examining machinery}

Deducting the non-preliminary jurisdictions leaves fifteen states which require a specified amount of general education and, following this, a specified number of years of law study. Of these, however, three\textsuperscript{4} fail to require applicants to register at the

\textsuperscript{1} Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Nevada, Virginia.
\textsuperscript{2} Alabama, California, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.
\textsuperscript{3} Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
\textsuperscript{4} Illinois, South Carolina, Tennessee.
beginning of their period of law study. This technical requirement is discussed in the following section. So important is this check upon evasion of the rule that it seems fair to regard these three states as on a slightly lower level than the others of this group. By this time, also, we have eliminated all jurisdictions where the examining machinery is open to criticism on the score of not including a central board, or of not being brought to bear upon law school graduates exempted under the "diploma privilege." The twelve remaining states include nine that constitute a geographically contiguous block extending from New England westward—Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota—and three states west of the Missouri River—Kansas, Colorado, and Washington.

Proof of preliminary education prior to registration

Finally, even among these dozen states, half are technically deficient in that, although they require the general education to have been completed before the study of law begins, they do not reinforce this by the administrative provision that proof of general education shall constitute a prerequisite for registration. The reason why this obvious step has not been taken is the piecemeal manner in which even our best bar admission systems have grown up, by grafting successive meritorious features on to an originally primitive statute or rule of court.

On the basis of the preceding analysis, six states accordingly stand out among the rest, as having—not necessarily the most rigorous, or the best administered, systems of admission to the bar, but as having most clearly laid the foundations on which a subsequently perfected structure may be built. It is with bar admission systems as with law schools: good men under a defective system produce better results than mediocre men operating a more efficient machine; and the fewer the applicants or the students, the less need there is for an elaborate system. Yet personalities ebb and flow; little states or schools may become large. The relatively permanent "system" in time proves to be either a handicap or a help. In providing that a specific amount of preliminary education must be proved prior to registration as a law student during a specified term of years, following which all applicants must be examined by a central board, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, and Washington State are technically superior to the other states. All the Canadian provinces are in the same category, subject to the qualification that in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta the examination of graduates of the local law school is left entirely to their own teachers.

1 Page 16.
3 College Entrance Board examination, followed by 3 or 4 years law study.
4 Equivalent of high school, followed by 3 years law study.
5 Equivalent of two years college, followed by 3 or 4 years law study.
6 Equivalent of high school, followed by 3 or 4 years law study.
7 Equivalent of two years college, followed by 3 or 4 years law study.
The importance of an adequate registration provision, as an administrative aid to bar admission authorities, has already been noted in the preceding pages. Such a provision enables the applicant to prove the completion of his general education, and the beginning of his law study, at the time when these events occur, instead of years later. It seems harsh to tell a young man that he has wasted three or four years of his life because of some irregularity in his papers. For this reason, the legal profession contains too many members who have bluffed their way past sympathetic officials.

One of the reasons why this administrative device, traditional in England and Canada, appears in so few American jurisdictions is that it is not easily adjusted to certain practices that are peculiar to the United States. These practices are, first, the admission to law schools of students who have almost, but not entirely, satisfied their entrance requirements, "on condition" that they subsequently make up their deficiencies; second, the vogue of the "combined course," or privilege of counting part or all of the first year of law work toward both the college and the law degree; and, third, the freedom with which law school study pursued in one state may be credited under the bar admission requirements of another.

The first of these practices—the admission of "conditioned" students—though clearly an evil, has been so widespread that it has almost necessarily infected the procedure of bar admission authorities. It has been difficult for them to meet the argument that an abuse which is sanctioned by recognized law schools must be condoned for admission to the bar; yet this has greatly complicated the task of devising a registration requirement which could be rigorously administered. Recently, however, as shown in Present-Day Law Schools, there has been a reaction in this respect among the schools. It is significant that the Pennsylvania State Board of Law Examiners, after having first tried the plan of defining the permissible "conditions," has, since January 1, 1928, refused to permit any deficiencies in general education to be carried over into the period of law study. This perhaps marks the beginning of an era under which bar admission authorities in general, fortified by the example of the better law schools, will feel themselves strong enough to insist that inferior institutions must abandon their previous lax policies.

A somewhat similar complicating influence has been exerted by the "combined course." In an analysis of the various forms of this device, in Present-Day Law Schools, it was shown that students who use this method of reducing the total time needed to secure both a college and a law degree, are almost always encouraged, and sometimes are even obliged, to take college and law work simultaneously. It is true that the amount of college work that must be taken before the mixture of college and law begins is always at least as great as the academic education required for admission to the bar, so that there is no inherent incompatibility between the combined

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1 Pages 148-51; and compare page 166, note 1, and Table 18, opposite page 561.
2 Pages 200-01, 554-58.
course and proof of general education prior to registration. As a matter of administrative convenience, however, it is much simpler to prove graduation from a college than it is to prove any smaller amount of general education. Hence, applicants who have studied law for one year before, and two years after, they have secured their college degree usually satisfy the requirements as to general education on the basis of their degree, and are with difficulty worked into a symmetrical registration system. A few institutions, including Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, have never sanctioned the combined course for law students, and its recent abandonment by the University of California, Stanford, the University of Pittsburgh, and Yale, suggests that in time this complication, like that of conditioned entrance, may disappear.

A more serious problem than the two preceding, because not to be solved by the simple process of abolishing its cause, is how to adjust the principle of compulsory registration of law students to the common practice of out-of-state study. It is obviously proper to require that law office study, whether optional or obligatory, should be prosecuted within the state, since familiarity with local procedure, and with local variations in the substantive law, is the particular educational service which is most appropriate to this agency. On the other hand, study in a law school situated outside the state, although not indispensable, is highly desirable as an antidote to the provincialism which our federal system of government, notwithstanding its merits in other respects, tends to breed. Nothing ought to be done to discourage prospective lawyers from attending those great "national law schools" whose special virtue is that they are compelled to be cognizant of the law of many jurisdictions. None the less, it is not always easy to enforce a registration provision in the case of students who leave the state to pursue their studies in such a school; and it is quite impossible to enforce one in the case of applicants who come into a state after having begun their law studies as residents of another jurisdiction.

