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## PREFACE

The present booklet is the second in the series of Annual Reviews of Legal Education published by the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association. For a number of years prior to 1935, an Annual Review of Legal Education was published by The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching under the editorship of Mr. Alfred Z. Reed, distinguished staff member of the Foundation.

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## CONTENTS

|   | PAGE |
|---|------|
| THE STANDARD AMERICAN LAW SCHOOL — <i>James Grafton Rogers</i>  | 1    |
| DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGAL EDUCATION AT MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS,<br>CHICAGO, NORTHWESTERN, MINNESOTA, AND WISCONSIN<br>— <i>Lloyd K. Garrison</i> | 18   |
| CURRENT BAR ADMISSION AND LAW SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS<br>— <i>Will Shafroth</i>   |      |
| Recent Changes in Bar Admission Rules   | 31   |
| List of States Classified According to Admission<br>Requirements  | 37   |
| Table Setting Out Detailed Admission Requirements<br>in Each State (inserted at page 37)  |      |
| Recent Changes in the Law Schools   | 39   |
| List of Law Schools in the United States, 1936-37   | 44   |
| STATISTICS  |      |
| Autumn Law School Attendance, 1935 and 1936, by<br>States—Number of Lawyers According to 1930<br>Census                                 | 40   |
| United States Law School Attendance Since 1890  | 71   |
| Table Showing Law School Attendance and Number<br>of Law Schools, Divided Between Approved<br>and Unapproved Schools, 1928, 1935, 1936  | 72   |
| STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION   | 73   |

## THE STANDARD AMERICAN LAW SCHOOL

By JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS

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There are almost two hundred institutions in the United States, large and small, rich and poor, which undertake to offer a complete legal education for admission to the bar.\* About half of these are rated as satisfactory according to present standards by one or both of the two established national organizations which assume the function of inspecting and accrediting schools of law. These approved and accredited schools may be called "standard."

### I. DIVERSITY OF LEGAL TRAINING

The schools listed, totaling 190, vary in form from one-man affairs, carried on for love or a very little money to great commercial enterprises at one maximum and departments of magnificent universities at the height of another type. The teaching staff in these schools varies from a minimum of three or four to about forty men. The schools occupy at one extreme a few stray rooms. At the other there are schools which employ buildings and grounds which have cost several million dollars, and are the flower of architectural equipment existing anywhere for strictly educational purposes, if we exclude one or two university library buildings. The income of the schools ranges from perhaps \$1500 a year to about \$800,000. Their libraries range from nothing worth mentioning to 500,000 volumes, and include half a dozen of the best law libraries the world has seen. One school library is the largest storehouse of printed law ever assembled.

These schools have been enrolling in recent years something over 40,000 students each session, or an average of about 200 students each. About half these pupils are in the schools "approved," as the phrase goes, by the two important accrediting organizations. A majority of the other half of the forty thousand are in night or late afternoon classes in the unapproved schools of a few great cities—boys, men and women who are working for a living and studying law in the little margin of time and energy left between earning and sleeping. The individual schools vary in enrollment from about twenty at the minimum in one school in a small southern town to two thousand in a Brooklyn school chiefly serving night students. The preparation required for

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\* A brief bibliography will be found at the end of this paper.

admission varies from no standard of schooling to a discriminated bachelor's degree. Six schools require a degree for admission in all cases; thirty more require three years of college work, but three-fourths of the students are in schools requiring, at least nominally, two years of college preparation for enrollment. The teaching methods are as varied as the men who conduct them. There predominates a scheme of study and discussion called the "case system," based on the study of printed court opinions especially arranged and abbreviated for students in books dealing with separate topics in the law. The old combination of learning by reading texts and listening to lectures persists here and there.

Enough has been said to show how heterogeneous and disordered a scene is presented when we talk of "American legal education." "American law" depicts a fairly defined conglomerate of ideas, practices, precepts and prejudices. Indeed, by comparison with conditions in other nations the law is not as flagrantly diverse between the states as we are accustomed to think. The "American lawyer" also, as contrasted with the British or French lawyer for example, is a reasonably describable sort of species, with a set of ideas, tasks and ideals which are rather common from Maine to California and even as between the ancient precincts called New Orleans, New Hampshire and New York, to state extremes. The general practitioner in a town of ten thousand population is quite similar in life and relationship to the other lawyers in a community of that size throughout the country. He differs radically from the business lawyer of the great cities, but this business lawyer is again a single model, in the salient respects, in all the major cities. Our law and our lawyers are nationally describable. Our law schools and law training present a museum of diversity. "American legal education" has no meaning that is useful for comparison. It has less meaning than the "fauna of Australia" or even "American primary education" or the "American University."

For this reason a study of a great eastern law school, like Harvard, Yale or Columbia, or even a description of the metropolitan mass night schools or an account of the rather well developed form taken by the high grade state university schools in the Mississippi Valley affords little insight or information as to the American scene at large. None of these groups is predominant enough to afford much measure of what is being done as a whole to American young men and women in the training period.

The teaching systems and indeed the ideals of the two hundred schools are diverse. The case system of teaching, which developed at Harvard, and

that curious phenomenon, the student law journal, which also owes much to Harvard leadership, are the two training devices which today most characterize our more ambitious legal education. Yet perhaps half the schools employ neither of them in any large or true sense. The infiltration of sociological, philosophical, psychological or economic topics into law, as variously tried at Chicago and Yale, is a current experiment. The law school as a dynamic or reform agency in jurisprudence, an ideal especially developed at Harvard, Yale and Columbia in its recent years, seems in turn to be a conception influencing the national trend at present. In a few small schools, at Yale and Michigan also and elsewhere in a few large schools, the intimacy of student life, in a form we connect with the fraternal side of the English Inns of Court, seems now to be deliberately employed for its educational consequences. None of these developments does more than tint the colored patchwork of national conditions.

There seems, in any real sense, only one common denominator in the American law schools of today. Nearly all of them require three years of study for graduation. The exceptions are few. Perhaps two other facts have become general enough to be typical. About three-fourths of the students in the country are in schools which require two years or more of college study for admission. The case system of teaching has a strong hold.

The present conditions, disparate as they are, seem a little less confusing and disordered than was the case in 1920. There were then fewer schools, however, and not much more than half as many students enrolled in the country. The three year course of study and the two year college requirement precedent to admission have made marked progress in the decade and a half. The same national helter-skelter remains in its broader outline.

It was evident in 1920 that the public interest could be served by two steps, discussion as to ends and means of legal education, and standardization of all education for the law at some minimum requirements. This thought was behind the standards of 1921 adopted by the American Bar Association. The requirements approved were borrowed chiefly from a set of specifications which had been developing since 1900, in the form of the conditions to membership established by a small group of university law schools which then organized the Association of American Law Schools. The American Bar Association turned over the application and implementation of the norms to its Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. The two institutions, the Association of Schools and the Council have been since 1921 active as accreditors and inspectors of schools.

The progress has been substantial. The movement has not destroyed the extraordinary heterogeneity of American conditions. The law schools still

remain, as has been pointed out, a menagerie of varying forms. The average level of the schools has been strikingly elevated, on the other hand, and today the typical man or woman admitted to the American bar has an education convincingly better than was the case at the end of the World War.

In 1921 only one state in the Union had a requirement of two years of college training prior to admission to the bar. As this is written, thirty-three states have in force that rule, applicable now or in the early future. These states contain within them three-fourths of the national population and of the practicing lawyers. All the very large states, important in terms of population and industrial development, except California, have fallen into line. Today about half of the students in the nation are in schools "approved" by the two critical agencies. In 1920 only a fifth at most were enrolled in schools which measured up to the present standards.

The development is particularly striking when we remember that for nearly three centuries, from 1620 to 1920, there was no national activity among the lawyers in regard to the process of legal education that is worth mentioning. The transformation of the average of facilities for legal training in the sixteen years since 1921 is startling, but there are still some states and some schools where conditions remain as primitive as they were when the Jacksonian Period had done its work, a century ago, of destroying what little hurdles there were to entry to the bar.

Meantime also a new sort of problem has arisen to contribute variety. The metropolitan night school has gathered vast enrollments. Twelve or thirteen thousand students are attending these institutions. The night school is a natural offshoot of the spread of machinery for adult and wage-earner education, as it seems to the writer, but it undertakes to give training for the bar under conditions which have no precedent in our experience.

## II. THE BAR AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION STANDARDS

With this series of observations in mind, we can turn to the consideration of what there is to say about the sort of school produced by standards which are now accepted in two-thirds of the states as the minimum to which any bar and therefore any school of law should look. This result represents a "standard American Law School." The standards of the School Association set out in 1900 have been gradually increased. The Bar Association standards of 1921 represent practically their stage of development at that date. Since 1921 the Bar standards have remained in formal content almost the same.

The standards may for convenience be grouped under several general headings. First, we can consider the background or auspices of the school; second, its physical equipment; third, the personnel of its faculty; fourth, its admission requirements; fifth, the time length of its course; sixth, the char-



acter of its curriculum and scholarship requirements. In each case a reference will be made to the Standards of the American Bar Association as adopted in 1921 and since interpreted by the Council of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, in connection with the direction given the Council to "publish from time to time the names of those law schools which comply." Then the requirements for schools admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Schools, as now expressed in its articles of association and resolutions of the Association, and the practice thereunder will be noted.

The American Medical Association has been enforcing since 1905 standards for Medical Schools and more recently for three other sorts of schools of narrower purpose which were adopted by its House of Delegates as "essentials" of schools "acceptable." These standards are a national program in a sister profession whose aims and history are not dissimilar to those of the bar. They are older in development and maturer than the law formulas. The medical schools of the United States are today almost completely governed by this program. These essentials are met by practically all American medical institutions, that is to say nearly 80 schools, with 22,000 students. While all conditions are not comparable by any means, the medical standards throw some light on the demands of professional training and have in fact influenced the course of law training by example. They will be mentioned in various connections.

#### 1. THE AUSPICES AND BACKGROUND OF A STANDARD LAW SCHOOL

*A law school should be conducted and administered in the interests of the public and its students, and never as a profit-making enterprise.*

The Bar Standards provide that a school "shall not be operated as a commercial enterprise" and the compensation of officers and teachers must be independent of enrollment or fees. It shall be "adequately supported." The School Association requirements are identically expressed. The "Essentials" for all the four sorts of medical schools contain the same idea in their opening paragraphs, usually expressed less sweepingly though unmistakably as a statement that the school should be "incorporated as a non-profit institution." A medical school must, the "Essentials" say, have a "substantial income in addition to students' fees."

The reasoning is manifest. A school conducted for profit rarely escapes the tendency to slackness in scholarship and to wholesale methods of education which militate against thoroughness, seldom resists the temptation to overpublicizing its wares and the opportunities of the profession, to selling books which the school or its staff profit upon (an evil prevalent enough in

all fields of higher education), to mere cramming methods which leave the student shallowly equipped, and to the other deceits and extravagances of commerce. It is also noticeable there have been few great educational institutions long maintained without support from taxes or endowments. The competition of education supported by the state or by private gifts, and offered therefore at fees which do not meet the cost and indeed seldom approach it, puts the profit-making institution dependent upon tuition for both costs and dividends at a hopeless disadvantage on the merits. The only cases in which the commercial institution can survive such competition in the long run are those in which rivalry exists only nominally. The subsidized schools will not undertake some of the tasks of education which are in demand in our modern cities, and where they do, the demand may exceed the facilities. The subsidized schools in such competitive fields nearly always attract the superior students. It may be that in a better-ordered society higher or professional education should be self-supporting or even denied those who cannot meet its cost, but this has clearly never been the practice of society. It seems never to have been its conviction. Legal education for profit is felt to be prevaillingly inferior in quality and threaded with minor abuses to the student and the public interest.

Profit can be made not only by the proprietors but by the teaching staff. The failure to pay dividends is no criterion of the attitude of a school. Salaries can be made to represent a commercial profit. In some cases law schools have been supporting other branches of study in the same university or under the same auspices. The Council and the School Association have steadily looked askance at schools which had neither public support nor a prospect of it and at schools which paid earnings to any other branch or institution. They have, of course, refused approval outright to schools which made money for individuals.

All the law schools are pressed to secure an association with and support from an established university. This association usually carries the influence of sound academic standards as well as financial aid. It often permits the use of more adequate buildings and library facilities, affords greater prestige and dignity. The apprentice school, conducted by a group of lawyers as a professional exercise, was the earlier form of legal training in Europe and has persisted in America on a wide scale until recently. It is now rapidly giving way to the university school. This is especially true since the rise of the new class of urban universities which have undertaken vocational and part-time education on so vast a scale. The medical schools have had much the same history and development. It is significant that the professions are no longer

supporting and controlling the training of their own recruits. The consequences of this shift may in time be considerable in many ways, but the matter is too far from our present topic for discussion here.

## 2. THE PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT OF A STANDARD LAW SCHOOL

*A. The school should be adequately housed, so as to permit of good classroom facilities, segregation of law students from those pursuing other branches of learning, opportunities for study, resort to the library, easy informal contact with the faculty outside the classroom, and so as to make available to the faculty separate and inviting studies or offices suitable for research and conference.*

This ideal is found in the Bar Standards expressed only as part of an interpretation given by the Council to the requirement for an "adequate" and "available" library. It appears in the School Association requirements not only in connection with a library properly "housed and administered" but also in connection with a recommendation of "reasonably adequate facilities" and a broad reference to following "standards and practices generally recognized." The Medical Association goes into great detail about the "plant" of satisfactory schools.

The reason for appropriate equipment needs no emphasis. The sort of quarters demanded is so variable as between schools that are large and small, those on college campuses and in business areas, and in reality between full-time day schools and those with night or afternoon sessions only that definition has not been elaborated. In practice, however, there are fairly clear requirements expected by the inspectors. The library especially should be clean, neat, lighted and accessible. There should be tables and chairs for use among or close to the books in number sufficient not only to meet student demand but to encourage it. The librarian's quarters should be nearby. The books should be shelved and arranged so as to stimulate their use.

Class rooms should be modern and suitable for use by mature students. There should be a separate office available for each of the full-time teaching staff, within easy reach of the library and of students. A statement in terms of floor space, air and lighting could be made from the requirements mentally pictured by the inspecting staff of the agencies but it has never been done. Both organizations emphasize the separation of the class rooms, library and other quarters of the law school from those used for teaching foreign subjects or for business or legal practice. This is due to a belief deeply ingrained in all the professions that their apprentices are decisively hampered if mingled with people pursuing other tasks.

*B. The school should own its own law library which contains a minimum of 7,500 to 10,000 volumes of current usefulness including the American books most in demand, is maintained with substantial additions each year and kept accessible and inviting.*

The Bar Standards call for owning or controlling "an adequate library available for the use of students." The Council has applied this to mean not less than 7,500 volumes in good condition, including at least the complete National Reporter system, the official opinions of the state where the school is located, the standard digests and law encyclopaedias, and usually the English reprint and current reports with some files of leading law reviews. This list designates less than half the contents of the minimum collection, the rest being largely optional. Old texts are not much valued. Broken sets are disapproved. The School Association is more precise and more exacting. It requires 10,000 volumes, readily available for both student and faculty use, and the expenditure of an average of \$2,000 a year for acquisitions. It lists the chief books desired, as an executive recommendation. The annual sum ought to add about 300 volumes each year, as usually administered. The libraries of Association schools are usually in excess of the requirements and indeed tend to exceed the ordinary demands of students. The Medical Association does not enumerate the books or expenditures but prescribes a trained librarian, modern books, a catalogue and goes into the matter of periodicals in detail.

The library is traditionally the center of scholarship. There are few if any crafts which use so many books as the law. Access to a neighboring law library has never been treated as adequate for a school. Access is not the equivalent of exposure to books. The books should be on the premises of the school, controlled by it and primarily used by its students.

The annual requirement of library expenditure is a problem for some small schools. It seems particularly so because the ordinary student can do pretty adequate work with two or three thousand books of the right selection. Few law offices maintain large libraries. The rather considerable requirements of the standards are justified by the needs of courses in bibliography, by the trend to publication of law reviews, provision for the student who delves, the stimulation of the faculty and general considerations. The demand rests really on the tradition of scholarship. Higher education without books is a contradiction. The possession of a store of books is some guarantee of permanency, dignity, scholarship and ambition in an educational institution.

The library in the night schools presents a dilemma. The students in night schools with the rarest exceptions make little use of the library. Their time and energy are exhausted in the day's employment and they prepare even case-

book or text assignments under pressure. The faculties may find some use for the libraries but the classes they address cannot take time or give attention to much elaboration of the simpler outlines of law. Yet the requirement is small and at most a minor burden for the night city law school.

### 3. PERSONNEL EQUIPMENT OF A STANDARD LAW SCHOOL

*A. The administrative personnel of a school should contemplate a full time dean who should be one of its teachers, secretarial aid sufficient to maintain complete records of admissions, credentials of students, scholarship records, and other accurate information on the conduct of the school, and a librarian who may, if desired, do teaching or perform other duties.*

The Bar Standards have no express statement on the administrative personnel, but the interpretations of the Council on the provisions in regard to the admission of students necessarily include a requirement that "each school shall have in its records \* \* \* credentials" promptly; that "adequate records shall be kept in all matters dealing with \* \* \* each student;" and the requirement of "an adequate library available for \* \* \* use," necessarily implies some person in charge of its books. The School Association prescribes definitely "a complete individual record" in great detail and also requires generally "adequate facilities," and generally recognized "standards and practices." In practice, both the inspecting agencies emphasize the importance of a full time dean, the necessity of secretarial and library assistance. The Medical Association emphasizes a trained dean, other administrative personnel and complete records.

There is seldom any difficulty about compliance with the general statement of policy made above. While that statement made has not been formally adopted by either agency, it represents the standard and compliance with it is consistently sought. The elaborate records which are periodically inspected in the schools and which require considerable current care as well as the insistence on the library facilities both imply secretarial help. A few schools approved do not have full time deans, but there is in nearly all such cases a full time assistant dean who carries the real burden of administration. The proper conduct of the school under the standards involves so much administrative attention that the matter hardly requires argument. The difficulty with the part time dean is his absence from the premises and the limitations on his availability to students. While an efficient secretary can carry on a lot of this sort of work, the final authority ought to be readily accessible. A lawyer's advice is commonly necessary for students.