Evidence of the difficulty of the problem is afforded by observing the widely different solutions that have been adopted. Of the six states that have been noted above as having the fundamentals of a technically sound bar admission system, no two agree as to the type of law student who shall be required to register after the completion of his general education and before the beginning of his professional studies. Minnesota stands at one extreme, in making its provision apply only to law office students; Kansas at the other, in nominally applying it to all applicants. The argument in support of the Minnesota rule is that registration with the bar admission authorities is not necessary when registration with a law school already exists. This would be a perfectly sound contention if a registration provision had no other function than that of serving as a check upon the beginning of the period of law study. The further function, however, of checking the applicant's completion of his general education cannot be safely left to the law schools. Accordingly, in respect of preliminary education, the

1 Compare table on page 62 of Present-Day Law Schools, noting that since the publication of this volume Louisiana has inaugurated a registration provision and Pennsylvania has changed its former rule.
Minnesota bar admission authorities seem to have enunciated the principle without introducing the machinery needed to give it full effect. On the other hand, the opposite extreme, represented by Kansas, is even more objectionable. A blanket rule, requiring all applicants to register at the beginning of their period of law study, is unenforceable. A rule that has to be broken often is likely to be broken oftener still. Our national propensity to adopt regulations so rigorous that they cannot be enforced is encouraged at the very threshold of the legal profession.

Washington State requires registration by all except students in “approved” law schools. Although apparently students from “unapproved” schools may qualify by registration, the practical effect of such a provision must be much the same as under the Minnesota rule; registration will be virtually, even though not technically, restricted to office students. The authorities may, of course, refuse to place upon their approved list schools that admit students with conditions, but the device of giving “approval” only to law schools that engage to maintain certain standards is not so effective a method of control as is the direct supervision of their students.

The three other states—Ohio, Maryland, and Pennsylvania—resemble one another to this extent, that their registration provisions all cover both students preparing themselves in a law office (always within the state), and residents studying in a local law school, and do not cover non-residents studying in an out-of-state law school. There then remain two additional groups of applicants to consider:

First, residents studying in an out-of-state school. These are usually those who appreciate the advantages of attending, even though at financial sacrifice, a “national law school.”

Second, non-residents studying in a local school. This is the less important category of those who, after having come into the state simply in order to take advantage of the superior facilities for legal education that it affords, decide to stay there and practise their profession.

Ohio’s registration provision covers the first of these two groups, but not the second. Maryland’s covers the second, but not the first. Pennsylvania’s provision applies to both groups. Since the Pennsylvania bar admission authorities have had long experience with a rule under which, as in Kansas, every applicant was supposed to register, it may be presumed that its recently adopted provision is, in their judgment, not too comprehensive to be rigorously enforced. For the present, at least, it may serve as a model for other jurisdictions.

Recent information in regard to bar admission requirements in the State of Washington has not been forthcoming.
III. LAW SCHOOLS

1. RECENT CHANGES

In the preface to *Present-Day Law Schools* the president of the Foundation, noting the prominence of “mechanics” in American law schools, spoke of “indications that there is about to be a genuine shift of attitude in all branches of higher education, including that devoted to preparation for the practice of law.” The particular reference in the field of legal education was to the studies and experiments that have recently been inaugurated at Columbia and Yale. The Columbia law faculty, after an elaborate study under the direction of a non-lawyer, have projected, among other reforms, a radical reconstruction of the curriculum. The standard “titles” (Contracts, Torts, etc.), some twenty-five in number, into which the law has hitherto been divided for purpose of exposition in textbooks and instruction in law schools, are, first, to be combined with additional material, less narrowly technical in content, and eventually to be redistributed under a few main heads. Meanwhile, the Yale law school, imbued with a similar spirit, has introduced a system under which upper classmen may be relieved from part of the requirements as to classroom attendance. Although it is too early to pass judgment upon the merits or practicability of either reform, it is interesting to note the element that the two have in common. They represent a challenge to the prevailing conception of education as an aggregate of the “credits” secured by successfully undergoing instruction in a large number of small “courses.”

Another interesting experiment is the establishment, under the auspices of Johns Hopkins University, of an Institute for the Study of Law. Hitherto legal research has been prosecuted mainly by law teachers, who themselves have been trained in professional law schools. The principal responsibility of the law school has been to turn out adequately prepared practitioners; cultivation of legal science has been in a sense a side-activity, and adequately trained teachers and researchers a by-product. The Johns Hopkins project now proposes to specialize in these matters. During the current year, it admits no students, and it could not in any case properly be included in a list of professional law schools. Its activities are related, however, to the work of these schools in two ways. It plans to train professional teachers for these schools; and by acting as a feeder for organizations such as the American Law Institute it would help to simplify the law that must be taught.

There have been few changes during the year in the salient features of law schools noted in *Present-Day Law Schools* and in previous issues of this *Annual Review*. No new full-time schools have been opened, but with the dropping of its part-time division by St. Louis University the total number of institutions offering exclusively full-time work during at least three academic years has been increased to 77. The University of Southern California announces a similar change of policy, effective after the beginning of the current academic year. In accordance with previous announcements, Stanford University raised its minimum entrance requirements, at the beginning of the current academic year, to a full college degree, and Syracuse Uni-
versity from two college years to three. Illinois, Notre Dame, and Wisconsin likewise have gone up from two to three years for students admitted after the beginning of the current academic year. Announcements of increases effective at a still later date have been made by Yale (full college degree) and the State University of Iowa (three years of college). Columbia and Yale have introduced, in addition, a "capacity" or "aptitude" test. All four of the full-time schools that last year required only one year of college (University of Arizona, University of Georgia, Albany Law School, and Ohio Northern University) went up this year to the two-year level.