*B. The teaching staff of the school should be sufficient in number to reduce the hours required to be taught in any one week by a teacher, to not more than ten class room periods on the average and preferably not more than eight; it should, except in rare instances, consist of graduates of law schools, and there should be in the staff a full time teacher for at least each one hundred students, and, in any case, not less than a minimum of three or four men who have no significant demands upon their time outside the school.*

The Bar Standards expressly require among the teachers "a sufficient number giving their entire time to the school to insure actual personal acquaintance and influence with the whole student body." The official interpretation by the Council requires not less than three full time instructors in any school, and not less than one for each one hundred students, or major fraction thereof. The School Association now requires of its members at least "four instructors who devote substantially all of their time," and also, at least one for each one hundred students or major fraction of that number. The Medical Association insists upon at least ten full time professors and at least one full time assistant for each 25 students in the pre-clinical fields.

This has been one of the most resisted of the standards. The claim has been made that the practicing lawyer is a more effective teacher than the academician, that more able men are available from the practicing bar than the schools can ordinarily enlist as full time instructors, particularly where finances are limited; and that the requirement is a product of the professional prejudices and self-protective motives of the teaching branch of the Bar. On the other hand, the university tradition and the experience of the successful schools both support vigorously the idea that a considerable proportion of full time men on a faculty is essential to good work. These men not only are accessible to students for purposes of discussion and the solution of difficulties but their influence is important in respect to inculcating sound ethical standards, good professional traditions and the intangible qualities which were so successfully inculcated under the apprentice system as well as in the great university schools here and abroad. The part time teacher hurries away. The professional teacher gets the opportunity for study, research, and writing which contribute vitally to high scholastic standards. He is likely to hold the students to stricter qualifications and a higher level of work than is the practicing lawyer to whom the law school is a collateral and often a casual concern. In many cases, the engagements of the practicing lawyer interrupt the orderly routine of classes. There are a few devoted and brilliant teachers among practicing lawyers and judges, and there is no doubt that the practitioner brings into a school an attitude likely to be missing in a purely academic

institution, but the practitioner cannot be depended upon as the wheel horse of a school.

The requirement for full time teachers is quite modest. The ordinary practice in force in law schools requires a total staff large enough to afford about one teacher to fifty students as a minimum. This is much milder than the old-fashioned rule of thumb in colleges for at least one teacher to ten students. The most highly equipped law schools provide the equivalent of a full time teacher for about twelve law students. In the more highly equipped schools the teaching load per instructor is reduced to six hours a week or less and eight or nine hours is in the teaching profession considered the highest load which can be justified.

It is obvious that those who teach lawyers should be lawyers in the main. In the Catholic law schools, philosophy and ethics are occasionally offered by priests not specially trained in the law, and in some of the famous schools economists, accountants, psychologists, historians and men trained in other associated fields are engaged in courses to some extent. The tendency to this is not resisted and is, indeed, approved within the obvious limits.

#### 4. THE PREPARATION REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION TO A STANDARD SCHOOL

*A school should require students before beginning their law studies to show the satisfactory completion of at least one-half of the work acceptable for a bachelor's degree in the first class collegiate institutions in its neighborhood.*

The Bar Standards insist on at least two years of study in a college "as a condition of admission," but the interpretations permit the admission of "special students" to not exceed ten per cent of the average of current classes, these students being confined to exceptional cases where the student is unusually mature and has acquired informal education equivalent to the results of half a collegiate course. The School Association has an equivalent requirement for member schools coupled with strong emphasis on the thought that the work should have been of satisfactory quality and there are additional rulings elaborating the strictness of the type of courses acceptable, and other details. The Medical Association requires two years of collegiate instruction for doctors and some technicians.

Thirty-three of the American states have now a requirement of two years of college for admission to the Bar, and all but a few insist upon its completion before the beginning of law study. The development of this requirement in the United States is the most striking and important consequence of the campaign for higher legal education carried on in recent years. It is near to

general acceptance now, and less than a quarter of the students at present studying law fail to comply with it.

The reasoning behind this qualification is partly based on the character influences of collegiate training, partly on the intellectual attainments inherent in university experience, and partly in the belief that the simple doctrinal training which used to be characteristic of our profession in this country left the lawyer incapable of meeting new developments. His equipment was often rigidly confined to the narrowest sort of professional technique and procedural conceptions. The law invades so many fields of learning and culture, and the value of such topics as history and literature to useful and public spirited professional life is so clear that wider and deeper training for the lawyer has been one of the chief aims of the whole recent movement. Not the least of the results expected is that of better character and approach. All the authorities tend to disapprove preliminary training that is merely vocational or concerned with skills.

##### 5. THE TIME GIVEN TO LAW STUDY IN THE STANDARD LAW SCHOOL

*The school should require its students to pursue resident study for three academic years if they devote substantially their whole time and energy to studies, and require not less than four years in the case of part time students.*

The Bar Standards require "a course of three years duration" for full time students and "a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours," for part time students. The School Association requires ninety weeks of resident study and ten hundred and eighty hours of class room instruction for full time students. Both agencies have various subordinate rules and interpretations. The Medical Association requires a four year course for medicine but allows shorter courses in technician schools.

In practice, the agencies require three years of at least ten hours class room work a week for thirty weeks in each year for full time students, and for part time students not less than four years of work of at least thirty-six weeks each with class hours sufficient to give the equivalent of the full time standard. A part-time school is one whose hours are so arranged that students can carry on the course in the late afternoon or evenings so as not to interfere with ordinary daytime employment.

A three year law course for full-time students with four years for night and afternoon courses is now the generally accepted program. A substantial minority of the American schools is still maintaining three year courses in night schools. In a very few instances, less than three years is expected in day schools. There is a steady tendency to increase the period of study, and



a few day schools have experimented with four year full-time requirements. The three year period is the traditional term for high grade law study in the Anglo-Saxon countries, and also to a large degree in Europe. The reasoning supporting it is obvious.

The four year period with "equivalent" hour requirements for night-schools is not a realistic or satisfactory solution. Five years of night law would at least bring us nearer the results of a three year full time devotion to study. The effort to approximate real professional training under refractory conditions is baffling.

6. THE CURRICULUM AND SCHOLARSHIP REQUIREMENTS OF A STANDARD  
LAW SCHOOL

A. *The school should offer courses only in the field of substantive and of adjective law, legal and professional history, legal ethics, and other collateral topics directly connected with jurisprudence or legal practice.*

B. *The curriculum should not contain cram courses for bar examinations.*

C. *Graduation should be based upon requirements of scholarship attainment which consistently eliminate deficient students, and upon the requirement of written examinations, in all ordinary topics.*

The Bar Standards contain nothing express in regard to curriculum, topics of study, or scholarship methods. An interpretation by the Council requires written examinations and the maintenance of "a grade of scholarship." The School Association requires conformity with "standards and practices generally recognized \* \* \* as essential to the maintenance of sound educational policy," and "the conferring of a degree \* \* \* conditioned upon the attainment of a grade of scholarship ascertained by examination." Its resolutions forbid promotion to an upper class without having passed examinations, but excuse examination in practice court and drafting courses. Both legal Associations forbid cram courses. Both jealously avoid the dictation of any curriculum. The Medical Association prescribes about three-fourths of the curriculum in all types of medical schools, in detail.

The main topics familiar to the lawyer are covered in one form or another in practically all law schools. There has been little dispute about topics to be taught. There is in nearly all the schools at least one year of required curriculum including classes in such basic courses as Contracts, Torts, Property, and Procedure. Beyond this there is variation in the subject matter offered

and election is allowed students to an average of about half the time of study wherever the school can provide a choice of courses.

Both the accrediting agencies in practice disapprove teaching by mere lectures to students; approve the case system as the general basis for teaching and frown on text-book assignments; emphasize the desirability of requiring systematic outside reading and writing by students. Beyond these tendencies, considerable freedom is allowed. In practice, a school which does not use the case system based on standard collections will not be easily accredited.

The lecture is the basis of the continental procedure in education in law as in other fields. The case book and the legal periodical dominate the American student's literary material, but he is expected to explore reports and treatises in supplement. The emphasis has been growing upon the value of requiring research work from students, particularly from ambitious students, in the form of Law Review notes and articles. Many of the schools have practice courts officially conducted and few full-time schools are without some form of this exercise, voluntary or involuntary. In spite of the lack of definite expressions in the standards, conformity is required to the general scheme of this plan of teaching, but leeway is allowed to teach unconventional subject matter or experiment with topics or methods.

The conditions in vogue must be justified on the widespread belief that this system of teaching has shown great technical results in the United States. There is very little legal history and not much legal theory offered in the American law schools. There is considerable tendency to reach the fields of finance, economics, sociology, politics, and psychology. The general or comprehensive examination in law is still rare and the course examination is almost universal.

### III. PROBLEMS AND TRENDS

The attempt just made to describe the sort of institution for legal professional training, which is coming to prevail in this country, leads us to some final comments on the problems and tendencies of the future. The quest for stricter legal training involves not only the establishment of satisfactory schools, but also the adoption of standards for admission to the Bar which make necessary attendance at and graduation from approved schools. All schools must necessarily conform to the minimum requirements fixed locally for admission to the Bar. The pressure on them to conform to the Bar Association and School Association standards is not negligible in itself as there is a natural pride in prestige and good report in all but the commercial schools. The critical element is, however, the requirement set by the state in which the school is situated for the privilege of taking bar examinations.

The examinations are still open in nearly all the states to applicants who have studied in offices and not graduated from a law school, but the number availing themselves of the privilege of study by clerkship is almost negligible as, except in rare cases, the examinations cannot be successfully passed without formal school training. The adoption of the standards in the dozen or more states and jurisdictions which have not yet approved them, the extension of the requirement that graduation from an approved school shall be necessary, except perhaps in very extraordinary cases, the requirement that the general educational training shall have been completed before law study is begun, and the solution of the part-time school question remain the chief desiderata immediately ahead. Of these, the adoption of the main Bar Standards in the remaining states and the solution of the difficulties with the part-time school are the most important for the standardization of American legal education at some decent minimum.

The American Bar Association has for its chief achievement in all its history the showing it has made in implementing the standards adopted in 1921. They are so widely adopted that the states which have failed to conform to them are suffering by the invasion of students who are insufficiently trained for admission to the bar in other states. It would seem likely that, before long, the campaign maintained by the Association and supplemented by the School Association will, with this additional motive for self-protection, bring the remaining states into line. There are occasional signs of retrogression, but these have been sporadic. In California and Georgia the ambitions of lawyers for improvement have been set back by legislatures. The development in the District of Columbia where low standards seem least justifiable has been delayed by peculiar local influences. The other states still outside the hedges are chiefly Southern states where the general educational development has been slow, and agricultural states in the Mississippi Valley which have high educational standards but which have not felt keenly the deplorable conditions of character and ethical deficiencies which have developed in the industrial and metropolitan communities. These Southern and agricultural states will soon follow into line if the campaign is maintained.

The metropolitan night school remains a major problem. It seems clear that the possibility of contact between the faculty and the students, and indeed even between the students themselves is so limited in these schools that not only is the intellectual training relatively poor, but even more importantly, the students get little opportunity to absorb sound professional standards of conduct. The schools include among their armies of students a percentage of ambitious and capable men who do well in the examinations, and serve with distinction as practicing lawyers. They include greater numbers of men who are by inheritance or economic misfortune inevitably denied the qualities or

attainments appropriate to the bar. Surely the world offers opportunities enough in other fields for eager youth to permit justice to be stern in the training of her own recruits.

In night schools, the libraries are little used. The student's work is hasty. The character standards of the student are formed by the employment which takes the greater part of his time and energy, and the commoner result is a man sufficiently trained in doctrine and technique to have a reasonable chance of passing an examination ultimately but little suited for the intellectual or spiritual responsibilities of an important and peculiar profession. The extension of the time for study in the metropolitan night school from four to five years has been under discussion. This extension would probably improve somewhat the intellectual equipment of the graduates. The means of inculcating professional standards in schools of this sort remain unsolved. If, in addition to lengthening the course, two or three evenings a week could be given to the students in small groups, and the time employed in contact with sound personalities in the discussion of legal principles, reading professional history, and criticism of written work, something might be gained.

So far as concerns the standards themselves, it would seem that the inclusion in the American Bar Standards of a more definite expression of the scholastic and other rather intangible elements of a good school would be useful. The Bar standards and, in only a slightly lesser degree, the School Association standards also, consist of simple numerical and physical provisions. These provisions are helpful but not very conclusive guarantees of the merits of a school which meets them, when examined on either an intellectual or spiritual score. As already pointed out, libraries can be assembled and yet never used. Full time teachers can be employed, but never consulted or even much stimulated to scholarship. The intangible qualities have not escaped consideration by either the Bar Council or the School Association in connection with the approval and the suspension of schools after approval. The School Association now expressly requires "adequate facilities" and "standards and practices . . . essential to . . . sound educational policy." It seems the time has come, when a wider discretion to deal avowedly with these elements can be entrusted to the American Bar Association's Council. Both of these agencies know accurately whether a school is or is not doing good work from the public standpoint. Both possess trained staffs and much experience.

We can do in this country with about half the present number of schools and still supply the bar with its proper quota of recruits. Within a few years when the present standards are a little more widely and unanimously accepted, the movement for standardized legal American education may well

move forward into a definite program of eliminating the duplications in facilities, weeding out the schools which are not meeting the more intangible essentials, and holding all American legal education to some fairly describable and justifiable minimal conditions.

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## DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGAL EDUCATION

AT

MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, NORTHWESTERN, MINNESOTA, AND WISCONSIN

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When I was asked by the editor of this Review to contribute an article on modern trends in legal education, it occurred to me that a concrete description of what certain schools were actually doing in practice and what they were planning to do might be of some value. As President of the Association of American Law Schools, I was authorized, and indeed under some obligation, to assist in inspecting member schools where inspections were desirable. The policy of the Association is to inspect periodically every member school. The schools listed above were selected chiefly because they had not, for a great many years, been inspected. I included Wisconsin (which was not technically inspected) only for the sake of making the sampling a little broader.

I spent from one to two days and evenings in each school, meeting and discussing matters with the faculties as a whole, visiting classes here and there, going over committee reports and other documents, and talking at length with each dean and with as many separate professors as time permitted. Necessarily I had to omit many details which I should like to have inquired into. In what follows, though the account is by no means complete, I have tried to set forth the developments which seem to me of most significance and interest. In doing this, I have not attempted to evaluate the particular schools in question or to compare the achievements of one with another. Each school has its own intangible values which are more important than anything I shall be here describing. A school is chiefly distinguished by the quality and morale of its faculty and student body—factors with which I shall not deal. I shall be dealing rather with policies, methods and plans. These factors are important, and I think worth describing, and worth all the study we can give them, provided always that the first essentials—men and morale—are not lost sight of. Fortunately, in the schools mentioned, these essentials exist. They almost always do exist wherever methods, plans and policies are being actively scrutinized, developed and experimented with.

All of the schools in question reflect the impact of the modern world upon the system of legal education evolved by Langdell and his successors. At least four principal matters are being given new attention and earnest study. They are first, the problem of the quality of the student body—how to select the fittest and weed out or discourage the unfit without at the same time destroying the essentially democratic makeup of the bar; secondly, active

and continuous experimentation with new legal materials and teaching techniques, designed to supplement the somewhat arid content and monotonous method of the unalloyed case system; third, the effort to bring into legal education a broader philosophical understanding of law and society; and fourth, the recognition by law teachers of new ways, beyond their purely scholarly contribution, in which they can serve the legal profession and the administration of justice. I shall now describe as concretely as possible the form these developments are taking in each school.

### I. THE QUALITY OF THE STUDENT BODY

All the schools are making some attempt to stop at the point of entrance men whose chances for success are not good. The tendency is to place increasing stress on the academic record of the applicant for admission to law school. Michigan, for example, requires a bachelor's degree except in the case of students who have satisfactorily completed a special three year pre-law course in that university; and even a bachelor's degree, whether from Michigan or elsewhere, is scrutinized, and some men with degrees are not admitted because of unsatisfactory records. Of those who take the special three year pre-law course—a hundred or more men a year—at least one-third are generally denied admittance at the end of the third year; are required to continue on and get their bachelor's degree; and are not necessarily admitted then. At present, a student at the end of the three pre-legal years must, to be admitted, have obtained an average of mid-way between a C and a B; and effective September, 1938, he must have what amounts to a B minus average. These rules are minimum requirements, and considerable discretion is exercised in rejecting applicants whose records, for other reasons, give evidence of scholastic weakness. The special three year pre-legal course is regarded as considerably stiffer in content than the normal undergraduate curriculum.

Northwestern similarly exercises discretion in accepting or rejecting applicants; as many as possible are interviewed personally by the Dean; and in doubtful cases his impressions of the interview may control the outcome. A minimum of three years of college with around a C plus average is required, a B average being required from some institutions. At Chicago, under the new 2-4 plan, which goes into effect next fall (a minimum of two years of pre-law plus four required years in law school), every applicant, with some exceptions in the case of men with at least a B plus record and satisfactory recommendations, will be interviewed either by the Dean or the Assistant Dean, or possibly by an alumnus in special cases. The results of that interview will be considered together with the pre-law record and recommendations by the applicant's teachers.

Minnesota, which like Chicago, will require, beginning next fall, four years of law school work, with two or more years of pre-law study, has been requiring merely a C average for admission, but the desirability of increasing this requirement and adjusting it to particular institutions is now under consideration. Illinois requires a bachelor's degree, or three years of pre-law work at Illinois with at least a C average. The Wisconsin faculty has voted, subject to the approval of the regents, to require either a bachelor's degree or what amounts to a C plus average on three years of work either at the University of Wisconsin or elsewhere.

As a further guide toward formulating entrance requirements, all of the schools mentioned have been experimenting, and all but Chicago are still experimenting, with various legal aptitude tests, but there seems to be some skepticism as to their value. At Wisconsin we have studied, in addition, the correlations between law school success and success in the aptitude tests which all freshmen in the university are required to take; but we have found thus far that the correlations between academic records and law school success are closer than those derived from either the freshman aptitude tests or the particular legal aptitude test which has been used. Illinois and Minnesota have made special studies of the correlations between academic records and law school success, and these have proved to be reasonably significant.

In addition to formal requirements for admission, some effort is also being made to persuade pre-law students whose chances are not very good to choose some other occupation than the law. At Minnesota, for example, the Dean gives two talks each year to the pre-law students in the University explaining the connection between academic and legal attainment, while in Illinois the pre-law men have formed an association under law school auspices which meets about once a month to discuss with members of the faculty all manner of questions including that of qualifications for practice. This association, which is a rather new undertaking, appears to have promise. It affords a medium for advising students not only about their courses and the law school requirements, but also about the nature of the legal profession and of various types of practice, thus enabling the students to make a more intelligent vocational choice.

Despite the relatively high entrance standards of all the schools, at Illinois from a third to a half of the law students are eliminated at the end of the first year; at Minnesota around one-third, at Chicago and Michigan from a quarter to a third; and at Northwestern and Wisconsin around one-fifth or a little less. These figures, of course, fluctuate from year to year, and are only roughly approximate. The eliminations after the first year do not appear to be substantial; they may be a little higher at Wisconsin than in the other



schools because of a rising grade requirement in the second and third years.

My own opinion is that as we perfect our techniques for predicting success in law, and prevent or discourage the weaker men from entering law school by appropriate entrance requirements, we can afford to bear down less heavily on those who are admitted. The flunking out of law students is to them a costly and tragic affair, and wherever possible the elimination should be at the threshold rather than later. The problem necessarily is one of degree and will vary from school to school.

Character, of course, is quite as essential as intellect, but, save in flagrant cases, we have not yet discovered how to detect those weaknesses which lead to unprofessional conduct in later life. Lectures in legal ethics are given at Chicago by Judge Evans of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and more expanded courses dealing with various aspects of the legal profession, including its ethics, are given at the other schools, the most ambitious of these courses being at Northwestern where biographies of great judges and lawyers, among other books, are read and reported on by the students. But, while all of us agree that these courses are worth giving, we are also agreed that character cannot be taught and that the influences radiating from campus life and from daily contact with men of integrity count more than any instruction. So far as instruction is concerned, certain courses, which I shall describe later, dealing with the problems of administering justice and the philosophy of law, are quite as important as legal ethics in developing a professional conscience.

At Chicago and Illinois the majority of the students and at Northwestern all of the students are organized in junior bar associations affiliated with the Illinois State Bar Association. These associations, among other things, arrange for meetings with outside speakers and appoint two members to represent their school in an annual inter-school moot court competition sponsored by the State Bar Association, in which other Illinois law schools similarly participate. At Illinois and Northwestern all examinations are conducted under the honor system, and the student bar associations help to instill in the student bodies a wholehearted acceptance of the trust imposed in them.

## II. EXPERIMENTATION IN LEGAL MATERIALS AND TEACHING METHODS

Among the things which most impressed me in my visits was the extent to which professors were using their own specially selected materials in class, either in the shape of their own previously published casebooks, or, more frequently, with mimeographed or litho-printed compilations. At Michigan over half, and at Northwestern nearly half, the staple courses are being taught from original materials of this sort, while at Illinois seven out of eleven professors are using their own casebooks in one or more courses. Extensive use of mimeographed materials is being made at Chicago, and the

output will presumably be increased under the new 2-4 plan to be later described. Several courses at Minnesota and Wisconsin are also being given in this form.

In these newer compilations the monotony of the cases is frequently broken by the reproduction and discussion of pertinent legislation, forms, extracts from treatises and law review articles, and special problems. The flexibility permitted by mimeographing or litho-printing enables the content of courses, at very little expense, to be varied from year to year by eliminating old matter or incorporating new as experience dictates and as judicial and legislative developments take place. New courses may also be readily constructed as need arises. Thus special courses in legislation, judicial administration, the legal profession, introduction to law, and others have made a general appearance.

There is a marked and apparently growing tendency to combine into a particular course allied or interdependent topics which used to be treated in two or more separate courses. Thus at Michigan, Northwestern, and Chicago, there are the now familiar courses in business organizations, comprising most of the older topics of agency, partnership and corporations, with new matter relating to reorganizations and kindred topics. Grouped together also in single courses at Michigan, Illinois, Northwestern and Chicago, under the heading of security transactions or credit transactions, are the older topics of suretyship and mortgages, with considerable space allowed for conditional sales, pledges, trust receipts, etc. Courses in creditors' rights or some comparable title (embracing bankruptcy, receiverships, garnishments, attachments, etc.) are being given at Michigan, Northwestern, Chicago and Wisconsin. Wills, trusts and future interests have been combined at Michigan, and a new course in fiduciary administration has been developed, while at Northwestern an elaborate new course in administrative law, given three hours a week for a year, includes some of the matter which used to be taught in public utilities, anti-trusts and labor law.

Along with this ferment of experimentation with materials, there are many departures in teaching techniques. There is, to begin with, a general effort to break the classes up into smaller groups. At Michigan and Illinois the first year courses and the larger second and third year courses are taught in two sections. Less extensive sectioning obtains at Chicago, and, due to smaller classes, at Northwestern, while to stimulate the first year classes periodic short examinations or quizzes are given at Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

To encourage original work the first year class at Northwestern is divided into six groups, each under a professor, and each student is required to write one extended paper on some legal topic each semester. A somewhat similar

device is used at Wisconsin, applicable, however, to third year students. Individual work is further stimulated in all the schools by requiring briefing and argumentation. At Wisconsin the facts are drawn from pending cases before the State Supreme Court, and when each argument is completed the students are given the briefs of the lawyers to compare with their own briefs, and may later listen to the arguments when they take place in the Supreme Court.

Small seminars in which there are written papers and group discussions are offered in all the schools except Minnesota, but they do not bulk very large in the scheme of things, the students generally preferring to take the regular courses; and it is clear that other devices to stimulate original work are being more and more relied on, such as those mentioned, and certain special experiments which I shall briefly refer to.

One of these is Professor Kocourek's technique in his course in security transactions at Northwestern. He has constructed his own casebook, which contains, for each particular section or topic, first a group of cases (very greatly abridged both as to fact and opinion in order to permit the inclusion of a larger number) and then a group of problems whose solution can be arrived at by a study of the preceding cases. Unlike the ordinary course, these cases are not discussed in class. Each classroom hour consists of the analysis of an assigned problem. In addition, each student is required during the course to analyze in writing a certain number of the problems, the papers being graded in lieu of a final examination. I attended one of these classes and the procedure was as follows: The roll was called and each student was asked to state whether or not he would reverse or affirm the judgment of the lower court in the problem case. A student who favored reversal was then called on to argue his position. He rose and made his argument, basing it on an analysis of particular cases in the casebook. A student who was for affirmance made a similar argument from his point of view. Then followed another argument for reversal and another for affirmance. At the close of each argument the particular student was questioned vigorously by other students who took a contrary view. When the four arguments had been completed the problem was thrown open for general discussion, which completed the hour.

Professor Kocourek, who sat as a judge, announced that he would reserve decision and state his conclusions fully at the next hour. I was impressed by the vigor with which the students went at each other, and the evident stimulation which they got from having to tackle a problem in the way a lawyer would have to tackle it. The class, however, was a small one and the method might not be so easy to employ with large numbers, or with courses containing a great number of small subdivisions not justifying a full hour of discussion.

Many of the casebooks now in use contain a liberal admixture of special

problems which are sometimes prepared for and debated in class, and are sometimes analyzed in written papers; indeed, the variety of special teaching devices which are being employed by different men almost defy classification. Professor Katz of Chicago, for example, in one of his courses which is scheduled for three classroom hours a week, has dispensed with two of the three classroom hours and uses the time to meet once a week separately with seven small groups into which he has divided the class for that purpose. He assigns special problems and questions to these students which are then discussed in the group meetings. He grades each student on his performance and is endeavoring to systematize the procedure.

Procedure and other practice courses are considerably emphasized in most of the schools, and particularly at Minnesota. Practice courts, in which trials are mimicked, with students acting as jurors and witnesses as well as counsel, are in operation at Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin. The latter has a special course in the drafting of legal instruments with assigned problems covering a variety of topics, some of the problems being given by practicing attorneys who then go over the students' papers and discuss the problems with them in class. At Northwestern an extensive training in practice is built around the legal aid clinic in Chicago, all students, except law review editors, being required to take the course, and to devote the equivalent of a full month of time to service in the clinic. At Minnesota also the students are required to perform legal aid work, while at Wisconsin, the volume of work in Madison being less, the legal aid bureau is manned by students on a voluntary basis. At Northwestern a special course in various topics of Illinois law, with the practical aspects stressed, is taught by a series of lawyers, who give from one to three lectures each with assigned readings and written examinations.

### III. BROADENING THE SOCIAL OUTLOOK OF STUDENTS

Legal education is straining to give students a wider view of the development and place of law in society. The problem is being attacked in various ways.

In the first place, there is an increased emphasis upon the public law courses. Not many years ago constitutional law was rarely, if ever, a required subject. Now it appears in the required first year curriculum at Northwestern (the first school, I believe, which took this step) and at Illinois and Wisconsin, and in the second year at Minnesota.

Not many years ago the field of legislation was in all law schools treated merely incidentally in those subjects where statutes were met with. Now special courses in the legislative process, dealing with such topics as the interpretation, content, scope, preparation, drafting, amendment, and enforce-

ment of legislation are being offered in mimeographed form at Minnesota, Michigan, Chicago and Wisconsin. A course in current legislation, open to a limited number of the best students, is given at Northwestern by from three to five faculty members. The work consists of the examination and critical study of recent legislation and legislative proposals, both state and federal. It runs throughout the third year and provides, among other things, a way of getting wide cooperation among a group of teachers.

Courses in judicial administration stressing the development, organization and functions of courts, the selection of judges, the simplification of procedure and allied problems in the administration of justice, have in differing forms, and with differing titles, made their appearance in each of the schools, and are required in all but Chicago.

Courses in jurisprudence, which not so long ago were rarely, if ever, given except to post-graduate students, are now offered as a part of the regular curriculum at Michigan, Northwestern, Chicago and Minnesota (being required in the last two under their 2-4 plans). In these courses mimeographed materials, with or without assigned readings, are used for the most part, with a very wide variety of content; and the tendency is to break away from the old, more formalized, jurisprudence and to develop new approaches toward a more pragmatic philosophy. Comparative law, though taken by but few students, is offered in one form or another at Chicago, Northwestern and Michigan; comparative law materials are being here and there injected into the new casebooks in the standard subjects; and at Michigan a committee under Professor Yntema is considering the feasibility of weaving comparative law materials into the entire curriculum.

With the phenomenal growth of boards and commissions, administrative law, as might be expected, is assuming a new importance in most of the schools. It will be required, for example, at Minnesota beginning next year, and I have already referred to the very extensive course at Northwestern which, in addition, offers special courses dealing with workmen's compensation and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Other public law courses, such as taxation, labor law, and trade regulation are being increasingly emphasized in the various schools. International law, offered at Michigan, Northwestern, Illinois and Wisconsin; Roman law at Northwestern; the history of English law at Northwestern and (intermittently) at Wisconsin; Professor Wigmore's course in the world's legal systems; courses in co-operative organizations and automobile accidents at Wisconsin, and in radio law, aeronautical law, and commercial arbitration at Northwestern—all of these are symptomatic of the inroads being made on the old orthodox curriculum. And the attempts by individual teachers to weave into their substantive law courses

sociological, historical, political and economic materials are further indications of the rapid shift in point of view that is taking place.

The problem now is chiefly one of time and partly of motivation. In a three year law curriculum there is not nearly enough time for a student to cover all these courses if he is to take the orthodox substantive law courses. And, particularly with bar examinations confronting him (except in Wisconsin where the graduates of the only two law schools in the state are admitted on diploma), the average student wants to stick to the bread and butter stuff. Hence, except where they are required, many of the courses I have mentioned are elected by only a handful of students, and a few of them are so rarely taken that they really exist only in the catalogs. Yet they are felt to be important—perhaps, from the point of view of the future of the Bar and its contribution to society, more important than some, at least, of the more conventional subjects. These last, however, are what pull the students. What then is to be done?

An approach to the time problem is under consideration at Wisconsin. It has been suggested that a number of the longer courses be offered concurrently in a shorter form, in which no attempt would be made to cover the same territory, but in which the student would at least be introduced through cases, and perhaps text materials, to the most fundamental concepts. After the first year each student would be required to elect approximately one quarter of his work in the short-form courses (which would run, say, three hours a week for five weeks), and the remainder in the long form. In this way the student would be able, in his three years, to take nearly all of the subjects in the curriculum, except a few specialties like patent law. A short-form course in partnerships along these lines at Wisconsin, based on mimeographed cases and statutory problems, has proved successful. Whether such a plan will be feasible remains to be seen.

Minnesota, with its 2-4 course, has approached the question of time and also of motivation in an entirely new way. The 2-4 course was established optionally in 1931, but beginning next fall four years in law school are to be required of all students whether they have taken more than the required two years of pre-law or not. The four years consist of the following: (1) The orthodox first year of law; (2) a prescribed second year of substantive law subjects; (3) a third year consisting of prescribed courses in procedure with electives in other law fields; and (4) a fourth year with required courses in judicial administration, jurisprudence, legislation, and administrative law (or labor law and trade regulation) plus electives in law subjects or in courses given by the college. In practice the students have not elected the college courses. Thus the effect, in comparison with the 3-3 course, has been to shorten the college content, and increase the legal content, of the six

years. To some the reduction in college training may seem like a step backward, but on behalf of the plan a number of things are pointed out.

First, the required courses of the fourth year are the equivalent in time of at least half a college year, and in point of effort and active interest may be worth considerably more. Judicial administration, for example, contains much history and some political science and government; jurisprudence is thought to be fully the equal of any college course in philosophy, and of more value to the student of law; while the course in legislation contains a large quantity of readings and materials in political science and government, and, to a less extent, history. Administrative law (or labor law and trade regulation), also required, may similarly be regarded as equivalent to college courses in government or political science.

Secondly, it is believed at Minnesota that students who stay on in college after two years are apt to develop poor work habits, and that it is better to start their professional training at that point, capture their interest, and then, building upon that interest, introduce them to some of the fields of learning which, if they had taken them in college, would have seemed less significant.

Thirdly, most of the men in the 2-4 course who begin their college work at Minnesota elect a two year pre-law curriculum worked out by the law school, in which foreign languages and the natural sciences are not required, thus leaving room for more extended work in history, political science, economics, sociology and philosophy. Moreover, a number of courses in these fields are prescribed, including philosophy, logic (with some use being made of Wigmore's "Principles of Judicial Proof"), ethics (with some consideration of legal ethics and of Julius Henry Cohen's "Law: A Business or a Profession?"), government (a special course in the evolution of governmental institutions to be taught next year by a graduate of the Harvard Law School), and English constitutional history. Most of these courses are taught in special sections or classes consisting of pre-law students only, and the effort will be to relate them increasingly to the law. It is felt that this two-year program represents in cultural value at least as much as is represented by the three years of haphazard electives and of required languages and sciences which most undergraduates go in for. At the end of the second year of law the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law is awarded.

The 2-4 plan at Chicago, which goes into effect next fall, differs sharply in arrangement from the Minnesota plan. The first year at Chicago is to consist of: (1) a beginning course in procedure; (2) contracts and quasi-contracts; (3) family relations; (4) torts; (5) legal methods and materials, which, in part, is an elementary course in jurisprudence along original lines; (6) a course in psychology "relevant to the study of substantive and procedural law," to be taught by Professor Adler, who is trained in law as well

as in psychology and philosophy; and (7) English constitutional history, to be taught by an historian not on the law faculty. Property and criminal law, which are ordinarily taught in the first year, are relegated to the second year so as to leave room for some of the courses just mentioned.

The second year, which will be prescribed, is to consist, as stated, of property and criminal law and also of courses in sales, business organization, procedure, government, economic theory, and accounting. The third year is to be largely prescribed and will consist, in addition to staple law courses, of courses in public finance, legal history and ethics. The course in ethics will consider "ethical principles and their relation to law; standards of reasonableness, concepts of economic justice especially as related to notions of fair price, fair wage and usury; the bearing of ethical analysis upon ideas of natural law, due process, and related concepts."

One-half of the work of the fourth year will be prescribed; the other half will be elective, but students will be required to concentrate their elective work in two of the following general fields: crimes, marketing and credit, property, economic and business organization and regulation, government, civil procedure, and history and theory of law. In each of these fields the studies will be a mixture of law and the social sciences. In general, the details of the second, third and fourth year programs have not yet been worked out.

The 2-4 plan (in the sense of including work in the social sciences after the commencement of law study) was originated at Illinois in 1922. In 1928 it was given up. Under that plan, students during their four years in law school spent approximately one-fourth of their time in social science courses given in the college. These courses were sandwiched in at various points where it was felt they would shed the most light on the particular law courses to which they related. It was found, however, that once the students began the study of law they lost their taste for other subjects, at least as these subjects were taught in the college classes which they had to attend and which were, of course, attended also by undergraduates with no knowledge of law. At Wisconsin a similar plan has been worked out by the faculty but has not yet been pushed, partly because of the considerations just mentioned.

At Minnesota these difficulties seem to have been obviated because the students after they begin their law work do not, with negligible exceptions, take any further college work. Moreover, experience showed at Minnesota, as also at Illinois, that when the 3-3 course existed side by side with the 2-4 course some of the men who took the latter became impatient after their third year because the men in the 3-3 course were at that time leaving to go out and practice. Hence, effective next fall, the 3-3 course has been abolished.

Similarly, at Chicago, the four years in law school are to be obligatory



whether the students have had more than two or three years of pre-law work. Students who enter with four years of pre-law work will be allowed to take the four annual comprehensive examinations in three years. The plan differs further from the Illinois experiment in that all the courses, whether taught by law men or not, will be given in the law school, will be open to law students only, and, in the social science fields, will be related as intimately as possible to the law work. It is hoped also that at least one or two social scientists will be attached to the law school faculty and will conduct all or most of their teaching in the law school, so that there will be the closest possible collaboration with the law teachers; and joint seminars and jointly conducted courses will probably be worked out.

Except for Minnesota and Chicago, none of the other schools appears to be moving toward a reduction of the amount of pre-law study; if anything, the movement is in the opposite direction and toward the ultimate requirement of a bachelor's degree in all cases before beginning law school. Most of these schools recommend to students interested in law certain pre-law courses on subjects in the field of the social sciences. At Wisconsin an attempt is being made to work out a pre-law major in the social sciences cutting across the ordinary requirements of concentration in some one department, and plans are under consideration for a special course in introduction to law to be given at the start of the sophomore year to pre-law students in order to give them not only some notion of the function of law in society, and what law is, and how courts operate, but also to indicate the implications for those who are going to be lawyers of the various courses in the social science field which the students will be taking.

#### IV. FACULTY ACTIVITIES; CONCLUSION

It is a sign of the times that in all the schools many faculty members are engaged in work of a quasi-public nature, such as the drafting of legislation, the giving of legal advice to governmental agencies, service on committees appointed by bar associations or governments, participation in judicial councils, and carrying on research in connection with these and similar activities. This shift from the purely scholarly studies and writings of a generation ago toward public service is of much significance and will in its own way, as it has already begun to do, bring a new air of reality into law school classrooms.