Of schools that do not offer exclusively full-time work, three have died; two have been severed from the college or university with which they were previously affiliated, but have continued as independent institutions, conferring a degree; one has ceased to announce the degree; one already existing California institution has become a branch of a school newly started in another town.

There has been some shifting back and forth as regards the maintenance of separate divisions for students who can attend classes during the regular working hours of the day, resulting in a net increase of one in the number of law schools of the "mixed" type. Two schools have lengthened their part-time law course. One has reduced its entrance requirements. Eight Ohio schools have been forced by the new bar admission rules to raise their entrance requirements to two college years or equivalent. Two New Jersey schools have taken similar action under pressure from the State Department of Education. Four schools announce a voluntary increase.

2. Current List of Residential Law Schools in the United States and Canada

The following list of law schools appears in form only slightly changed from previous issues of this Annual Review, beginning with that of 1920. The principal difference is that the information has been divided so as to occupy opposite parallel pages. The left-hand pages list, for each state or Canadian province, schools that offer exclusively "full-time" work—the purely "M" schools, in the language of the technical symbols explained below. At the beginning of the current academic year there

1. Tri-State (Indiana), Hamilton College of Law (Tennessee), and Washington College of Law (Washington State).
2. Saint Mary's College School of Law (California) becomes Oakland College of Law; University of Tulsa School of Law (Oklahoma) continues as The Tulsa Law School, Inc.
3. Norfolk College (Virginia).
4. Lincoln College of Law, of Bakersfield, is affiliated with Pacific Coast University, which has opened a College of Law in Los Angeles.
5. Deduct St. Louis University, already noted as having dropped its part-time division, and John Marshall (Ohio), which has ceased to announce full-time work. Add the Los Angeles divisions of Lincoln University and Pacific Coast University; and Howard University (Washington, D.C.).
6. Tulsa Law School, Providence Y.M.C.A. branch of Northeastern University.
7. Oakland College of Law.
8. New Jersey Law School, South Jersey Law School.
9. Simmons University (Kentucky) from high school to two years of college or equivalent. Detroit City Law School now requires one year of college or equivalent from all applicants, including those entering with advanced standing; and Detroit College of Law has gone up to the same level. St. John's University (Brooklyn) has followed the example of other New York law schools in requiring one year of college before the date (October 15, 1928) when this became obligatory under the new bar admission rules.
were 78 such law schools in the United States, of which all but one require, for their first law degree, residence during at least three academic years, or their assumed equivalent, and all but three have in addition an entrance requirement of at least two college years, subject to such exceptions as may be made in the case of special or conditioned students. Sixty of these law schools, or 77 per cent of the whole group, have been approved by the Council on Legal Education as complying with the standards of the American Bar Association in this and in other respects; and fifty-six (72 per cent) are, in addition to this, members of the Association of American Law Schools.

The right-hand pages list in a similar way law schools that schedule classroom work at hours, in the evening or in the late afternoon, that are specially convenient for most self-supporting students. The total number of such schools that confer a law degree is 95, including 21 that maintain separate divisions for full-time students. The total length of time that high school graduates must devote to both college or “pre-legal” work and part-time law studies, in order to secure a degree from one of these schools, varies from two to the equivalent of eight academic years, as shown by the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of academic years, or their equivalent</th>
<th>Number of law schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four and a half</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (76 part-time, 21 “mixed” schools)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above 95 schools, only six (invariably of the “mixed” type) have been approved by the Council on Legal Education, and only five are members of the Association of American Law Schools.

A few of the longer established part-time law schools that do not possess power to confer degrees are also shown on these right-hand pages, but not in the subsequent comparative tables. Owing to the difficulty of drawing an objective line between a “law school” and a fleeting “law class” conducted by one or more attorneys, no attempt has been made to construct a comprehensive list of such institutions.
**FULL-TIME LAW SCHOOLS, 1928-29**

**Explanation of symbols**

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.

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 preempt 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 alleged equivalent in summer work.

When separate divisions are conducted at different hours of the day, the require-

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### UNITED STATES

#### ALABAMA

- **Tuscaloosa**
  - University of Alabama, School of Law
  - Fees: Annual, $136.50; Diploma, $15
  - Autumn attendance: 109

#### ARIZONA

- **Tucson**
  - University of Arizona, College of Law
  - Fees: Annual, $30 for residents, $130 for non-residents; Diploma, $5
  - Autumn attendance: 99

#### ARKANSAS

- **Fayetteville**
  - University of Arkansas, School of Law
  - Fees: Annual, $56 for residents, $125 for non-residents; Diploma, $10
  - Autumn attendance: 12

#### CALIFORNIA

- **Berkeley**
  - University of California, School of Jurisprudence
  - Fees: Annual, $100 for residents, $225 for non-residents
  - Autumn attendance: 167

- **Palo Alto**
  - Stanford University, School of Law
  - Fees: Annual, $300; Application, $5
  - Autumn attendance: 206

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ments for each are stated in full, separated by commas. In all cases the symbols de-
note the requirements in force for those who entered the regular first-year class at
the beginning of the autumn term of 1928. Courses recently abandoned as a matter
of policy, but continued temporarily for the benefit of students already enrolled, are
not noted. Announcements of subsequent changes are occasionally mentioned in foot-
notes. When no degree is conferred at the completion of the course, the set of sym-
bols is enclosed in [brackets].

In parentheses, schools members of the Association of American Law Schools at
the conclusion of its annual meeting held in December, 1928, are marked (s); schools
fully approved by the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association
at the same date are marked (c).

Fees

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.