Symptomatic also of the impact on law schools of the changing institutions and concepts of government which characterize our age, are the expansion of the public law courses, already referred to; the operation of an Air Law Institute and a Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory by the law school at Northwestern; the drafting of legislation by certain law review editors at Wisconsin, and by students in the legislation course at Minnesota

and perhaps elsewhere; the rotating apprenticeship of post-graduate law fellows at Wisconsin in governmental departments and commissions; and the sponsorship by various schools of meetings and forums on questions of public law.

There is some risk that the immersion of teachers and even students in contemporary problems, if carried too far, may crowd out the devotion to scholarship without which education degenerates and long-range problems are neglected. I do not think the danger point has yet been reached, for in all the schools there are many men, who, to paraphrase Justice Holmes, have set their course by stars they have never seen and are digging by the divining rod for springs they may never reach. But if we are not careful, there is some chance that the acclaim given to external activities, the excitement of participation in them, and the very substantial aid which law teachers can give to the profession and the public in the solution of their current difficulties, may result, first, in distracting the attention of too many potential scholars from the central task of producing for the future and not merely for the present; secondly, in a tendency to select teachers whose tastes and capabilities run toward the outer world rather than the inner quest; and thirdly, in the diversion of a disproportionate amount of available funds and man-power to undertakings of merely immediate value.

To counteract any possible danger in these directions, I should think it might be well for the law schools to take stock of their research activities; to compare notes; to co-ordinate their efforts and their plans; and to serve notice that the age-old task of scholarship is still their first consideration. This word of reminder is not intended as a disparagement of the generous response by law teachers to the needs of their times—a response which perhaps has been too much lacking in the past. Certainly there must be room for both kinds of activities, which in a sense overlap and supplement each other. The only question is one of proportion and of emphasis. If we do not forget that there is such a question we shall not be likely to go wrong.

In conclusion, I venture the assertion that with the changes already made in law school curricula and methods, and those which are in progress, legal education, not many years hence, while still based upon a solid core of substantive law and employing the case method as the predominant technique, will in its supplementary techniques and content and in its whole outlook and dynamics, have achieved a thorough-going readaptation to the needs of the modern world.

## CURRENT BAR ADMISSION AND LAW SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS

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### ADMISSIONS IN 1936

Bar admissions by examination in 1936 amounted to 7,615 and were down approximately 7% from last year. This is a larger drop than has been recorded any time within the past five years. The figures of those admitted by examination during that period have been as follows:

| 1932  | 1933  | 1934  | 1935  | 1936  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 8,774 | 8,494 | 8,245 | 8,149 | 7,615 |

The number of applicants decreased 2% and the number passing the examinations was 46% of the total taking, as contrasted with 48% last year.

Admissions on diploma in 12 states increased from 822 to 976 or 19%, Texas admitting 72 more than it did last year and Wisconsin, 57 more. The total of new admissions for the year was 8,591, which was 380 less than in 1935.

There was a decrease of 99 or 16% in the number of attorneys who moved from one jurisdiction to another and obtained admission on motion on the basis of a period of previous practice in another state. The greatest part of this decrease is accounted for in the states of Maryland, New Mexico, New York and Texas.

The decrease in applicants passing the examinations is accounted for largely by the substitution of two examinations in place of three in Illinois, a smaller number of admissions in New York and a much severer marking in Ohio. The District of Columbia again registers an increase in admissions.

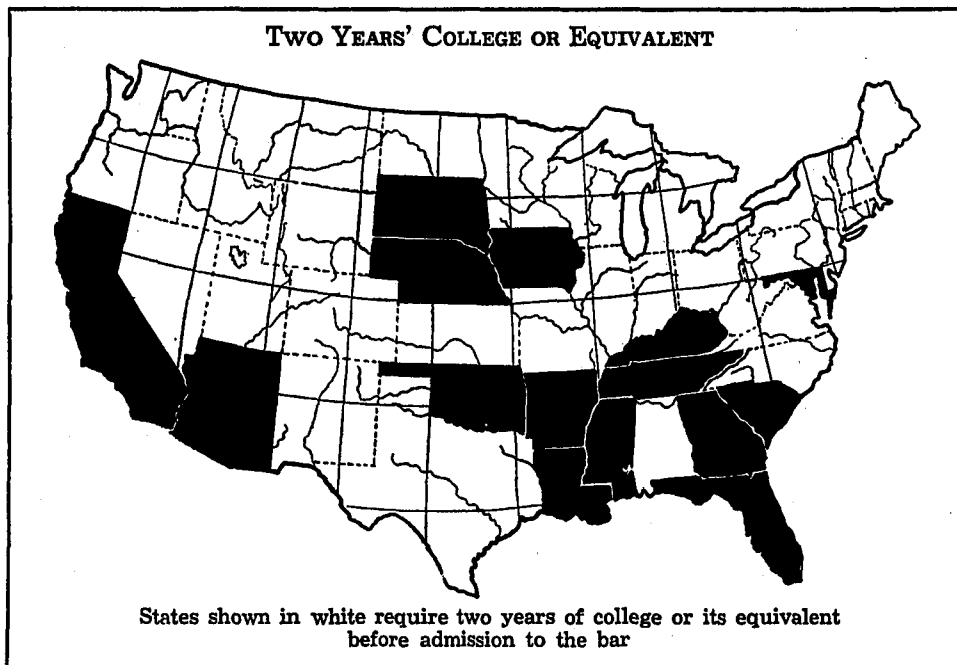
### RECENT CHANGES IN BAR ADMISSION RULES

Principal changes in requirements for admission to the bar, which have occurred since the publication of the last Annual Review, are those in the field of general education. However, a number of examining boards have announced changes in the existing machinery of admission and a marked increase has been shown in the number of states which are making a more careful inquiry than ever before concerning their foreign attorney applicants, by means of the character examination service of The National Conference of Bar Examiners. For the present Annual Review, bar examining boards

were requested to report on all changes up to December 1, 1936; in addition, all other important changes noted up to April 1, 1937, have been included.

*New Requirements of General Education and Legal Training*

The trend, which has been plainly evident since the beginning of 1933, of increased momentum in the adoption of higher standards of general education for admission to the bar, continued to make itself felt during the past year.



Florida, Indiana, Oregon (these states were referred to in the 1935 Review), Kansas, and Texas, in the year 1936, all increased the educational requirements necessary to qualify for taking the bar examinations in those states. Maine followed suit with the adoption of the requirement of two years of college or the equivalent by the legislature and the signing of the bill by the governor on March 4, 1937, thereby becoming the thirty-third state in the Union to require of substantially all candidates for bar admission, effective either presently or prospectively, the minimum standard of college education recommended by the American Bar Association. In these thirty-three states 74% of our population and 74% of our lawyers are to be found. As will be seen from the map, the northeastern and northwestern states now present a solid phalanx on the question of general education requirements for bar admission. Only three small groups of states remain where the requirement has not been adopted,

outside the "solid south," which in this instance is by no means "solid." Of the 40,000 students in our law schools, three-fourths are attending institutions which require a minimum of two years of college education for entrance.

Of the three states last mentioned, Kansas was the first to act and its action was the most startling. By rule of its Supreme Court, it set a college degree as the required amount of general education and provided that it should be followed, except in the case of law office students, by a law degree, the minimum total of general education and legal training being seven years. The new rule in Kansas permits either three years of college followed by four years of law school study or four years of college followed by three years of law school study, thereby recognizing a suggestion which has been made and which has been adopted by several leading law schools, that four years are now needed for the modern type of legal training. Kansas was the first state to adopt a two-year college requirement, which it did in 1921. In 1932 it again assumed the lead with a three-year requirement, a prerequisite which is now being seriously considered in an important eastern state. The new rule, which becomes effective July 1, 1940, continues the Kansas primacy, although the great majority of applicants in Pennsylvania qualify to begin their law study by virtue of college graduation rather than the permitted alternative of passing, with a certain grade, the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board. In Delaware, also, a college degree requirement is approached since every applicant who does not have such a degree must pass an examination given by the University of Delaware on certain subjects as to which he "will be required to have such knowledge . . . as would be expected of a graduate from an approved college or university whose course had included said subjects." The four-year college requirement has also been recommended by a state bar association committee in Missouri.

On July 1, 1936, the Supreme Court of Texas promulgated new rules, requiring two years of college education or the equivalent before the commencement of law study. This provision is put into effect gradually, applicants beginning the study of law after July 1, 1937, and until July 1, 1938, being required to have thirty semester hours of academic work or its equivalent, and those beginning law study after July 1, 1938, being required to show sixty semester hours "or educational attainments equivalent thereto." The period of law study specified under the new rules is only twenty-seven months. A revised list of the subjects to be studied and the books to be used is set out in detail, but a diploma from a law school approved by the American Bar Association is considered as satisfactory evidence of the fulfillment of this requirement. The privilege of admission on diploma which is now possessed by the graduates of eight Texas law schools and accounts for the major part of the Texas admissions has been repealed by the legislature, effective July 1, 1937.

The act passed by the Maine legislature provides that all applicants for admission to the bar must have received a preliminary education sufficient to admit them as members in good standing to the third year class of any approved college or university. Applicants who have already completed a high school education before July 1, 1937, may register with the board before January 1, 1938, and for those who began the study of law prior to September 4, 1936, and who register with the board within the time specified by the act and file proof of compliance with the board before January 1, 1939, only a high school education is required. A similar bill was passed in 1935 but was vetoed by the governor.

Among the states which are added in the present Review to those requiring two years of college education, New Hampshire is included. Rules were promulgated by the Supreme Court of that state in the fall of 1935, requiring that after June 30, 1938, applicants for admission must furnish satisfactory proof of two years' work in an approved college. Information of this change was not received for inclusion in the 1935 Annual Review. In September, 1936, additional provisions were established which make the two-year college requirement pre-legal and specify that the requirement of three years of law study can be satisfied only by full-time work in a reputable law school or in a local law office under the supervision of an attorney. Part-time students must continue their work for a fourth year.

In Georgia the attempt of the Convention of Superior Court Judges, which met last December to establish by rule of court a requirement of high school education and three years of law study, has apparently been frustrated by the legislature. A bill was passed in March repealing this and certain other rules adopted by the Convention of Judges and authorizing the judges only to recommend rules to the legislature for adoption.

#### *Changes in Examination Machinery*

Revision of examination machinery and of technical requirements to secure compliance with the general provisions for bar licensure goes on constantly in an effort to improve and perfect the admission system. In about half of the states changes of one kind or another were made during the past year. For the most part, these related to the examinations themselves. In Montana and Utah one examination a year was substituted for the two previously held, and in Illinois two examinations are given instead of three. The change of dates for the examinations in California and Arizona gives the student additional time to prepare after the end of the school year. Re-

examinations were limited to three in Connecticut, to three in Maine except by special permission, and to four in Texas; and requirements of proof of additional study before taking re-examinations were strengthened in Illinois and New Mexico. Considerable interest has been shown during the past year in the subjects for examination, and a number of states have either revised their former lists or published new ones.

By rule of the Supreme Court, the diploma privilege in Nebraska, previously enjoyed by graduates of the University of Nebraska Law School and Creighton University School of Law, was abolished, effective September 1, 1938. This leaves only nine states which still retain the rule according the privilege of admission to the bar without examination to graduates of certain law schools.<sup>1</sup>

The system of examination credits in Texas has been revised so that on a second examination an applicant receives credit for the subjects passed in the first, if half were passed, and on a fourth similar credit for subjects passed in a third. Three years after the fourth examination the applicant may make a final single trial. In Idaho the applicant is now required to secure a minimum grade of 60% upon two-thirds of the topics covered in the examination and a general average of 70%. Office study requirements in Arizona, Indiana, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Virginia and law school study requirements in Nebraska, New Hampshire and North Dakota are particularized, and six months' residence requirements are fixed in Arkansas and New Mexico. Kansas requires residence but not for any stated time.

Pennsylvania, which has led all the states in the thoroughness of its character investigation work and its preceptorship system, has continued to refine its requirements in these regards. "Fitness and general qualifications (other than scholastic)" are now taken into consideration instead of merely "character" or "fitness." Preceptors are required to submit to the Board of Law Examiners, at the outset of their students' studies, an outline of the courses to be pursued, showing the subjects to be covered, the time allotted to each, the order in which they will be taken up, and the textbooks and methods of instruction which will be adopted; and at the end of each study year the preceptor is required to file a report showing the amount of work covered to date and the plan of study for the ensuing year. Iowa has enlisted the aid of local bar associations in investigating the standing and character of applicants for admission.

New rules adopted in New Hampshire, which are a model of brevity and clarity, contain an interesting provision to prevent what has been termed "back-door admission." This rule reads as follows: "Unless the circum-

<sup>1</sup> Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Montana, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

stances are exceptional, a person who has unsuccessfully taken a bar examination in this state will not subsequently be admitted under this rule (regarding requirements for admission of attorneys from other states)."

A unique and interesting provision incorporated into its rules last year by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts provides that an attorney who has been disbarred shall not again be admitted to practice except upon an application, filed not earlier than five years after his disbarment, for admission in accordance with rules applicable to other candidates. Such an applicant is not affected by the rules requiring preliminary general and legal education, but he "shall be the subject of report by the Board of Bar Examiners only as to his intellectual qualifications and legal attainments, all other questions being reserved for the decision of the Court without recommendation."

#### *Admission of Foreign Attorneys*

The entire system of the admission of immigrant attorneys, who ask to be admitted on motion by virtue of a period of previous practice in another state, is undergoing a rapid and significant change. This has come about largely through the action of The National Conference of Bar Examiners in originating a character investigation service. This service has now been in operation for almost three years, and where it is used a fee of twenty-five dollars is paid to the examiners' organization, either by the state board, which passes this charge on to the applicant, or directly by the applicant. The investigation made is most thorough. Letters are written not only to the references given by the attorney, but to other attorneys in the places where he has practiced, to former clients, to banks and to other sources of information, and when necessary personal investigators are employed. At the present time eighteen states are using this investigation service. The five new states which have adopted the service in the past year are Arizona, Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico and Pennsylvania.

Fees for immigrant attorneys have been raised in Arizona from \$25 to \$50, in Maine from \$20 to \$50, in Maryland from nothing to \$25, and in Nebraska from \$10 to \$35. New Mexico and Pennsylvania, which were added to the list this year, already had a charge of \$100.

Immigrant attorneys going to Idaho must take the bar examinations, but if they have practiced five years in the last seven they need not show fulfillment of the two-year college education requirement. In New Mexico an attorney who has practiced in another state for three years is permitted to take the bar examinations without complying with the requirement of graduation from a school approved by the American Bar Association.



The following grouping of states according to their admission requirements indicates the rules which are in effect either presently or prospectively and which apply to substantially all applicants for admission in a particular state:

REQUIREMENTS OF GENERAL EDUCATION

Group 1: 26 states requiring two years of college or its equivalent before law study.

|                       |                |                           |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Alabama               | Minnesota      | Oregon                    |
| Colorado              | Missouri       | Pennsylvania <sup>4</sup> |
| Connecticut           | Montana        | Rhode Island              |
| Delaware <sup>1</sup> | New Hampshire  | Texas                     |
| Illinois              | New Jersey     | Utah                      |
| Indiana <sup>2</sup>  | New Mexico     | Vermont                   |
| Kansas <sup>3</sup>   | New York       | Washington                |
| Massachusetts         | North Carolina | West Virginia             |
| Michigan              | Ohio           |                           |

Group 2: 7 states requiring two years of college or its equivalent before admission but not necessarily before law study.

|        |              |           |
|--------|--------------|-----------|
| Idaho  | North Dakota | Wisconsin |
| Maine  | Virginia     | Wyoming   |
| Nevada |              |           |

Group 3: 6 states requiring high school education or its equivalent before law study.

|          |          |                |
|----------|----------|----------------|
| Arizona  | Nebraska | South Carolina |
| Maryland | Oklahoma | Tennessee      |

Group 4: 8 states requiring high school education or its equivalent before admission but not necessarily before law study.

|                      |           |              |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| California           | Iowa      | Mississippi  |
| District of Columbia | Kentucky  | South Dakota |
| Florida              | Louisiana |              |

Group 5: 2 states with no educational requirements.

|          |
|----------|
| Arkansas |
| Georgia  |

<sup>1</sup> Requires before law study a college degree or passage of a general educational examination on certain specified subjects conducted by the University of Delaware.

<sup>2</sup> Except as to office students.

<sup>3</sup> Effective July 1, 1940, college degree required from all students. For those qualifying by law school study, it may be earned by 3 years college in a combined course followed by 4 years law school or by 4 years college if followed by 3 years law school.

<sup>4</sup> Requires before law study a college degree or passage of a general educational examination independently conducted by the College Board for the State Board of Law Examiners.

## REQUIREMENTS OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Group 1: 39 states requiring a minimum of three years of legal training.

|                          |                             |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alabama <sup>1</sup>     | Maine <sup>5</sup>          | North Dakota                |
| Arizona                  | Maryland                    | Ohio <sup>9</sup>           |
| California               | Massachusetts               | Oklahoma                    |
| Colorado                 | Michigan                    | Oregon <sup>10</sup>        |
| Connecticut <sup>2</sup> | Minnesota <sup>6</sup>      | Pennsylvania                |
| Delaware <sup>2</sup>    | Missouri                    | Rhode Island <sup>2</sup>   |
| District of Columbia     | Nebraska                    | South Dakota <sup>11</sup>  |
| Idaho <sup>2</sup>       | Nevada                      | Utah <sup>2</sup>           |
| Illinois                 | New Hampshire               | Vermont <sup>2</sup>        |
| Indiana <sup>3</sup>     | New Jersey                  | Washington <sup>5</sup>     |
| Iowa                     | New Mexico <sup>7</sup>     | West Virginia <sup>12</sup> |
| Kansas <sup>4</sup>      | New York <sup>5</sup>       | Wisconsin <sup>2</sup>      |
| Louisiana                | North Carolina <sup>8</sup> | Wyoming <sup>2</sup>        |

Group 2: 6 states requiring at least two years of legal training.

|          |                |                     |          |
|----------|----------------|---------------------|----------|
| Kentucky | Montana        | Tennessee           | Virginia |
|          | South Carolina | Texas <sup>13</sup> |          |

Group 3: 4 states with no definite period of legal training.

|          |         |         |             |
|----------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Arkansas | Florida | Georgia | Mississippi |
|----------|---------|---------|-------------|

<sup>1</sup> Requires three years of study at a school approved by the American Bar Association or four years at an unapproved school.

<sup>2</sup> Candidates qualifying for the bar examination by law school study must pursue their studies in a school approved by the American Bar Association.