Attendance figures

An innovation in the current issue is the inclusion of the autumn attendance at
each school that furnishes this information promptly. Owing to the considerable num-
ber of omissions, the subsequent comparative tables for the United States lag in this
respect a year behind the other data.

PART-TIME AND “MIXED” LAW SCHOOLS, 1928–29

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham Y. M. C. A., Birmingham School of Technology, Birmingham School of Law
Fees: Annual, $104; Diploma, $7.50
Autumn attendance: 65

ARKANSAS

Little Rock Arkansas Law School
Fees: Annual, $155; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 78

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield Pacific Coast University, Lincoln College of Law
Fees: Annual, $230; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 3

Long Beach Southwestern University, School of Law, Long Beach Branch
Fees: Annual, $144; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance: 51

Applicants who have not had one year of college work must take a one-year pre-legal course.
San Francisco
University of California, Hastings College of Law
Fees: Annual, $100
Autumn attendance: 166

COLORADO

Boulder
University of Colorado, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $24.50 for residents, $124.50 for non-residents; Diploma, $6
Autumn attendance:

Denver
University of Denver, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $168; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 82
PART-TIME AND "MIXED" LAW SCHOOLS, 1928–29

CALIFORNIA (continued)

Los Angeles  
Lincoln University, College of Law, Los Angeles Division  
Fees: Annual, $200 for Day students, $150 for Evening students; Matriculation, $25  
Autumn attendance:  

Loyola College, The St. Vincent School of Law  
Fees: Annual, $204; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10  
Autumn attendance: 216

Pacific Coast University, College of Law  
Fees: Annual, $160  
Autumn attendance: 23

Polytechnic Evening High School, Law Course  
No tuition fees  
Autumn attendance: 126

University of Southern California, The School of Law  
Fees: Annual, $204; Diploma fee, $10  
Autumn attendance: Morning, 271; Evening, 85; Total, 356

Southwestern University, School of Law  
Fees: Annual, $204 for Day students, $154 for Evening students; Diploma, $15  
Autumn attendance: 629

University of the West, Los Angeles College of Law  
Fees: Annual, $189 for Day students, $129 for Evening students; Diploma, $15  
Autumn attendance: 599

Oakland  
The Oakland College of Law  
Fees: Annual, $150; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10  
Autumn attendance:

Sacramento  
McGeorge College of Law, Sacramento College of Law  
Fees: Annual, $125; Diploma, $10  
Autumn attendance: 43

San Francisco  
Lincoln University, College of Law  
Fees: Annual, $200 for Day students, $150 for Evening students; Matriculation, $25  
Autumn attendance: 279

St. Ignatius College, The Law School  
Fees: Annual, $160; Matriculation, $2  
Autumn attendance: 279

San Francisco Law School  
Fees: Annual, $165.50; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10  
Autumn attendance: 228

Y. M. C. A., Golden Gate College, School of Law  
Fees: Annual, $100; Diploma, $5  
Autumn attendance: 76

Santa Clara  
University of Santa Clara, College of Law  
Fees: Annual, $185; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10  
Autumn attendance: 56


COLORADO

Denver  
Westminster Law School  
Fees: Annual, $125; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15  
Autumn attendance: 130

1 After November 1, 1928, no first-year evening students admitted.
2 Applicants who have not had one year of college work must take a one-year pre-legal course.
### Connecticut

**New Haven**
Yale University, The School of Law

- **Fees:** Annual, $360; Diploma, $20
- **Autumn attendance:** 339

### District of Columbia

**Washington**
The Catholic University of America, The School of Law

- **Fees:** Annual, $325; Diploma, $10
- **Autumn attendance:** 27

### Florida

**DeLand**
John B. Stetson University, The College of Law

- **Fees:** Annual, $150; Diploma, $10
- **Autumn attendance:** 84

**Gainesville**
University of Florida, College of Law

- **Fees:** Annual, $179.75 for residents, $179.75 for non-residents; Diploma, $6
- **Autumn attendance:** 265

**Miami**
University of Miami, School of Law

- **Fees:** Annual, $225; Diploma, $10
- **Autumn attendance:** 64

### Georgia

**Athens**
University of Georgia, Law Department (The Lumpkin Law School)

- **Fees:** Annual, $100
- **Autumn attendance:**

**Atlanta**
Emory University, The School of Law (Lamar School of Law)

- **Fees:** Annual, $215; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
- **Autumn attendance:**

**Macon**
Mercer University, The Law School

- **Fees:** Annual, $196.83
- **Autumn attendance:** 53

---

1. College degree required except for students taking the combined course in this university. The abolition of the combined course has been announced.
**CONNECTICUT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Fees: Annual, $130</th>
<th>Autumn attendance: 117</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>The Hartford College of Law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Fees: Annual, $88; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10</th>
<th>Autumn attendance: 40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Frelinghuysen University, The John M. Langston School of Law (colored)</td>
<td>$88; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgetown University, School of Law</td>
<td>$305 for Morning students, $205 for Afternoon students; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
<td>$305 for Morning students; $205 for Afternoon students; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The George Washington University, The Law School</td>
<td>$325 for Morning students, $175 for Afternoon students; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
<td>$325 for Morning students, $175 for Afternoon students; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Howard University, School of Law (colored)</td>
<td>$355; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
<td>$355; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Columbus University, School of Law</td>
<td>$100; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>$100; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National University Law School</td>
<td>$166.50 for LL.B., $198 for J.D.; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
<td>$166.50 for LL.B., $198 for J.D.; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington College of Law</td>
<td>$122; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
<td>$122; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y.M.C.A., District of Columbia College, School of Law</td>
<td>$103; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>$103; Diploma, $10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GEORGIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Fees: Annual, $127.50; Diploma, $15</th>
<th>Autumn attendance: 116</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>The Atlanta Law School</td>
<td>$127.50; Diploma, $15</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above provides a summary of part-time and "mixed" law schools in the specified locations for the academic year 1928-29. Fees include annual tuition, matriculation, and diploma costs. Autumn attendance figures are also provided for each school.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Autumn Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>The University of Idaho, The College of Law</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Annual, $51 for residents, $111 for non-residents</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Northwestern University, School of Law (Union College of Law)</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Annual, $300 (but $175 for the last year of the four-year course); Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $20</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The University of Chicago, The Law School</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual, $300; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urbana University of Illinois, College of Law</td>
<td>Urbana</td>
<td>Annual, $100 for residents, $150 for non-residents; Matriculation, $10</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Indiana University, School of Law</td>
<td>Bloomington</td>
<td>Annual, $80 for residents, $125 for non-residents; Diploma, $5</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University of Indianapolis, Indiana Law School</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td></td>
<td>M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The University of Notre Dame, The College of Law</td>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
<td></td>
<td>IIM3² (sc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valparaiso University, Department of Law</td>
<td>Valparaiso</td>
<td></td>
<td>IIM3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Drake University, The Law School</td>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>Annual, $256; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The State University of Iowa, College of Law</td>
<td>Iowa City</td>
<td>Annual, $120 for residents, $160 for non-residents; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $15</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>The University of Kansas, The School of Law</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>Annual, $66 for residents, $86 for non-residents; Matriculation, $10 for residents, $15 for non-residents; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹After January 1, 1929, college degree required except for students taking the combined course in this University.
²Three years of college required except for students who began pre-law college work in this University in 1926.
³After January 1, 1930, college degree required except for students taking an approved combined course in this or another University.
Illinois

Chicago

Chicago-Kent College of Law
Fees: Annual, $156; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance: 414

Chicago Law School
Fees: Annual, $125; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 178

De Paul University, College of Law
(Illinois College of Law)
Fees: Annual, $240 for Day students, $175 for Evening students; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: Morning, 392; Evening, 246; Total, 548

The John Marshall Law School
Fees: Annual, $110; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 247

Loyola University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $210 for Full-time; $160 for Afternoon and Evening students; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: Morning, 100; Afternoon, 0; Evening, 164; Total, 264

Springfield

The Lincoln College of Law
Fees: Annual, $120; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance:

Indiana

Danville

Central Normal College, Law Course
Fees: Annual, $126
Autumn attendance: 4

Indianapolis

Benjamin Harrison Law School
Fees: Annual, $80; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 177

Iowa

Des Moines

The Des Moines Night School of Law
Fees: Annual, $130; Matriculation, $2
Autumn attendance:

1 College work may be taken concurrently with law work.
FULL-TIME LAW SCHOOLS, 1928–29

KANSAS (continued)

Topeka
Washburn College, Law School
Fees: Annual, $177; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 88

LEXINGTON
University of Kentucky, College of Law
Fees: Annual, $70 for residents, $90 for non-residents
Autumn attendance: 117

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge
Louisiana State University, The Law School
Fees: Annual, $69 for citizens of the United States, $249 for others; Diploma, $3
Autumn attendance: 76

New Orleans
Tulane University of Louisiana, College of Law
Fees: Annual, $205; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 96

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
Boston University, The School of Law
Fees: Annual, $240 for men, $235 for women; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 580

Cambridge
Harvard University, The Law School
Fees: Annual, $410
Autumn attendance: 1,596

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor
University of Michigan, Law School
Fees: Annual, $118 for residents, $128 for non-residents; Matriculation, $19 for residents, $25 for non-residents; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 565

\* College degree required except for students taking an approved combined course in this or another University.
KENTUCKY

Louisville Jefferson School of Law
Fees: Annual, $100; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 170

Simmons University, Department of Law (The Central Law School) (colored)
Fees: Annual, $110; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 58

University of Louisville, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $150; Matriculation, $6; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 75

LOUISIANA

New Orleans Loyola University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $170; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $25
Autumn attendance: 122

MARYLAND

Baltimore University of Baltimore, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $150; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 594

The University of Maryland, The School of Law
Fees: $202 for resident Day or $152 for resident Evening students, $200 for non-resident Day or $208 for non-resident Evening students; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance: Morning, 36; Evening, 215; Total, 251

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Northeastern University, School of Law, Boston Y. M. C. A.
Fees: Annual, $150; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 1,118

Portia Law School
Fees: Annual, $125; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 487

Suffolk Law School
Fees: Annual, $145; Senior bar examination review, $20; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 2,600

Springfield Northeastern University, School of Law, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Division
Fees: Annual, $150; Matriculation, $6; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 140

Worcester Northeastern University, School of Law, Worcester Y. M. C. A. Division
Fees: Annual, $150; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 134

MICHIGAN

Detroit Detroit City Law School
Fees: Annual, $110 for residents, $150 for non-residents; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 250
MINNESOTA

Minneapolis
University of Minnesota, The Law School

Fees: Annual, $143 for residents, $173 for non-residents; Graduation, $10 (Large diploma, $5 additional)
Autumn attendance: 273

MISSISSIPPI

Oxford
University of Mississippi, School of Law

Fees: Annual, $97.75 for residents, $147.75 for non-residents; Matriculation, $25; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 167

MISSOURI

Columbia
The University of Missouri, School of Law

Fees: Annual, $60 for residents, $80 for non-residents
Autumn attendance: 148

St. Louis
St. Louis University, School of Law

Fees: Annual, $250 for Day students, $215 for Evening students; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: Day, 85; Evening, 40; Total, 125

Washington University, The School of Law

Fees: Annual, $262; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $3
Autumn attendance: 182

MONTANA

Missoula
University of Montana, The School of Law

Fees: Annual, $67.50 for residents, $142.50 for non-residents; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 69