<sup>3</sup> Candidates qualifying for the bar examination by law school study must pursue their studies in a school having standards similar to those of the American Bar Association.

<sup>4</sup> After July 1, 1940, law degree required from all students qualifying by law school study (either 3 years of law school study following 4 years of college or 4 years of law school study following 3 years of college).

<sup>5</sup> List of approved out-of-state law schools at present time corresponds with approved list of American Bar Association.

<sup>6</sup> List of approved out-of-state law schools at present time corresponds with membership list of Association of American Law Schools.

<sup>7</sup> Graduation from a school approved by the American Bar Association is required.

<sup>8</sup> List of approved law schools at present time corresponds with approved list of American Bar Association.

<sup>9</sup> Law study must be pursued at a school approved by the League of Ohio Law Schools or by the American Bar Association.

<sup>10</sup> Law study must be pursued at a school approved by the Supreme Court. List of approved out-of-state law schools at present time corresponds substantially with approved list of American Bar Association.

<sup>11</sup> Candidates qualifying for the bar examination by law school study must pursue their studies in a school approved by the American Bar Association or belonging to the Association of American Law Schools.

<sup>12</sup> Law study must be pursued at a school approved by the American Bar Association or belonging to the Association of American Law Schools.

<sup>13</sup> 27 months.

## RECENT CHANGES IN THE LAW SCHOOLS

For the first time since the fall of 1932 autumn attendance at law schools in the United States has shown a decided decrease. In September of 1936 there was a total enrollment of 40,218 students, which is 4% less than the 41,920 recorded for the previous year. The total number of law schools is also reduced, the number included in this Review being 190 while 195 were listed last year. The reduction in schools, however, does not account for the decreased attendance since the two schools which were closed,<sup>1</sup> the two consolidations which were effected,<sup>2</sup> and the two schools which were not included because of doubt as to their continued right to any classification in this list<sup>3</sup> account for less than one-third of the drop, even without taking into consideration the attendance of the single new school which has been added.<sup>4</sup> Over half the decrease is accounted for by the first-year class and most of the rest appears in the "unclassified" group, due to the fact that schools whose attendance was not given by classes last year made the detailed information available for 1936. In the tabulation given on the following page, an analysis of attendance by states is given. This shows sizeable decreases in California, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas, with the District of Columbia again showing the largest increase, followed by Massachusetts.

Twenty-nine states in all showed decreases, thirteen showed increases, and one state remained the same, while there were, as last year, six states in which no law schools were reported. The largest decrease is shown in New York with 416 students less than last year. With higher requirements of general education becoming effective in Massachusetts, Texas and some other states with sizable law school enrollments and with a decrease of over one thousand in the first-year class this year, it would seem probable that further decreases in the total law school enrollment might be expected for the next several years.

Ninety-four of the 190 law schools listed are approved by the American Bar Association. Six of these have been added to the list by receiving provisional approval in 1936 (Chicago-Kent College of Law, Fordham University School of Law, Indiana Law School, Kansas City School of Law, University of Buffalo School of Law and Wayne University Law School). Eighty-four of this number are members of the Association of American Law Schools, including the School of Jurisprudence of the College of William and Mary in Virginia and Fordham University School of Law, which were elected at the annual meeting of that Association last December.

<sup>1</sup> Chicago Law School at Chicago, Illinois, and Jefferson University School of Law at Dallas, Texas.

<sup>2</sup> Benjamin Harrison Law School and the Indiana Law School into the Indiana Law School; The Mercer Beasley School of Law and the New Jersey Law School into the University of Newark School of Law.

<sup>3</sup> Webster University at Atlanta, Georgia, and Vorhees Law School at Terre Haute, Indiana.

<sup>4</sup> Grand Rapids College of Applied Science, School of Law, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

AUTUMN LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1935 AND 1936 — BY STATES AND  
NUMBER OF LAWYERS ACCORDING TO 1930 CENSUS

| State                     | 1936              |                 | 1935              |                 | Increase<br>or<br>Decrease | Approx.<br>Percent | Number of Pop. per<br>Lawyers Lawyer<br>1930 1930<br>Census Census |       |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--|-------|
|                           | Number<br>Schools | Attend-<br>ance | Number<br>Schools | Attend-<br>ance |                            |                    |  |       |
| Alabama .....             | 3                 | 383             | 3                 | 407             | -24                        | -6                 | 1,598  | 1,656 |
| Arizona .....             | 1                 | 90              | 1                 | 90              | 0                          | 0                  | 542  | 804   |
| Arkansas .....            | 2                 | 170             | 2                 | 205             | -35                        | -17                | 1,512  | 1,227 |
| California .....          | 20                | 2,345           | 20 (2)            | 2,606           | -261                       | -10                | 10,109   | 562   |
| Colorado .....            | 3                 | 265             | 3                 | 243             | 22                         | 9                  | 1,563  | 663   |
| Connecticut .....         | 2                 | 545             | 2                 | 502             | 43                         | 8                  | 1,886  | 852   |
| Delaware .....            | —                 | —               | —                 | —               | —                          | —                  | 207  | 1,152 |
| District of Columbia..... | 9                 | 4,739           | 9                 | 4,575           | 164                        | 4                  | 3,477  | 140   |
| Florida .....             | 4                 | 264             | 4                 | 284             | -20                        | -7                 | 2,615  | 561   |
| Georgia .....             | 5                 | 460             | 6                 | 473             | -13                        | -3                 | 2,813  | 1,034 |
| Idaho .....               | 1                 | 48              | 1                 | 58              | -10                        | -17                | 580  | 767   |
| Illinois .....            | 9                 | 3,012           | 10                | 3,126           | -114                       | -4                 | 11,770   | 648   |
| Indiana .....             | 6 (1)             | 736             | 8                 | 1,048           | -312                       | -30                | 3,818  | 848   |
| Iowa .....                | 3                 | 376             | 3                 | 393             | -17                        | -4                 | 2,634  | 938   |
| Kansas .....              | 2                 | 309             | 2                 | 279             | 30                         | 11                 | 1,832  | 1,027 |
| Kentucky .....            | 4                 | 353             | 4                 | 408             | -55                        | -13                | 2,639  | 991   |
| Louisiana .....           | 3                 | 374             | 3                 | 373             | 1                          | 0                  | 1,632  | 1,288 |
| Maine .....               | 1                 | 34              | 1                 | 33              | 1                          | 0                  | 763  | 1,045 |
| Maryland .....            | 3                 | 647             | 3                 | 697             | -50                        | -7                 | 2,782  | 586   |
| Massachusetts .....       | 8                 | 4,729           | 8                 | 4,608           | 121                        | 3                  | 6,940  | 612   |
| Michigan .....            | 5                 | 1,418           | 4                 | 1,421           | -3                         | 0                  | 4,507  | 1,074 |
| Minnesota .....           | 4                 | 781             | 4                 | 731             | 50                         | 7                  | 3,145  | 815   |
| Mississippi .....         | 2                 | 188             | 2                 | 176             | 12                         | 7                  | 1,249  | 1,609 |
| Missouri .....            | 8                 | 1,007           | 8                 | 1,207           | -200                       | -17                | 5,560  | 653   |
| Montana .....             | 1                 | 84              | 1                 | 88              | -4                         | -5                 | 714  | 753   |
| Nebraska .....            | 3                 | 612             | 3                 | 599             | 13                         | 2                  | 1,751  | 787   |
| Nevada .....              | —                 | —               | —                 | —               | —                          | —                  | 231  | 394   |
| New Hampshire .....       | —                 | —               | —                 | —               | —                          | —                  | 363  | 1,282 |
| New Jersey .....          | 31                | 5711            | 41                | 729             | -158                       | -22                | 6,633  | 609   |
| New Mexico .....          | —                 | —               | —                 | —               | —                          | —                  | 350  | 1,209 |
| New York .....            | 10                | 6,777           | 10                | 7,193           | -416                       | -6                 | 27,593   | 456   |
| North Carolina .....      | 4                 | 312             | 4                 | 364             | -52                        | -14                | 2,389  | 1,327 |
| North Dakota .....        | 1                 | 61              | 1                 | 73              | -12                        | -16                | 600  | 1,135 |
| Ohio .....                | 12                | 1,677           | 12                | 1,733           | -56                        | -3                 | 8,886  | 748   |
| Oklahoma .....            | 3                 | 575             | 3                 | 585             | -10                        | -2                 | 3,514  | 682   |
| Oregon .....              | 3                 | 382             | 3                 | 397             | -15                        | -4                 | 1,595  | 598   |
| Pennsylvania .....        | 6                 | 1,152           | 6                 | 1,283           | -131                       | -10                | 8,093  | 1,190 |
| Rhode Island .....        | —                 | —               | —                 | —               | —                          | —                  | 675  | 1,019 |
| South Carolina .....      | 1                 | 99              | 1                 | 95              | 4                          | 4                  | 1,135  | 1,532 |
| South Dakota .....        | 1                 | 101             | 1                 | 104             | -3                         | -3                 | 743  | 933   |
| Tennessee .....           | 10 (1)            | 877             | 10 (1)            | 892             | -15                        | -2                 | 2,484  | 1,053 |
| Texas .....               | 12 (1)            | 1,836           | 13                | 2,052           | -216                       | -11                | 6,591  | 884   |
| Utah .....                | 1                 | 85              | 1                 | 107             | -22                        | -20                | 603  | 842   |
| Vermont .....             | —                 | —               | —                 | —               | —                          | —                  | 331  | 1,086 |
| Virginia .....            | 5                 | 600             | 5                 | 547             | 53                         | 10                 | 2,419  | 1,001 |
| Washington .....          | 2                 | 352             | 2                 | 320             | 32                         | 10                 | 2,285  | 684   |
| West Virginia .....       | 1                 | 132             | 1                 | 141             | -9                         | -6                 | 1,554  | 1,113 |
| Wisconsin .....           | 2                 | 627             | 2                 | 631             | -4                         | -1                 | 2,600  | 1,130 |
| Wyoming .....             | 1                 | 33              | 1                 | 44              | -11                        | -25                | 300  | 752   |
| Total ..                  | 190               | 40,218          | 195               | 41,920          | -1,702                     | -4                 | 160,605  | 764   |

1, 2, 3, etc. denote the number of schools at which the attendance for that year is not known.  
(1), (2), (3), etc. denote the number of schools for which the attendance is estimated.

The number of full-time schools listed is 83, the number of mixed schools giving full-time and part-time instruction is 34, and the number of part-time schools is 73. This compares with 84 full-time schools, 32 mixed schools, and 79 part-time schools included in the Annual Review last year.

The number of schools demanding a degree for admission in all cases has been increased to six by the addition of Georgetown University School of Law.<sup>5</sup> The number which have increased their entrance requirements from two to three years of college is now 30,<sup>6</sup> three schools<sup>7</sup> having changed from two to three years in 1936, and the number of schools requiring a minimum of two years of college, as listed in the following pages, is 97, one less than last year. Fifty-seven schools demand only high school graduation or less for admission.

There are now only seven schools giving less than a three-year law course; six of these give a two-year course and one of them retains a one-year course.

The desirability of a longer course of law school instruction than three years has been frequently discussed by law school men. This proposal has been in effect on an optional basis at the University of Minnesota, which has permitted either three years of pre-legal and three years of law training or two years of pre-legal and four years of law training. At Stanford University and Northwestern University the total of seven years may be divided either by taking a four-year pre-legal and a three-year law course or a three-year pre-legal and a four-year law course. In all of these cases the four-year schedule is of course full-time. The 3-3 or 2-4 plan has been put in force at Louisiana State University, while Minnesota announces for next year a further emphasis on the four-year plan by requiring after 1937 a college degree for all students entering the three-year law course. At the University of Chicago, beginning next year, the 2-4 program will be in effect for all students.

Tuition fees have shown a marked increase during the past year, and some schools which have not made a change this year are contemplating an increase next fall.

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<sup>5</sup> The other five schools are: U. of California, Yale, Harvard, U. of Pennsylvania, and U. of Pittsburgh.

<sup>6</sup> U. of Southern California, Stanford, U. of Santa Clara, U. of Colorado, Catholic U. of America, George Washington U., U. of Denver, U. of Florida, U. of Illinois, Loyola U. at Chicago, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, U. of Kansas, Washburn, U. of Michigan, Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, U. of North Carolina, Duke, Western Reserve, U. of Oklahoma, Dickinson, William and Mary, U. of Washington, West Virginia U., U. of Wisconsin, Marquette.

<sup>7</sup> George Washington U., Loyola U. at Chicago, Indiana U.

## LIST OF LAW SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1936-37

The following list of residential law schools is not a selected list of recognized institutions, nor is it confined to law schools chartered by their respective states or having degree-conferring privileges. It includes all residential law schools concerning which information was available, having more than ten students, giving a definite curriculum and teaching regular classes. Schools with less than eleven students were eliminated by reason of the fact that necessarily their existence with such an enrollment must be exceedingly precarious. In addition some law classes have been omitted, even though dignified by the name of a law school, where information has been received showing that there is no substantial equipment and the courses are conducted primarily by one man who gives part-time instruction to a few students. Delaware, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, Rhode Island and Vermont have no law schools and are therefore not mentioned in the following pages.

*Symbols*

The symbols used in Annual Reviews previously published are again employed. The roman numerals on the right-hand margin of each page following the name of the school, e. g., "II," indicate the minimum number of years of college preparation or their alleged equivalent required for admission to the school as a regular student, according to its own statement or its catalog. If these are preceded by an asterisk, college graduation is required. If no roman numerals appear after the name of the school, it does not require any college work for admission. As to such schools, no attempt has been made to indicate whether or not they require high school graduation.

Following the roman numerals is a letter to indicate the time when instruction in the school is given. The letter M denotes that classes are held preponderantly in the morning or early afternoon at such times as to pre-empt a large share of the working hours of the day. These are generally referred to as full-time classes, in contrast with those held principally at other times, which are called part-time. The letter A denotes that classes are held in the late afternoon from four o'clock on, and the letter E signifies that classes are held in the evening. AE refers to sessions beginning in the late afternoon and continuing into the evening. Where more than one of these symbols appear, separate divisions of the school are held at the times indicated.

Following these capital letters is an arabic numeral, from 1 to 5, indicating the length of the law school course in years. In some instances where the sessions of the school are held continuously through the summer without vacation, a course occupying three calendar years has been designated by a "4," indicating that the course given is equivalent to four academic years. If this numeral is in (parenthesis), it means that the interval between entrance and

graduation in the school so designated can be shortened by attendance at the local summer session.

Where these symbols are enclosed in [brackets] this indicates the school does not confer degrees. In all other cases a degree is conferred.

#### *Hours of Classroom Instruction and Length of Course*

Below the symbols is a statement of the average number of hours of classroom instruction per week during the entire course which each student is obliged to take. This has been arrived at by dividing the number of semester hours required for graduation by the number of semesters, fractions less than one-third having been generally disregarded.

No attempt has been made to indicate the number of weeks in the school year except where the year extends beyond forty weeks. It is thus true that the number of classroom hours per week will not always be an absolutely accurate measure of comparison between schools, as the amount of classroom instruction may vary from thirty weeks in one school to forty in another.

#### *Approval by American Bar and American Law School Associations*

Below this designation of hours is a date preceded by the letter "s" indicating the year when the school became a member of the Association of American Law Schools, or the letter "c" indicating the year when the school was added to the approved list of the American Bar Association. This information is accurate as of January 1, 1937.

#### *Fees and Attendance Figures*

The fees listed include all regular annual tuition charges for students taking the full course plus special additional charges which need only be paid once, such as those for matriculation and for a degree.

Attendance figures are given by classes wherever that information is known and are shown in the order indicated by the small legend placed at the top of each page.

#### *Listed Entrance Requirements Only Presumptive*

The figures and information concerning each school are those furnished by the school authorities or obtained from its catalog. Particularly in reference to entrance requirements, there is no indication as to the strictness with which the provisions set forth are enforced or as to the extent to which exceptions are made to the announced requirements. The symbols only measure the extent of the "prima facie compliance" of each law school with the standards of the American Bar Association in reference to entrance requirements, type of school and length of course.

**LAW SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE APPROVED LIST  
OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1936-37**

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

**ALABAMA**

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| Tuscaloosa | University of Alabama, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$136.50; Degree, \$15<br>Attendance: 120 76 62 — — — Total 258 | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 14<br>c, 1926<br>s, 1928 |
|------------|---|--|

**ARIZONA**

|        |  |  |
|--------|--|--|
| Tucson | University of Arizona, College of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$100 for residents, \$300 for non-residents;<br>Degree, \$15 (unless candidate has received a<br>previous degree at the University)<br>Attendance: 41 24 21 — — 4 Total 90 | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 13<br>c, 1930<br>s, 1931 |
|--------|--|--|

**ARKANSAS**

|              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| Fayetteville | University of Arkansas, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$115 for residents, \$145 for non-residents;<br>Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 42 36 35 — — 2 Total 115 | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 13½<br>c, 1926<br>s, 1927 |
|--------------|--|---|

**CALIFORNIA**

|          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| Berkeley | University of California, School of Jurisprudence<br>Fees: Annual, \$102 for residents, \$227 for<br>non-residents<br>Attendance: 130 86 71 — — — Total 287 | *IV M3<br>Hrs. 13<br>s, 1912<br>c, 1923 |
|----------|---|---|

|             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
| Los Angeles | Loyola University, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$260 for Day students; \$210 for Evening<br>students; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$15<br>Attendance: Morning 20 18 12 — — — Total 50<br>Evening 33 19 7 13 — — Total 72<br>Total 53 37 19 13 — — Total 122 | II M(3), II E(4)<br>Hrs. M 14<br>E 10<br>c, 1935 <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------|--|---|

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | University of Southern California School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$300; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 133 95 74 — 4 3 Total 309 | III M(3)<br>Hrs. 13<br>s, 1907<br>c, 1924 |
|--|---|---|

<sup>1</sup> Provisionally approved.



**LAW SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES NOT ON THE APPROVED LIST  
OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1936-37**

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

**ALABAMA**

|            |   |                 |
|------------|---|-----------------|
| Birmingham | Birmingham School of Law                              | <sup>1</sup> E4 |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$112; Degree, \$7.50                   | Hrs. 11½        |
|            | Attendance: 19 13 18 14 — — Total 64                  |                 |
| Montgomery | Jones University, The School of Law                   | II E4           |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$120; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10 | Hrs. 52         |
|            | Attendance: 10 11 10 13 4 13 Total 61                 |                 |

**ARKANSAS**

|             |                                    |                 |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Little Rock | Arkansas Law School                | E2 <sup>3</sup> |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$155; Degree, \$10  | Hrs. 8          |
|             | Attendance: 33 22 — — — — Total 55 |                 |

**CALIFORNIA**

|             |  |                                       |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Long Beach  | Southwestern University, School of Law, Long Beach Branch  | <sup>1</sup> M3, <sup>1</sup> E4      |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$240 for Day students, \$180 for Evening students; Degree, \$15                       | Hrs. M 13½                            |
|             | Attendance: Morning — — 4 — — — Total 4  | E 10                                  |
|             | Evening 21 14 5 10 — — Total 50  |                                       |
|             | Total 21 14 9 10 — — Total 54  |                                       |
| Los Angeles | American University, College of Law  | M3, E4                                |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$187.50 for Day students, \$115.50 for Evening students                               | Hrs. M 16                             |
|             | Attendance: 37 20 20 16 — — Total 93   | E 7                                   |
|             | California Associated Colleges, College of Law   | M(3) <sup>4</sup> , E(4) <sup>4</sup> |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$184 for Day students, \$136 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$8; Diploma, \$15. | Hrs. 8                                |
|             | Attendance: Morning 4 8 3 — — — Total 15   |                                       |
|             | Evening 13 16 9 7 — — Total 45   |                                       |
|             | Total 17 24 12 7 — — Total 60  |                                       |
|             | Metropolitan University, Law College   | A(3), E(4)                            |
|             | Fees: Annual including summer school, \$136; Degree, \$15  | Hrs. A 12½                            |
|             | Attendance: 15 16 10 9 — — Total 50  | E 9                                   |
|             | Pacific Coast University, College of Law   | E4                                    |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$175; Degree, \$20  | Hrs. 9                                |
|             | Attendance: 13 7 5 12 — — Total 37   |                                       |

<sup>1</sup> Candidates for degree must have two years of college work.

<sup>2</sup> School year is 50 weeks.

<sup>3</sup> Degrees are granted only to students having completed two years of pre-legal college work.

<sup>4</sup> Three years of college or equivalent required for graduation.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

Palo Alto      Stanford University, School of Law      \*IV M(3) or <sup>1</sup>III M(4)  
                          Fees: Annual, \$360; Application, \$5      Hrs. 13  
                          Attendance: 86 42 29 3 3 2 Total 165      s, 1901  
                          c, 1923

San Francisco      University of San Francisco, The Law School      \*IV<sup>2</sup> M3, II E4  
                          Fees: Annual, \$166; Matriculation, \$2      Hrs. M 13  
                          Attendance: Morning 22 21 15 — — — Total 58      E 8  
                          Evening 30 19 17 17 2 — Total 85      c, 1935<sup>3</sup>  
                          Total 52 40 32 17 2 — Total 143

<sup>1</sup> For students taking an approved combined course in this or another University.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning in the fall of 1937 three years of college work will be acceptable for admission to the day division.

<sup>3</sup> Provisionally approved.

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

47

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

|               |   |                                  |
|---------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Los Angeles   | Southwestern University, School of Law  | <sup>1</sup> M3, <sup>1</sup> E4 |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$240 for Day students, \$180 for Evening students; Degree, \$15  | Hrs. M 13½                       |
|               | Attendance: Morning 40 31 39 — — 2 Total 112<br>Evening 57 51 27 20 — 8 Total 163<br>Total 97 82 66 20 — 10 Total 275 | E 10                             |
|               | University of the West, Los Angeles College of Law  | M(3), E(4)                       |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$197 for Day students, \$150 for Evening students; Graduation, \$25                                    | M 13½                            |
|               | Attendance: Total 71  | E 10                             |
| Oakland       | The Oakland College of Law  | <sup>1</sup> E4                  |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$160; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10  | Hrs. 8                           |
|               | Attendance: 23 18 13 11 — — Total 65  |                                  |
| Sacramento    | McGeorge College of Law   | E4                               |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$130; Degree, \$15   | Hrs. 8                           |
|               | Attendance: 26 3 16 6 — 2 Total 53  |                                  |
| San Diego     | Balboa Law College  | <sup>1</sup> E4 <sup>2</sup>     |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$100   | Hrs. 7½                          |
|               | Attendance: 28 13 9 7 — — Total 57  |                                  |
| San Francisco | Hastings College of the Law (affiliated college of University of California)  | II M3                            |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$110   | Hrs. 14                          |
|               | Attendance: 90 69 69 — 6 — Total 234  | s, 1901-16; 1920-27              |
|               | Golden Gate College, School of Law (Y. M. C. A.)  | II E5 <sup>3</sup>               |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$163   | Hrs. 9                           |
|               | Attendance: 10 11 13 7 1 — Total 42   |                                  |
|               | Lincoln University, The Law School  | <sup>4</sup> M(3), E(4)          |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$200 for Day students, \$150 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10                   | Hrs. M 12                        |
|               | Attendance: Morning — — 6 — — Total 6<br>Evening 16 20 8 8 3 — Total 55<br>Total 16 20 14 8 3 — Total 61              | E 9                              |
|               | San Francisco Law School  | <sup>1</sup> E(4) <sup>5</sup>   |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$178.50; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10   | Hrs. 9                           |
|               | Attendance: 47 40 28 13 2 5 Total 135   |                                  |
| Santa Clara   | University of Santa Clara, College of Law   | III M3                           |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$280; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10  | Hrs. 12                          |
|               | Attendance: 17 10 5 — — — Total 32  |                                  |

<sup>1</sup> Two years of college education are required of candidates for a degree.

<sup>2</sup> A four-year course may be completed, under certain conditions in three years.

<sup>3</sup> So credited because the academic year extends through the summer; fees reduced, 1937.

<sup>4</sup> One year of college graduation is required of candidates for a degree.

<sup>5</sup> The school year extends over an average period of 42 weeks.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

## COLORADO

|         |  |   |
|---------|--|---|
| Boulder | University of Colorado, School of Law  | III M(3)                                  |
|         | Fees: Annual, \$120 for residents, \$168 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$5                                       | Hrs. 13 s, 1901 c, 1923                   |
|         | Attendance: 34 34 30 — 2 — Total 100   |   |
| Denver  | University of Denver, School of Law  | III M3, III AE4                           |
|         | Fees: Annual for Morning students, \$183 for college graduates, \$201 for non-graduates; for Evening students, \$135; Degree, \$14 | Hrs. M 13 ½ E 10 s, 1901-21; 1929 c, 1928 |
|         | Attendance: Morning 40 17 20 — — — Total 77  |   |
|         | Aft. & Eve. 6 4 4 2 — — Total 16   |   |
|         | Total 46 21 24 2 — — Total 93  |   |

## CONNECTICUT

|           |   |                           |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|
| Hartford  | The Hartford College of Law   | <sup>1</sup> II M3, II E4 |
|           | Fees: Annual, \$210 for Morning students, \$160 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$15 | Hrs. M 13 E 8 c, 1933     |
|           | Attendance: Morning 26 13 — — — — Total 39  |                           |
|           | Evening 39 22 23 28 — — Total 112   |                           |
|           | Total 65 35 23 28 — — Total 151   |                           |
| New Haven | Yale University, The School of Law  | *IV M3                    |
|           | Fees: Annual, \$460; Degree, \$20   | Hrs. 13 s, 1900 c, 1923   |
|           | Attendance: 135 126 124 — 9 — Total 394   |                           |

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

|            |  |  |
|------------|--|--|
| Washington | The Catholic University of America, The School of Law  | <sup>2</sup> III M3                        |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$375 for students residing on the campus, \$360 for Day students; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10 | Hrs. 12 ½ s, 1921 c, 1925                  |
|            | Attendance: 16 7 12 — 42 3 Total 80  |  |
|            | Georgetown University, The School of Law   | *IV M3, *IV A4                             |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$305 for Morning students, \$205 for Afternoon students; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$15           | Hrs. M 13 ½ A 10 s, 1902-07; 1925 c, 1925  |
|            | Attendance: Morning 70 60 36 — — — Total 166   |  |
|            | Afternoon 174 159 90 61 51 8 Total 543   |  |
|            | Total 244 219 126 61 51 8 Total 709  |  |
|            | The George Washington University Law School  | <sup>2</sup> III M3, <sup>2</sup> III A(4) |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$232 for Morning students, \$176 for Afternoon students; Degree, \$20                               | Hrs. M 13 ½ A 10 s, 1900 c, 1925           |
|            | Attendance: Morning 51 29 26 — 1 — Total 107   |  |
|            | Afternoon 468 231 149 — 14 6 Total 868   |  |
|            | Total 519 260 175 — 15 6 Total 975   |  |
|            | Howard University School of Law (Colored)  | II M3                                      |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$134.50; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$7  | Hrs. 12 ½ s, 1931 c, 1931                  |
|            | Attendance: 32 18 15 — — 6 Total 71  |  |

<sup>1</sup> Degrees granted beginning 1937.

<sup>2</sup> College degree required except for students taking the combined course in this University.

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

49

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## COLORADO

|        |   |         |
|--------|---|---------|
| Denver | Westminster Law School  | II E3   |
|        | <i>Fees: Annual, \$160; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$20</i> | Hrs. 14 |
|        | <i>Attendance: 24 21 18 — — 9 Total 72</i>                    |         |

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

|            |   |          |
|------------|---|----------|
| Washington | Columbus University, School of Law  | E3       |
|            | <i>Fees: Annual, \$120</i>  | Hrs. 11  |
|            | <i>Attendance: 315 244 175 — 49 — Total 783</i>   |          |
|            | National University School of Law   | E(3)     |
|            | <i>Fees: Annual, \$166.50 for LL.B., \$198 for J.D.; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$15</i> | Hrs. 12  |
|            | <i>Attendance: 397 295 279 — 66 — Total 1037</i>  |          |
|            | Southeastern University, School of Law (Y. M. C. A.)                                      | M3, A3   |
|            | <i>Fees: Annual, \$103 for first year, \$123 for each upper year; Degree, \$15</i>        | Hrs. 11½ |
|            | <i>Attendance: Morning 24 12 9 — — — Total 45</i>   |          |
|            | <i>Early Morn. &amp; Late Aft. 212 121 88 — — — Total 421</i>                             |          |
|            | <i>Total 236 133 97 — — — Total 466</i>   |          |
|            | The Robert H. Terrell Law School (Colored)  | E4       |
|            | <i>Fees: Annual, \$85; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10</i>                               | Hrs. 10  |
|            | <i>Attendance: 45 21 11 11 — 8 Total 96</i>   |          |
|            | Washington College of Law   | M3, AE3  |
|            | <i>Fees: Annual, \$145; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$15</i>                              | Hrs. 11½ |
|            | <i>Attendance: Morning 38 21 9 — — 1 Total 69</i>   |          |
|            | <i>Aft. &amp; Eve. 179 119 123 — 26 6 Total 453</i>                                       |          |
|            | <i>Total 217 140 132 — 26 7 Total 522</i>   |          |

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## FLORIDA

|             |   |                       |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| DeLand      | John B. Stetson University, College of Law  | II M(3)               |
|             |   |                       |
|             | <i>Fees: Annual, \$210; Degree, \$10</i>  | Hrs. 14               |
|             | <i>Attendance: 18 17 14 — — 1 Total 50</i>  | c, 1930               |
|             |   | s, 1931               |
| Gainesville | University of Florida, College of Law   | <sup>1</sup> III M(3) |
|             |   |                       |
|             | <i>Fees: Annual, \$78.35 for residents, \$178.35 for non-residents; Degree, \$5</i> | Hrs. 14               |
|             | <i>Attendance: 42 30 47 — — — Total 119</i>   | s, 1920               |
|             |   | c, 1924               |

## GEORGIA

|         |   |                      |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| Athens  | The University of Georgia, Lumpkin Law School                     | II M(3)              |
|         |   |                      |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, \$162 for residents, \$262 for non-residents</i> | Hrs. 13½             |
|         | <i>Attendance: 47 35 36 — — 2 Total 120</i>                       | c, 1929              |
|         |   | s, 1931              |
| Atlanta | Emory University, The Lamar School of Law                         | <sup>2</sup> II M(3) |
|         |   |                      |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, \$225; Matriculation, \$5</i>                    | Hrs. 13½             |
|         | <i>Attendance: 25 13 6 — — — Total 44</i>                         | s, 1920              |
|         |   | c, 1923              |
| Macon   | Mercer University, Law School (Mercer Law School)                 | II M(3)              |
|         |   |                      |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, \$224</i>  | Hrs. 15              |
|         | <i>Attendance: 15 11 9 — — — Total 35</i>                         | s, 1923              |
|         |   | c, 1925              |

## IDAHO

|        |  |          |
|--------|--|----------|
| Moscow | The University of Idaho, The College of Law                                  | II M3    |
|        |  |          |
|        | <i>Fees: Annual, \$36 for residents, \$96 for non-residents; Degree, \$5</i> | Hrs. 13½ |
|        | <i>Attendance: 18 19 11 — — — Total 48</i>                                   | s, 1914  |
|        |  | c, 1925  |

## ILLINOIS

|         |  |  |
|---------|--|--|
| Chicago | Chicago-Kent College of Law  | II M(3), II A(4), II E(4)                          |
|         |  |  |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, \$156 for those completing the course in three years; regular students pay \$6.00 per semester hour; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$15</i> | Hrs. for 3 year course, 12½; for 4 year course, 9½ |
|         | <i>Attendance: 9 graduates, 556 others; Total 565</i>  | c, 1936 <sup>3</sup>                               |
|         | De Paul University, College of Law   | II M(3), II E4                                     |
|         |  |  |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, \$240 for Day students, \$175 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10</i>   | Hrs. M 13½   |
|         | <i>Attendance: Morning 139 87 132 — — — Total 358</i>  | E 9  |
|         | <i>Evening 82 51 56 74 — 42 Total 305</i>  | s, 1902-06; 1924                                   |
|         | <i>Total 221 138 188 74 — 42 Total 663</i>   | c, 1925  |

<sup>1</sup> College degree required except for students taking the combined course in this University.

<sup>2</sup> The requirement for admission was formerly three years college work. Students with a college degree may receive a J.D. under certain conditions.

<sup>3</sup> Provisionally approved.

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

51

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## FLORIDA

|              |  |                 |
|--------------|--|-----------------|
| Jacksonville | Jacksonville Law School                    | E3 <sup>1</sup> |
|              | <i>Fees: Annual, \$120; Diploma, \$10</i>  | Hrs. 4½         |
|              | <i>Attendance: 15 8 5 — — — Total 28</i>   |                 |
| Miami        | University of Miami, School of Law, Inc.   | II M(3)         |
|              | <i>Fees: Annual, \$228; Degree, \$10</i>   | Hrs. 14½        |
|              | <i>Attendance: 25 21 19 — — 2 Total 67</i> |                 |

## GEORGIA

|         |   |                                   |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Atlanta | The Atlanta Law School                      | E3                                |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, \$110; Degree, \$10</i>    | Hrs. 9                            |
|         | <i>Attendance: 58 47 38 — — — Total 143</i> |                                   |
|         | Woodrow Wilson College of Law               | A2 <sup>2</sup> , E2 <sup>2</sup> |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, \$130; Degree, \$15</i>    | Hrs. 8                            |
|         | <i>Attendance: 60 57 — — — 1 Total 118</i>  |                                   |

## ILLINOIS

|         |   |                    |
|---------|---|--------------------|
| Chicago | Central University Law School                                       | II E3 <sup>3</sup> |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual \$120; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$20</i>         | Hrs. 7½            |
|         | <i>Attendance: — — — — — 14 Total 14</i>                            |                    |
|         | The John Marshall Law School  | II A3, II E4       |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, Afternoon, \$155; Evening, \$135; Degree, \$10</i> | Hrs. A 10½         |
|         | <i>Attendance: Afternoon 40 27 — — — — Total 67</i>                 | E 9                |
|         | <i>Evening 162 139 140 — 32 59<sup>4</sup> Total 532</i>            |                    |
|         | <i>Total 202 166 140 — 32 59 Total 599</i>                          |                    |

<sup>1</sup> Thirty months.

<sup>2</sup> The regular two-year course continues for thirty-six weeks during the first year and forty-six weeks during the second year. It may be completed in one year under certain conditions.

<sup>3</sup> Degrees granted to students who have completed course only when they pass the bar examinations.

<sup>4</sup> This includes 50 registrants in a practicing lawyers class.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

## ILLINOIS—(Continued)

|              |   |                                  |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Chicago      | Loyola University, School of Law  | III M3, III E4                   |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$240 for Day students, \$180 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$15 | Hrs. M 13½<br>E 10               |
|              | Attendance: Morning 26 36 21 — — — Total 83   | s, 1924                          |
|              | Evening 59 46 30 43 — 5 Total 183   | c, 1925                          |
|              | Total 85 82 51 43 — 5 Total 266   |                                  |
|              | Northwestern University, School of Law  | III M(3) or *IV M(3)             |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$408; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$20  | or III M(4)                      |
|              | Attendance: 86 91 66 — 4 4 Total 251  | Hrs. 14                          |
|              |   | s, 1900                          |
|              |   | c, 1923                          |
|              | The University of Chicago, The Law School   | III M(3) or II M(4) <sup>1</sup> |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$381; Degree, \$20   | Hrs. 12½                         |
|              | Attendance: 105 87 89 — 1 1 Total 283   | s, 1902                          |
|              | Pre-professional class, 43  | c, 1923                          |
|              |   |                                  |
| Urbana       | University of Illinois, College of Law  | <sup>2</sup> III M(3)            |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$100 for residents, \$150 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10       | Hrs. 14                          |
|              | Attendance: 155 77 74 — — 4 Total 310   | s, 1900                          |
|              |   | c, 1923                          |
|              |   |                                  |
| INDIANA      |   |                                  |
| Bloomington  | Indiana University, School of Law   | <sup>3</sup> III M(3)            |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$92 for residents, \$200 for non-residents; Degree, \$5                              | Hrs. 13½                         |
|              | Attendance: 62 62 75 — — — Total 199  | s, 1900                          |
|              |   | c, 1923                          |
|              |   |                                  |
| Indianapolis | Indiana Law School  | II M3, II E4                     |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$150 for Day students, \$112.50 for Evening students; Degree, \$7.50                 | Hrs. M 14<br>E 10                |
|              | Attendance: Morning 20 41 36 — — — Total 97   | c, 1936 <sup>4</sup>             |
|              | Evening 18 91 78 — 11 4 Total 202   |                                  |
|              | Total 38 132 114 — 11 4 Total 299   |                                  |
| Notre Dame   | The University of Notre Dame, The College of Law  | III M(3)                         |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$300; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10  | Hrs. 12½                         |
|              | Attendance: 37 50 29 — — 2 Total 118  | s, 1924                          |
|              |   | c, 1925                          |
|              |   |                                  |
| Valparaiso   | Valparaiso University, The School of Law  | II M3                            |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$193; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10   | Hrs. 12½                         |
|              | Attendance: 13 12 12 — — — Total 37   | c, 1929                          |
|              |   | s, 1930                          |
|              |   |                                  |

<sup>1</sup> Three years of pre-professional college work is the minimum amount required for admission to the professional work in the Law School. Students entering after two years of college have a year of pre-professional work in the Law School before beginning their professional work. Beginning October, 1937, the pre-professional year will be eliminated, the law course will be four years in duration with instruction in legal and non-legal subjects in each of the four years. Graduation from the college of the University of Chicago, achieved at the end of the sophomore year or equivalent credit from some other institution, will be prerequisite to admission.