NEBRASKA

Lincoln
The University of Nebraska, College of Law

Fees: Annual, $110 for first year, $98 for each upper year; and for non-residents, $50 additional, or more, according to the amount charged Nebraska students by their own State University; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 185

1Old students completing the course.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Autumn Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>University of Detroit, Law School</td>
<td>Annual, $191; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y. M. C. A., Detroit College of Law</td>
<td>Annual, $115; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $17.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>Minneapolis College of Law</td>
<td>Annual, $100; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>Minnesota College of Law</td>
<td>Annual, $100</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. Schools, College of Law</td>
<td>Annual, $100; Matriculation, $5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul</td>
<td>St. Paul College of Law</td>
<td>Annual, $100; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College of St. Thomas, The College of Law</td>
<td>Annual, $150</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>The Kansas City School of Law</td>
<td>Annual, $105; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>Y. M. C. A., St. Joseph Law School</td>
<td>Annual, $55; Diploma, $10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>Benton College of Law</td>
<td>Annual, $155; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City College of Law and Finance, School of Professional Law</td>
<td>Annual, $125 for first three years, $100 for fourth year</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missouri School of Accountancy and Law, Law Department</td>
<td>Annual, $100; Diploma, $15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>University of Omaha, The Night Law School</td>
<td>Annual, $100; Diploma, $10</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Applicants who have not had two years of college work must spend two years in a pre-legal course.
Omaha
The Creighton University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $170; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 190

New York
Albany
Union University, Department of Law (Albany Law School)
Fees: Annual, $231; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 178
Buffalo
University of Buffalo, The School of Law
Fees: Annual, $272; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 206
Ithaca
Cornell University, The Cornell Law School
Fees: Annual, $300, and $22 additional for men, $20 additional for
women, taking the first year of law in the combined course; Matricu-
lation, $10; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 206
New York City
Columbia University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $320; Diploma, $20
Autumn attendance: 688
Syracuse
Syracuse University, College of Law
Fees: Annual, $300; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 190

North Carolina
Chapel Hill
University of North Carolina, The School of Law
Fees: Annual, $141 for residents; $166 for non-residents
Autumn attendance: 118
Durham
Duke University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $192; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 190
Wake Forest
Wake Forest College, The School of Law
Fees: Annual, $185
Autumn attendance: 190

North Dakota
Grand Forks
The University of North Dakota, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $65
Autumn attendance: 63

Ohio
Ada
Ohio Northern University, Warren G. Harding College of Law
Fees: Annual, $180
Autumn attendance: 104

1 College degree required except for students taking the combined course in this University.
PART-TIME AND “MIXED” LAW SCHOOLS, 1928–29

NEW JERSEY

Camden
South Jersey Law School
Fees: Annual, $150; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance: 132

Newark
The Mercer Beasley School of Law
Fees: Annual, $200; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance: Afternoon, 124; Evening, 86; Total, 210
New Jersey Law School
Fees: Annual, $309, plus Student Council fee; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance: Morning, 380; Afternoon, 459; Evening, 609; Total, 1,222

NEW YORK

New York City
St. Lawrence University, The Brooklyn Law School
Fees: Annual, $180; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance: Morning, 825; Afternoon, 496; Evening, 1,991; Total, 3,312
Fordham University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $210; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $20
Autumn attendance: Morning, 851; Afternoon, 334; Evening, 775; Total, 1,460
New York Law School
Fees: Annual, $199.50; examinations for degree, $30
Autumn attendance: Afternoon, 511; Evening, 488; Total, 999
New York University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $229.50; Diploma, $20
Autumn attendance: Morning, 507; Afternoon, 289; Evening, 983; Total, 1,779
St. John’s College, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $180; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance: Morning, 570; Afternoon, 438; Evening, 1,808; Total, 2,816

NORTH CAROLINA

Wilmington
Wilmington Law School
Fees: Annual, $108; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 18

OHIO

Akron
The Akron Law School
Fees: Annual, $120; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $7.50
Autumn attendance: 160

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

University of Cincinnati, College of Law
(Cincinnati Law School)
Fees: Annual, $200; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 174

Cleveland

Western Reserve University, The Franklin Thomas Backus Law School
Fees: Annual, $305; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 287

Columbus

The Ohio State University, College of Law
Fees: Annual, $218 for residents, $213 for non-residents; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 297

Oklahoma

Norman

University of Oklahoma, The School of Law
Fees: Annual, $23 for residents, $73 for non-residents; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 291

Oregon

Eugene

The University of Oregon, School of Law
Fees: $86.25 for residents, $236.25 for non-residents; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 85

Pennsylvania

Carlisle

Dickinson College, The Dickinson School of Law
Fees: Annual, $200; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 243

Philadelphia

University of Pennsylvania, The Law School
Fees: Annual, $400; Matriculation, $5
Autumn attendance: 492

* College degree required except for students taking the combined course in this University.
Ohio (continued)

Canton
The William McKinley School of Law
Fees: Annual, $100; Matriculation, $5
Autumn attendance: 46

Cincinnati
St. Xavier College, College of Law
Fees: Annual, $150; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance:

The Y.M.C.A. Night Law School
Fees: Annual, $105; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 102

Cleveland
The Cleveland Law School
Fees: Annual, $100; Diploma, $7.50
Autumn attendance: 425

The John Marshall School of Law
Fees: Annual, $122.60; Registration, $1; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 285

Lake Erie School of Law
Fees: Annual, $100; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance:

Columbus
The Columbus College of Law of the Y.M.C.A.
Fees: Annual, $104; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 170

Dayton
University of Dayton, College of Law
Fees: Annual, $125; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $15
Autumn attendance:

The Dayton Y.M.C.A. Law School
Fees: Annual, $95; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 56

Toledo
The University of the City of Toledo, Law Department
Fees: Annual, $9, plus $7 for each year-hour for residents, or $10 for non-residents; Matriculation, $5
Autumn attendance: 106

Youngstown
Y.M.C.A., The Youngstown Institute of Technology, Youngstown College of Law
Fees: Annual, $100; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 129

Oklahoma
Tulsa
The Tulsa Law School
Fees: Annual, $150; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 97

Oregon
Portland
Northwestern College of Law
Fees: Annual, $162.50; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 205

Salem
Willamette University, College of Law
Fees: Annual, $110; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 50

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia
Temple University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $215; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: Afternoon, 228; Evening, 265; Total, 510
Pittsburgh
University of Pittsburgh, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $300; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 280

South Carolina
Columbia
University of South Carolina, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $105 for residents, $110 for non-residents; Diploma, $3
Autumn attendance: 91

Greenville
Furman University, Law School
Fees: Annual, $185 for first year, $105 for each upper year; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 25

South Dakota
Vermillion
University of South Dakota, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $100; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 69

Tennessee
Knoxville
The University of Tennessee, The College of Law
Fees: Annual, $109.50; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 60

Lebanon
Cumberland University, Law School
Fees: Annual, $255; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 

Nashville
Vanderbilt University, The School of Law
Fees: Annual, $372; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 83

Texas
Austin
University of Texas, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $30
Autumn attendance: 372

Dallas
Southern Methodist University, The School of Law
Fees: Annual, $233
Autumn attendance: 57

Waco
Baylor University, The School of Law
Fees: Annual, $205.50
Autumn attendance: 65

Utah
Salt Lake City
University of Utah, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $125.50 for residents, $163.50 for non-residents; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 88

Virginia
Charlottesville
The University of Virginia, Department of Law
Fees: Annual, $235 for residents, $250 for non-residents
Autumn attendance: 286

Lexington
Washington and Lee University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $260
Autumn attendance: 116

* Separate divisions meet respectively in the morning and in the early afternoon.
PART-TIME AND "MIXED" LAW SCHOOLS, 1928–29

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

Pittsburgh
Duquesne University, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $210; Diploma, $13
Autumn attendance: 255

RHOODE ISLAND

Providence
Northeastern University, School of Law,
Providence Y.M.C.A. Division
Fees: Annual, $150; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 106

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Chattanooga College of Law
Fees: Annual, $100; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 104

Knoxville
John Randolph Neal College of Law
Fees: Not stated
Autumn attendance:

Memphis
University of Memphis, Law School
Fees: Monthly, $13; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 134

Nashville
Y.M.C.A. Law School of Nashville
Fees: Annual, $50; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 60

TEXAS

Dallas
The Jefferson School of Law
Fees: Annual, $85; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 105

Houston
Houston Law School
Fees: Annual, $60; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 276

Y.M.C.A., South Texas School of Law
Fees: Annual, $85; Matriculation, $5
Autumn attendance: 94

VIRGINIA

Norfolk
Norfolk College, Law School
Fees: Annual, $100
Autumn attendance: 41

Richmond
University of Richmond, The T. C. Williams
School of Law
Fees: Annual, $200; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 69
FULL-TIME LAW SCHOOLS, 1928-29

VIRGINIA (continued)

Williamsburg The College of William and Mary in Virginia, The School of Jurisprudence
Fees: Annual, $142.50 for residents, $242.50 for non-residents; Diploma, $7.50
Autumn attendance:

WASHINGTON

Seattle University of Washington, School of Law
Fees: Annual, $75 for residents, $180 for non-residents; Diploma, $6
Autumn attendance: 217

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgantown West Virginia University, The College of Law
Fees: Annual, $115 for residents, $265 for non-residents; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 160

WISCONSIN

Madison University of Wisconsin, Law School
Fees: Annual, $45 for residents, $109 for non-residents
Autumn attendance: 341

Milwaukee Marquette University, Law School
Fees: Annual, $207; Matriculation, $10; Diploma, $12.50
Autumn attendance: 294

WYOMING

Laramie University of Wyoming, The Law School
Fees: Annual, $62.50 for residents, $67.50 for non-residents; Matriculation, $2; Diploma, $6
Autumn attendance: 36

CANADA

ALBERTA

Edmonton University of Alberta, Faculty of Law
Fees: Annual, $112 for residents, $122 for non-residents; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 30

MANITOBA

Winnipeg University of Manitoba and Law Society of Manitoba, The Manitoba Law School
Fees: Annual, $198, or for students proceeding to the LL.B., $118; Matriculation for the LL.B., $2; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 54

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax Dalhousie University, Faculty of Law
Fees: Annual, $182; Diploma, $10
Autumn attendance: 40

QUEBEC

Montreal McGill University, Faculty of Law
Fees: Annual, $172 for men, $165 for women
Autumn attendance: 80

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon University of Saskatchewan, College of Law
Fees: Annual, $11; Diploma, $5
Autumn attendance: 41

1 Ten additional weeks of law school or six months of office study are also required. After January 1, 1929, three years of college required for admission.
2 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.
### Virginia (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Institution, Department or School</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Autumn attendance</th>
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<td>Virginia Union University, Law Department (colored)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fees: Annual, $92.50; Diploma, $5</td>
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<td></td>
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### Washington

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### Canada

#### British Columbia

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<th>Autumn attendance</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Fees: Annual, $15</td>
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#### New Brunswick

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<th>Institution, Faculty of Law</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Autumn attendance</th>
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#### Ontario

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<th>Institution, School</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Autumn attendance</th>
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<td>Fees: Annual, $120</td>
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#### Quebec

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<tr>
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### 3. Comparative Figures, 1889–90 to 1928–29

#### TABLE 1. UNITED STATES DEGREE-CONFERRING LAW SCHOOLS SINCE 1890, GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER THE HIGH SCHOOL TO COMPLETE THE COURSE