<sup>2</sup> College degree required except for students taking the combined course in this University.

<sup>3</sup> Students who began their college work prior to June, 1934, permitted to enter with two years of college education.

<sup>4</sup> Provisionally approved.



## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

53

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## ILLINOIS—(Continued)

|             |  |         |
|-------------|--|---------|
| Springfield | Lincoln College of Law                                       | II E(4) |
|             | <i>Fees: Annual, \$130; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10</i> | Hrs. 12 |
|             | <i>Attendance: 18 12 19 11 — 1 Total 61</i>                  |         |

## INDIANA

|              |  |                    |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| Indianapolis | Abraham Lincoln University, Department of Law <sup>1</sup>   | M3, E3             |
|              | <i>Fees: Annual, \$125 for Day students, \$80 for</i>        | Hrs. M 12          |
|              | <i>Evening students; Degree, \$10</i>                        | E 7½               |
|              | <i>Attendance: Estimated Total 60</i>                        |                    |
| South Bend   | South Bend University Law School                             | II E4 <sup>2</sup> |
|              | <i>Fees: Annual, \$150; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$20</i> | Hrs. 11            |
|              | <i>Attendance: — — — — — 23 Total 23</i>                     |                    |

<sup>1</sup> No questionnaire was returned by this school for 1936. Information concerning it was obtained from outside sources. It is reported that classes are being held only in the evening. The attendance figure is estimated and the fees given are those for 1935-36.

<sup>2</sup> Degrees granted to students who have completed course only when they pass the bar examinations.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

| IOWA        |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| Des Moines  | Drake University, The Law School<br>Fees: Annual, \$266; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 37 31 17 — — — Total 85   | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 13½<br>s, 1900<br>c, 1923                |
| Iowa City   | The State University of Iowa, College of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$130 for residents; \$170 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$15<br>Attendance: 90 79 71 — — — Total 240                                | <sup>1</sup> III M(3)<br>Hrs. 13%<br>s, 1901<br>c, 1923  |
| KANSAS      |  |  |
| Lawrence    | University of Kansas, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$53 for residents, \$88 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$7.50 for residents, \$15 for non-residents; Degree, \$7.50<br>Attendance: 53 63 51 — — 6 Total 173 | III M(3)<br>Hrs. 13%<br>s, 1901<br>c, 1923               |
| Topeka      | Washburn College, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$180; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 58 31 38 — 1 8 Total 136   | III M(3)<br>Hrs. 13½<br>s, 1905<br>c, 1923               |
| KENTUCKY    |  |  |
| Lexington   | University of Kentucky, College of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$100 for residents, \$126 for non-residents; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 62 44 22 — — 3 Total 131   | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 13½<br>s, 1912<br>c, 1925                |
| Louisville  | University of Louisville, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$169; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 22 28 20 — — — Total 70  | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 13½<br>c, 1931<br>s, 1933                |
| LOUISIANA   |  |  |
| Baton Rouge | Louisiana State University, The Law School<br>Fees: Annual, \$92 for residents of Louisiana \$152 for non-residents; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 65 44 33 — 2 — Total 144  | III M3 or II M4<br>Hrs. 12½<br>s, 1924<br>c, 1926        |
| New Orleans | Loyola University, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$175; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$25<br>Attendance: Morning 14 12 17 — — — Total 43<br>Evening 20 8 7 5 — 2 Total 42<br>Total 34 20 24 5 — 2 Total 85           | II M3, II E4<br>Hrs. M 13½<br>E 10<br>c, 1931<br>s, 1934 |
|             | The Tulane University of Louisiana, College of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$230 for residents, \$235 for non-residents; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 63 33 48 — 1 — Total 145   | II M3<br>Hrs. 13<br>s, 1909<br>c, 1925                   |

<sup>1</sup> College degree required except for students taking an approved combined course in this or another University.

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

55

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## IOWA

Des Moines

Des Moines College of Law

Fees: Annual, \$155; Matriculation, \$5  
Attendance: 20 15 8 5 — 3 Total 51

[E(4)]  
Hrs. 12

## KENTUCKY

Louisville

Jefferson School of Law

Fees: Annual, \$125; Degree, \$10  
Attendance: 71 54 — — 12 4 Total 141

E3  
Hrs. 7½

Central Law School (Colored)

Fees: Annual, \$80; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10  
Attendance: 5 4 2 — — — Total 11

<sup>1</sup>M3  
Hrs. 9

## MAINE

Portland

Peabody Law Classes

Fees: Annual, \$200  
Attendance: 18 7 8 — — 1 Total 34

[M3]  
Hrs. 10½

<sup>1</sup> Classes meet in the early afternoon.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## MARYLAND

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| Baltimore | The University of Maryland, The School of Law  | II M3, II E4                             |
|           | <i>Fees: Annual, \$200 for resident Day or \$150 for resident Evening students, \$250 for non-resident Day or \$200 for non-resident Evening students; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$15</i> | Hrs. M 13½<br>E 10<br>c, 1929<br>s, 1930 |
|           | <i>Attendance: Morning 33 43 21 — — — Total 97</i>   |  |
|           | <i>Evening 32 35 28 27 — 3 Total 125</i>   |  |
|           | <i>Total 65 78 49 27 — 3 Total 222</i>   |  |

## MASSACHUSETTS

|           |  |                             |
|-----------|--|-----------------------------|
| Boston    | Boston College, The Law School   | II M3, II E4                |
|           | <i>Fees: Annual, \$210 for Day students, \$175 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$5 for new students, \$1 for old students; Degree, \$15</i> | Hrs. M 12<br>E 9<br>c, 1932 |
|           | <i>Attendance Morning 51 43 34 — — — Total 128</i>   |                             |
|           | <i>Evening 82 77 53 41 — — Total 253</i>   |                             |
|           | <i>Total 133 120 87 41 — — Total 381</i>   |                             |
|           | Boston University School of Law  | II M3                       |
|           | <i>Fees: Annual, \$275; Degree, \$14</i>   | Hrs. 13½                    |
|           | <i>Attendance: 136 134 153 — 2 19 Total 444</i>  | s, 1900-08; 1916<br>c, 1925 |
| Cambridge | Harvard University, The Law School of  | *IV M3                      |
|           | <i>Fees: Annual, \$420</i>   | Hrs. 12                     |
|           | <i>Attendance: 627 389 405 — 39 36 Total 1496</i>  | s, 1900<br>c, 1923          |

## MICHIGAN

|           |   |                                 |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------|
| Ann Arbor | University of Michigan, Law School  | <sup>1</sup> III M(3)           |
|           | <i>Fees: Annual, \$140 for residents, \$200 for non-residents</i>   | Hrs. 13½<br>s, 1900<br>c, 1923  |
|           | <i>Attendance: 252 183 160 — 5 9 Total 609</i>  |                                 |
| Detroit   | Wayne University Law School <sup>2</sup>  | II E4                           |
|           | <i>Fees: Annual, \$112.50 for residents; \$152.50 for non-residents; Degree, \$10</i>                           | Hrs. 10<br>c, 1936 <sup>3</sup> |
|           | <i>Attendance: 42 33 35 49 — 5 Total 164</i>  |                                 |
|           | University of Detroit, School of Law  | II M3, II A4                    |
|           | <i>Fees: Annual, \$215 for Morning students, \$165 for Afternoon students; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10</i> | Hrs. M 13<br>A 10               |
|           | <i>Attendance: Morning 48 36 25 — — 1 Total 110</i>   | c, 1933                         |
|           | <i>Afternoon 16 12 11 11 — 2 Total 52</i>   | s, 1934                         |
|           | <i>Total 64 48 36 11 — 3 Total 162</i>  |                                 |

<sup>1</sup> College degree required except for students taking a combined course in this University or in certain other Michigan colleges.

<sup>2</sup> Formerly Detroit City Law School.

<sup>3</sup> Provisionally approved.

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

57

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

## MARYLAND

|           |  |                   |
|-----------|--|-------------------|
| Baltimore | University of Baltimore, School of Law   | E3                |
|           | Fees: Annual, \$177; Matriculation, \$10; Graduation, \$25<br>Attendance: 167 130 98 — — — Total 395 | Hrs. 10           |
|           | Mount Vernon School of Law   | [E4] <sup>1</sup> |
|           | Fees: Annual, \$125; Matriculation and Library, \$7<br>Attendance: 20 10 — — — — Total 30            | Hrs. 7            |

## MASSACHUSETTS

|             |  |                                  |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Boston      | Northeastern University, School of Law   | <sup>2</sup> E4                  |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$155; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 339 219 193 158 12 18 Total 939   | Hrs. 6½                          |
|             | Portia Law School (for women) <sup>3</sup>   | <sup>2</sup> M4, <sup>2</sup> E4 |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$160; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: Morning 49 39 33 29 — 4 Total 154<br>Evening 38 23 17 23 9 — Total 110<br>Total 87 62 50 52 9 4 Total 264 | Hrs. 6                           |
|             | Suffolk Law School   | <sup>2</sup> M4, A4, E4          |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$140; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 392 255 166 117 30 — Total 960  | Hrs. 7<br>(clock hours)          |
| Springfield | Northeastern University, School of Law, Springfield Division   | <sup>2</sup> E5                  |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$157; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 39 28 16 21 — 6 <sup>4</sup> Total 110  | Hrs. 6                           |
| Worcester   | Northeastern University, School of Law, Worcester Division   | <sup>2</sup> E5                  |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$157; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 52 24 19 18 — 22 <sup>4</sup> Total 135   | Hrs. 6                           |

## MICHIGAN

|              |   |                  |
|--------------|---|------------------|
| Detroit      | Detroit College of Law, (Y. M. C. A.)   | II A(4), II E(4) |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$115; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$17.50<br>Attendance: 118 117 104 112 — 5 Total 456 | Hrs. 10          |
| Grand Rapids | Grand Rapids College of Applied Science, School of Law  | II E(4)          |
|              | Fees: Annual, \$180; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 27 — — — — — Total 27            |                  |

<sup>1</sup> Application has been made to confer on graduates of the School of Law the degree of LL.B.

<sup>2</sup> Two years of college education will be required for entrance in January, 1938, at Suffolk Law School and in September, 1938, at the other schools indicated.

<sup>3</sup> A two-year co-educational evening course is given for graduates.

<sup>4</sup> Including 5th year students.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

## MINNESOTA

|             |  |                 |
|-------------|--|-----------------|
| Minneapolis | University of Minnesota, The Law School                                  | III M3 or II M4 |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$138 for residents, \$168 for non-residents; Degree, \$10 | Hrs. 14         |
|             | Attendance: 146 106 76 27 — — Total 355                                  | s, 1900         |
|             |  | c, 1923         |

## MISSISSIPPI

|        |   |                           |
|--------|---|---------------------------|
| Oxford | University of Mississippi, School of Law                                      | II M(3)                   |
|        | Fees: Annual, \$167.50 for residents, \$217.50 for non-residents; Degree, \$5 | Hrs. 14½                  |
|        | Attendance: 59 37 46 — — — Total 142  | c, 1926-27; 1929          |
|        |   | s, 1922-26; 1929-30; 1932 |

## MISSOURI

|             |  |                      |
|-------------|--|----------------------|
| Columbia    | University of Missouri, School of Law  | II M3                |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$117 for residents, \$167 for non-residents; Degree, \$5        | Hrs. 13              |
|             | Attendance: 65 59 44 — — — Total 168   | s, 1900              |
|             |  | c, 1923              |
| Kansas City | Kansas City School of Law  | II M3, II E4         |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$220 for Day students, \$165 for Evening students; Degree, \$10 | Hrs. M 13½           |
|             | Attendance: Morning 21 — — — — — Total 21                                      | E 10                 |
|             | Evening 37 36 45 47 30 — Total 195   | c, 1936 <sup>1</sup> |
|             | Total 58 36 45 47 30 — Total 216   |                      |
| St. Louis   | St. Louis University School of Law   | II M3                |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$260; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10                          | Hrs. 14              |
|             | Attendance: 22 25 27 — — 1 Total 75  | s, 1924              |
|             |  | c, 1925              |
|             | Washington University School of Law  | II M3                |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$264; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$3                           | Hrs. 13½             |
|             | Attendance: 50 48 47 — — — Total 145   | s, 1900              |
|             |  | c, 1923              |

## MONTANA

|          |   |         |
|----------|---|---------|
| Missoula | University of Montana, The School of Law  | II M3   |
|          | Fees: Annual, \$104 for residents, \$179 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$5 | Hrs. 14 |
|          | Attendance: 27 38 19 — — — Total 84   | s, 1914 |
|          |   | c, 1923 |

<sup>1</sup> Provisionally approved.

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

59

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

## MINNESOTA

|             |   |         |
|-------------|---|---------|
| Minneapolis | The Minneapolis College of Law  | II E4   |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$100; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 50 16 23 9 — — Total 98                                  | Hrs. 10 |
|             | Minnesota College of Law  | II E4   |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$100; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 55 40 30 30 4 1 Total 160   | Hrs. 7½ |
| St. Paul    | St. Paul College of Law   | II E4   |
|             | Fees: Annual, \$125 (Beginning in 1937, \$150);<br>Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 53 58 25 32 — — Total 168 | Hrs. 10 |

## MISSISSIPPI

|         |  |                 |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| Jackson | Jackson School of Law  | E2 <sup>1</sup> |
|         | Fees: Annual, \$117.50; Diploma, \$5<br>Attendance: 28 18 — — — — Total 46 | Hrs. 10         |

## MISSOURI

|            |  |                 |
|------------|--|-----------------|
| St. Joseph | Y. M. C. A., Saint Joseph Law School <sup>2</sup>  | II E4           |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$60; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: — — 12 10 — 3 Total 25   | Hrs. 6          |
| St. Louis  | Benton College of Law  | II E4           |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$177; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$12<br>Attendance: 11 18 20 27 4 2 Total 82                            | Hrs. 9          |
|            | City College of Law and Finance,<br>School of Professional Law <sup>3</sup>  | II E4           |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$125 for first three years, \$150 for fourth year<br>Attendance: 36 28 72 44 — 13 Total 193               | Hrs. 4½         |
|            | Missouri Institute of Accountancy and Law, Law Department  | <sup>4</sup> E4 |
|            | Fees: Annual, \$145 for first three years, \$150 for last year,<br>Degree, \$15<br>Attendance: 42 30 12 19 — — Total 103 | Hrs. 6          |

<sup>1</sup> To complete the course, one summer session is required in addition to two academic years.

<sup>2</sup> No more students are being accepted. It is planned to close the school in May, 1938.

<sup>3</sup> No information received concerning fees and hours. The figures are those used in the 1935 Review.

<sup>4</sup> Applicants intending to take the bar examination at the end of the law course must have two years of college or equivalent.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

## NEBRASKA

|         |   |                    |
|---------|---|--------------------|
| Lincoln | The University of Nebraska, College of Law  | <sup>1</sup> II M3 |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, \$110 for first year, approximately \$102 for each upper year, and for non-residents, \$50 additional, or more, according to the amount charged Nebraska students by their own State University;</i> | Hrs. 12            |
|         | <i>Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$5</i>  | s, 1905            |
|         | <i>Attendance: 82 56 53 — — 3 Total 194</i>   | c, 1923            |
| Omaha   | The Creighton University, School of Law   | <sup>1</sup> II M3 |
|         | <i>Fees: Annual, \$200; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$15</i>   | Hrs. 13            |
|         | <i>Attendance: 89 58 50 — — — Total 197</i>   | s, 1907            |
|         |   | c, 1924            |

## NEW YORK

|               |  |                            |
|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| Albany        | Union University, Albany Law School                        | II M3                      |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$310; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$10     | Hrs. 13 1/2                |
|               | Attendance: 84 67 50 — — — Total 201                       | c, 1930                    |
| Buffalo       | The University of Buffalo, The School of Law               | II M3                      |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$275; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$10      | Hrs. 14                    |
|               | Attendance: 71 63 64 — — 2 Total 200                       | c, 1936 <sup>2</sup>       |
| Ithaca        | Cornell University, The Corriell Law School                | <sup>3</sup> III M3        |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$426 for men, \$422 for women;              | Hrs. 13 1/2                |
|               | Matriculation, \$11; Degree, \$10                          | s, 1900                    |
|               | Attendance: 83 60 47 — 2 — Total 192                       | c, 1923                    |
| New York City | Columbia University, School of Law                         | III M(3)                   |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$400; Entrance examinations, \$10;          | Hrs. 12%                   |
|               | Degree, \$20   | s, 1900                    |
|               | Attendance: 197 146 169 — 7 3 Total 522                    | c, 1923                    |
|               | Fordham University, School of Law                          | II M3, <sup>4</sup> II E4  |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$252 for Full-time students, \$172 each for | Hrs. M <sup>4</sup> 12     |
|               | first two years for Evening students, \$212 for upper      | E 9                        |
|               | two years; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$20               | s, 1936                    |
|               | Attendance: Morn. &  | c, 1936 <sup>2</sup>       |
|               | Early Aft. 138 114 110 — — 2 Total 364                     |                            |
|               | Evening 161 149 105 — — 2 Total 417                        |                            |
|               | Total 299 263 215 — — 4 Total 781                          |                            |
|               | New York University School of Law                          | II M3 <sup>4</sup> , II E4 |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$247 for Full-time students,                | Hrs. M <sup>4</sup> 12     |
|               | \$207 for Part-time students; Degree, \$20                 | E 10                       |
|               | Attendance: Morn. &  | c, 1930                    |
|               | Early Aft. 232 199 184 — — — Total 615                     | s, 1932                    |
|               | Evening 102 78 68 72 — — — Total 320                       |                            |
|               | Graduates &  |                            |
|               | Unclassified — — — — 102 68 Total 170                      |                            |
|               | Total 334 277 252 72 102 68 Total 1105                     |                            |
| Syracuse      | Syracuse University College of Law                         | III M3                     |
|               | Fees: Annual, \$335; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$13      | Hrs. 12 1/2                |
|               | Attendance: 32 27 21 — — — Total 80                        | s, 1900                    |
|               |  | c, 1923                    |

<sup>1</sup> Three years of college will be required beginning Sept., 1937, at Creighton University and Sept., 1938, at the University of Nebraska.