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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
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<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed full-time and part-time schools</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>61</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>155</td>
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#### TABLE 2. UNITED STATES LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SINCE 1890, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>More than five academic years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Schools having a law course of less than three academic years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>102</td>
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<td>146</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percentage of Total Number of Law Schools

- Full-time schools requiring
- Part-time schools having a law course of three or more academic years
- Mixed full-time and part-time schools
- Schools having a law course of less than three academic years

#### Percentage of Total Law School Attendance

- Full-time schools requiring
- Part-time schools having a law course of three or more academic years
- Mixed full-time and part-time schools
- Schools having a law course of less than three academic years

---

1 Omitting 1 school. 2 Omitting 2 schools. 3 Omitting 3 schools. 4 Omitting 5 schools. 5 Omitting 6 schools. 6 Omitting 8 schools.
### TABLE 3. CANADIAN LAW SCHOOLS SINCE 1890, GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER THE HIGH SCHOOL TO COMPLETE THE COURSE

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</table>

### Percentage of Total Number of Law Schools

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### TABLE 4. CANADIAN LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SINCE 1890, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

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<td>Part-time schools having a law course of three or more academic years (IV)</td>
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<td>440</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>855</td>
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<td>674</td>
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<td>622</td>
<td>686</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>888</td>
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### Percentage of Total Law School Attendance

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<td>Full-time schools requiring</td>
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<td>Five academic years (II)</td>
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<td>Part-time schools having a law course of three or more academic years (IV)</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>75.0</td>
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<td>Mixed full-time and part-time schools (V)</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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1 Figures for the largest school are for 1891-92.
APPENDIX

A. STANDARDS OF ASSOCIATIONS IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1929

STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION WITH RULINGS THEREON BY
THE COUNCIL ON LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

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

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

An approved school 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 accept-
able for a Bachelor’s degree granted on the basis of a four-year period of study
either by the state university or a principal college or university in the state where
the law school is located.

Each school shall 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.

Students who do not have the required preliminary education shall be classed as
special students, and shall be admitted to approved schools only in exceptional cases.

The number of special students admitted in any year shall not exceed ten per cent
of the average number of beginning law students admitted during each of the two
preceding years.

No student shall be admitted as a special student except where special circum-
stances, such as the maturity and the apparent ability of the student seem to justify
a deviation from the rule requiring at least two years of college work. Each school
shall report to the Council the number of special students admitted each year, with
a statement showing that the faculty of the school has given special consideration
to each case and has determined that the special circumstances were sufficient to
justify a departure from the regular entrance 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 doing graduate work in law after graduation from an unapproved school;

(c) Those taking a limited number of subjects either when registered in another
department of the University or when on a purely limited time basis.

(b) It shall require its students to pursue a course of three years duration if they devote substan-
tially all of their working time to their studies, and a longer course, equivalent in the number of
working hours, if they devote only part of their working time to their studies.

A law school which maintains a course for full-time students and a course for part-
time students must comply with all of the requirements as to both courses.

The curriculum and schedule of work of a full-time course shall be so arranged
that substantially the full working time of students is required for a period of three
years of at least thirty weeks each.

A part-time course shall cover a period of at least four years of at least forty
weeks each and shall be the equivalent of a full-time course.
Adequate records shall be kept of all matters dealing with the relation of each student to the school.

The conferring of its degree shall be conditioned upon the attainment of a grade of scholarship ascertained by written examinations in all courses reasonably conformable thereto.

A school shall not, as a part of its regular course, conduct instruction in law designed to coach students for bar examinations.1

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

An adequate library shall consist of not less than seventy-five hundred selected, usable volumes, not counting obsolete material or broken sets of reports, kept up to date and owned or controlled by the law school or the university with which it is connected.

A school shall be adequately supported and housed so as to make possible efficient work on the part of both students and 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.**

The number of full-time instructors shall not be less than one for each one hundred students or major fraction thereof, and in no case shall the number of such full-time instructors be less than three.

(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.

(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.

Schools shall be designated “Approved” or “Unapproved.”

A list of approved schools shall be issued from time to time showing the schools that have fully complied with the American Bar Association standards.

No school shall be placed upon the approved list without an inspection prior to such approval made under the direction of the Council.

All schools, in order to be upon the approved list, are required to permit full inspection as to all matters when so requested by any representative acting for the Council, and also to make such reports or answers to questionnaires as may be required.

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, 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 pre-legal 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.

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1 On July 27, 1928, the Council voted to hold in abeyance the following ruling, inserted April 24, 1928, at this point: "A school shall not be operated as a commercial enterprise and the compensation of no officer or member of its teaching staff shall depend on the number of students or on the fees received."
Sixth. Law schools may be elected to membership at any meeting by a vote 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:

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.

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.

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 and the successful completion of at least ten hundred and eighty hours of classroom instruction in law.

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.

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.

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.

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

5. Students with less than the academic credit required of candidates for the law degree by Section 2 of this article, 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.

6. Commencing September 1, 1927, 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.

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.

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.

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.

B. PUBLICATIONS OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION DEALING WITH LEGAL EDUCATION AND COGNATE MATTERS

BULLETINS


ANNUAL REVIEWS AND REPORTS


The Study of Legal Education, 5 pages, 1913. (Out of print.)

Eighth Annual Report, 1913, pp. 27–31. (Same as preceding.)


The Study of Legal Education, 10 pages, 1915. (Out of print.)

Tenth Annual Report, 1915, pp. 21–30. (Revision of preceding.)


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.
(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.)
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.)

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.)
Eighth Annual Report, 1923, pp. 48–63. (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.)


Review of Legal Education in the United States and Canada for the years 1926 and 1927, 43 pages, 1928. (Includes the two preceding.)

Review of Legal Education in the United States and Canada for the year 1928, 51 pages, 1929.

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