<sup>2</sup> Provisionally approved.

<sup>3</sup> College degree required except for students taking the six-year combined course in this University.

<sup>4</sup> In addition to an evening division, separate divisions meet respectively in the morning and in the early afternoon.



## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

61

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

## NEBRASKA

Omaha University of Omaha Law School <sup>1</sup>E4  
 Fees: Annual, \$102; Degree, \$10 Hrs. 10  
 Attendance: 79 43 37 30 5 27 Total 221

## NEW JERSEY

Camden South Jersey Law School II E4  
 Fees: Annual, \$160; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$15 Hrs. 10½  
 Attendance: 20 29 22 27 — 4 Total 102

Jersey City John Marshall College of Law<sup>2</sup> II M3, II A3, II E3  
 Fees: Annual, \$230; Degree, \$15 Hrs. 12  
 Attendance not reported

Newark University of Newark, School of Law II M3, II A3, II E3  
 Fees: Annual, \$210; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$12.50 Hrs. 12  
 Attendance: Morning 70 58 41 — — — Total 169  
 Aft. & Eve. 85 106 100 — 9 — Total 300  
 Total 155 164 141 — 9 — Total 469

## NEW YORK

New York City St. Lawrence University, Brooklyn  
 Law School of II M3, II A3<sup>3</sup>, II E3<sup>3</sup>  
 Fees: Annual, \$180; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$15 Hrs. 11  
 Attendance: Morning 95 107 88 — — 1 Total 291  
 Aft. & Eve. 317 381 370 — 129 10 Total 1207  
 Total 412 488 458 — 129 11 Total 1498

New York Law School II A3, II E3  
 Fees: Annual, \$210 Hrs. 10  
 Attendance: 117 108 82 — — — Total 307

St. John's University, School of Law II M(3), II A(3)<sup>3</sup>, II E(3)<sup>3</sup>  
 Fees: Annual, \$180; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$15 Hrs. 10  
 Attendance: Morning 245 159 123 — — — Total 527  
 Aft. & Eve. 431 413 345 — 175 — Total 1364  
 Total 676 572 468 — 175 — Total 1891

<sup>1</sup> One year of college will be required beginning in the Fall of 1937; two years thereafter.

<sup>2</sup> No information received. Information given is that appearing in 1935 Annual Review.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in September, 1937, the afternoon and evening courses will cover a period of four years and the average number of hours of classroom attendance will be twelve hours for day students and nine hours for afternoon or evening students. At Brooklyn tuition for day students will be increased to \$240 per year; at St. John's the tuition will be \$10 per hour.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

| NORTH CAROLINA |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Chapel Hill    | The University of North Carolina, The School of Law<br><i>Fees: Annual, \$188 for residents, \$288 for non-residents</i><br><i>Attendance: 38 37 27 — — — Total 102</i>  | III M(3)<br>Hrs. 13<br>s, 1920<br>c, 1925              |
| Durham         | Duke University School of Law<br><i>Fees: Annual, \$281; Degree, \$10</i><br><i>Attendance: 43 19 25 — 3 2 Total 92</i>  | III M3<br>Hrs. 12½<br>s, 1930<br>c, 1931               |
| Wake Forest    | Wake Forest College, School of Law<br><i>Fees: Annual, \$240; Degree, \$7</i><br><i>Attendance: 22 24 15 — — 2 Total 63</i>  | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 13½<br>s, 1935<br>c, 1935 <sup>1</sup> |
| NORTH DAKOTA   |  |  |
| Grand Forks    | University of North Dakota School of Law<br><i>Fees: Annual, \$80 for residents, \$120 for non-residents; Degree, \$5</i><br><i>Attendance: 25 16 20 — — — Total 61</i>  | II M3<br>Hrs. 13<br>s, 1910<br>c, 1923                 |
| OHIO           |  |  |
| Cincinnati     | University of Cincinnati, College of Law<br>(Cincinnati Law School)<br><i>Fees: Annual, \$200 for college graduates, \$210 for others, plus a health fee of \$10 for non-residents of Cincinnati or \$1 for local students; Degree, \$5</i><br><i>Attendance: 55 57 60 — — — 1 Total 173</i> | <sup>2</sup> II M3<br>Hrs. 13½<br>s, 1900<br>c, 1923   |
| Cleveland      | Western Reserve University, The Franklin Thomas Backus Law School<br><i>Fees: Annual, \$315; Degree, \$10</i><br><i>Attendance: 85 44 44 — 1 11 Total 185</i>  | <sup>3</sup> III M3<br>Hrs. 12½<br>s, 1900<br>c, 1923  |
| Columbus       | The Ohio State University College of Law<br><i>Fees: Annual, \$117 for residents, \$267 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$15</i><br><i>Attendance: 122 97 79 — — — Total 298</i>   | <sup>2</sup> II M(3)<br>Hrs. 14<br>s, 1901<br>c, 1923  |

<sup>1</sup> Provisionally approved.

<sup>2</sup> Three years of college will be required beginning September, 1937, at the University of Cincinnati and beginning June, 1937, at the Ohio State University.

<sup>3</sup> College degree required except for students taking the combined course in this University.

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

63

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

| NORTH CAROLINA |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Asheville      | Asheville University Law School<br>Fees: \$10 per month for first thirty months,<br>\$20 per month for last six months<br>Attendance: 10 18 27 — — — Total 55  | <sup>1</sup> E3<br>Hrs. 9                                |
| OHIO           |  |  |
| Ada            | Ohio Northern University, Warren G. Harding College<br>of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$195; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 23 18 17 — — — Total 58  | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 14                                       |
| Akron          | Akron Law School (affiliated with the Cleveland Law<br>School)<br>Fees: Annual, \$144; Matriculation, \$10<br>Degree, \$10; Graduation, \$25<br>Attendance: 29 19 18 21 3 — Total 90   | II E4<br>Hrs. 7½   |
| Canton         | The William McKinley School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$150; Matriculation, \$5<br>Attendance: 12 17 11 9 — — Total 49   | [II E4] <sup>2</sup><br>Hrs. 9                           |
| Cincinnati     | The Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. Schools, The Y. M. C. A.<br>Night Law School<br>Fees: Annual, \$132; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 61 53 37 40 — — Total 191  | II E4<br>Hrs. 9  |
| Cleveland      | The Cleveland Law School<br>Fees: Annual, \$125 for first two years, \$130 for<br>third year, \$135 for fourth year; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 79 70 65 45 2 — Total 261<br><br>The John Marshall School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$190 for Morning students; \$108 for<br>freshmen and sophomore Evening students; \$125 for<br>junior and senior Evening students; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: Morning 2 7 — — — 1 Total 10<br>Evening 46 22 34 24 — 4 Total 130<br>Total 48 29 34 24 — 5 Total 140 | II E4<br>Hrs. 7<br><br>II M3, II E4<br>Hrs. M 12<br>E 7½ |
| Columbus       | Franklin University, The Columbus College of Law<br>(Y. M. C. A.)<br>Fees: Annual, \$154; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 29 31 16 19 — 2 Total 97  | II E4<br>Hrs. 9  |
| Toledo         | The University of Toledo, The College of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$108; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 39 13 15 21 2 3 Total 93   | II E4<br>Hrs. 9  |
| Youngstown     | Youngstown College, Youngstown College of Law<br>(Y. M. C. A.)<br>Fees: Annual, \$160; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 19 8 7 8 — — Total 42  | II E5 <sup>3</sup><br>Hrs. 6                             |

<sup>1</sup> Beginning August, 1937, two years of college will be required for entrance.

<sup>2</sup> Degrees are conferred by the Cleveland Law School on graduates of this school who are qualified to take the Ohio Bar examinations.

<sup>3</sup> Five-year course covering five calendar years.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

| OKLAHOMA       |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Norman         | The University of Oklahoma School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$22 for residents, \$122 for non-residents; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 125 113 98 — — — Total 336  | III M3<br>Hrs. 13%<br>s, 1911<br>c, 1923                             |
| OREGON         |  |  |
| Eugene         | The University of Oregon, School of Law<br>Fees: \$79.50 for residents, \$199.50 for non-residents; Degree, \$6.50<br>Attendance: 41 25 29 — — — Total 95  | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 12%<br>s, 1919<br>c, 1923                            |
| PENNSYLVANIA   |  |  |
| Carlisle       | Dickinson College, The Dickinson School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$250; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 61 32 34 — — — Total 127  | <sup>1</sup> III <sup>2</sup> M3<br>Hrs. 14%<br>c, 1931<br>s, 1934   |
| Philadelphia   | Temple University, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$250 for Morning students, \$215 for Evening students; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$15<br>Attendance: Morning 39 32 32 — — 1 Total 104<br>Evening 57 43 38 43 — — Total 181<br>Total 96 75 70 43 — 1 Total 285 | <sup>1</sup> II M3, II E4<br>Hrs. M 14<br>E 9%<br>c, 1933<br>s, 1935 |
|                | University of Pennsylvania Law School<br>Fees: Annual, first year \$420, second and third years \$405; Matriculation, \$5; Deposit, \$5<br>Attendance: 145 103 100 — 3 21 Total 372  | *IV M3<br>Hrs. 13<br>s, 1900<br>c, 1923                              |
| Pittsburgh     | University of Pittsburgh, The School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$300; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 78 55 48 — — 5 Total 186   | *IV M3<br>Hrs. 13<br>s, 1900<br>c, 1923                              |
| SOUTH CAROLINA |  |  |
| Columbia       | University of South Carolina, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$155 for residents, \$255 for non-residents; Degree, \$2.50<br>Attendance: 31 36 32 — — — Total 99   | II M3<br>Hrs. 14<br>s, 1924<br>c, 1925                               |

<sup>1</sup> All candidates for admission to the bar of Pennsylvania who are not college graduates must have passed the general educational examinations conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board for the Pennsylvania State Board of Law Examiners.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of students taking the local combined course, college work beyond the second year may be taken concurrently with law work.

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

65

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## OKLAHOMA

|               |   |        |
|---------------|---|--------|
| Oklahoma City | The Oklahoma City Law School                  | [E4]   |
|               | <i>Fees: \$10 per month for 10 months;</i>    | Hrs. 6 |
|               | <i>Matriculation, \$5; Graduation, \$5</i>    |        |
|               | <i>Attendance: 46 40 26 10 — — Total 122</i>  |        |
| Tulsa         | Tulsa Law School                              | II E4  |
|               | <i>Fees: Annual, \$160; Degree, \$10</i>      | Hrs. 8 |
|               | <i>Attendance: 36 20 17 14 — 30 Total 117</i> |        |

## OREGON

|          |   |         |
|----------|---|---------|
| Portland | Northwestern College of Law                   | E4      |
|          | <i>Fees: Annual, \$110; Degree, \$10</i>      | Hrs. 9  |
|          | <i>Attendance: 91 51 31 43 — 21 Total 237</i> |         |
| Salem    | Willamette University, College of Law         | II M3   |
|          | <i>Fees: Annual, \$154; Degree, \$5</i>       | Hrs. 13 |
|          | <i>Attendance: 23 17 10 — — — Total 50</i>    |         |

## PENNSYLVANIA

|              |  |                           |
|--------------|--|---------------------------|
| Philadelphia | Philadelphia College of Law                                  | <sup>1</sup> II M3, II E4 |
|              | <i>Fees: Annual, \$243 for Day students, \$183 for</i>       | Hrs. M 16                 |
|              | <i>Evening students; Matriculation, \$3; Degree, \$15</i>    | E 12                      |
|              | <i>Attendance: Morning 3 2 2 — — — Total 7</i>               |                           |
|              | <i>Evening 3 10 9 7 — 3 Total 32</i>                         |                           |
|              | <i>Total 6 12 11 7 — 3 Total 39</i>                          |                           |
| Pittsburgh   | Duquesne University, The School of Law                       | <sup>1</sup> II E4        |
|              | <i>Fees: Annual, \$225; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$15</i> | Hrs. 10                   |
|              | <i>Attendance: 48 38 29 28 — — Total 143</i>                 |                           |

<sup>1</sup> All candidates for admission to the bar of Pennsylvania who are not college graduates must have passed the general educational examination conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board for the Pennsylvania State Board of Law Examiners.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## SOUTH DAKOTA

|            |  |  |
|------------|--|--|
| Vermillion | University of South Dakota, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$120 for residents, \$170 for non-residents; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 38 31 25 — — 7 Total 101 | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 14<br>s, 1907<br>c, 1923 |
|------------|--|--|

## TENNESSEE

|           |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
| Knoxville | The University of Tennessee, College of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$160; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 38 19 22 — — 1 Total 80 | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 14 1/4<br>s, 1900-06; 1912<br>c, 1925 |
|-----------|--|---|

|           |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
| Nashville | Vanderbilt University School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$236; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 41 21 18 — — — Total 80 | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 14<br>s, 1910-26; 1929<br>c, 1925 |
|-----------|--|---|

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

67

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

| TENNESSEE   |   |                            |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| Chattanooga | Chattanooga College of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$100; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 29 14 21 — — 1 Total 65   | E3<br>Hrs. 8               |
| Knoxville   | The John Randolph Neal College of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$75; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 40 46 — — 8 — Total 94  | A2, E2<br>Hrs. 8           |
| Lebanon     | Cumberland University Law School<br>Fees: Annual, \$260<br>Attendance: 166 — — — — 16 Total 182   | M1 <sup>1</sup><br>Hrs. 18 |
| Memphis     | University of Memphis, Law School <sup>2</sup><br>Fees: Annual, \$180 for Afternoon students, \$130 for Evening students; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance (1935): 72 53 31 — — — Total 156 | A2, E3<br>Hrs. A 10<br>E 6 |
|             | Southern Law University<br>Fees: Monthly, \$10<br>Attendance: 32 25 14 — — — Total 71   | E3<br>Hrs. 7               |
| Nashville   | Andrew Jackson Business University, School of Law<br>Fees: Monthly, \$10; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 18 17 — — — — Total 35   | E2 <sup>3</sup><br>Hrs. 7  |
|             | Kent College of Law (Colored)<br>Fees: Annual, \$75; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 5 5 4 — — — Total 14  | E3                         |
|             | Nashville Y. M. C. A. Night Law School<br>Fees: Annual, \$75; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 55 29 11 — — 5 Total 100   | E3<br>Hrs. 6               |

<sup>1</sup> A two-year course is also offered at a cost of \$120 for the second year.

<sup>2</sup> No information received. Information given is that appearing in 1935 Annual Review.

<sup>3</sup> Course covers 24 calendar months without summer vacation.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## TEXAS

|        |   |                      |
|--------|---|----------------------|
| Austin | University of Texas, School of Law  | <sup>1</sup> II M(3) |
|        |   | Hrs. 14              |
|        |   | s, 1906              |
|        | <i>Fees: Annual, \$57 for residents, non-residents pay same amount their own state university charges non-residents</i> | c, 1923              |
|        | <i>Attendance: 333 196 171 — — 8 Total 708</i>  |                      |
| Dallas | Southern Methodist University, School of Law  | II M(3)              |
|        |   | Hrs. 12½             |
|        |   | c, 1927              |
|        | <i>Fees: Annual, \$241; Degree, \$10</i>  | s, 1929              |
|        | <i>Attendance: 24 26 27 1 — — Total 78</i>  |                      |
| Waco   | Baylor University Law School  | II M(3)              |
|        |   | Hrs. 15              |
|        |   | c, 1931              |
|        | <i>Fees: Annual, \$237; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$25</i>   |                      |
|        | <i>Attendance: 53 23 29 — — — Total 105</i>   |                      |

## UTAH

|                |   |         |
|----------------|---|---------|
| Salt Lake City | University of Utah, School of Law   | II M(3) |
|                |   | Hrs. 12 |
|                |   | c, 1927 |
|                | <i>Fees: Annual, \$161.50 for residents, \$186.50 for non-residents; Degree, \$10</i> | s, 1929 |
|                | <i>Attendance: 37 25 23 — — — Total 85</i>  |         |

<sup>1</sup> For other than college graduates, the content of the college work is partly prescribed.



## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

69

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

| TEXAS       |   |                                 |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Beaumont    | East Texas College of Law<br>Fees: Monthly, \$10; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 17 21 16 — — — Total 54  | <sup>1</sup> E3<br>Hrs. 3       |
| Dallas      | Y. M. C. A. Schools, Dallas School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$108; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 78 36 23 48 — 3 Total 188                        | <sup>1</sup> E4<br>Hrs. 9       |
| Fort Worth  | North Texas School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$90<br>Attendance: 29 16 10 — — — Total 55  | E3<br>Hrs. 6                    |
| Harlingen   | Rio Grande Valley School of Law<br>Fees: Monthly, \$7.50; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: — 15 — — — — Total 15                                    | E3 <sup>2</sup><br>Hrs. 3       |
| Houston     | Houston Law School<br>Fees: Monthly, \$7.50; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 85 65 43 — — — Total 193  | E3 <sup>2</sup><br>Hrs. 3       |
|             | Y. M. C. A., South Texas School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$90; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 128 51 58 58 — 7 Total 302                          | <sup>1</sup> E4<br>Hrs. 9       |
| Longview    | The Longview Night Law School <sup>3</sup><br>Fees: Annual, \$6.50 per month<br>Attendance (1935): — — — — — Total 23                         | E3<br>Hrs. 5                    |
| San Antonio | The San Antonio Public School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$50; plus \$1 for each examination; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 42 16 36 — — — Total 94 | E3<br>Hrs. 10                   |
|             | St. Mary's University of San Antonio, The School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$180; Graduation, \$20<br>Attendance: 6 10 5 — — — Total 21         | II <sup>4</sup> E (4)<br>Hrs. 9 |

<sup>1</sup> One year of college work will be required for entrance beginning July, 1937, and two years of college work beginning July, 1938. Academic year extends through the summer at East Texas College of Law.

<sup>2</sup> The course of study covers a period of two years and nine months and is continuous without summer vacation or recess.

<sup>3</sup> No information received. Information given is that appearing in 1935 Annual Review.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning September, 1937, a three-year morning course will be added.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS

*Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.*

## VIRGINIA

|                 |  |  |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Charlottesville | The University of Virginia, Department of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$250 for residents, \$270 for non-residents<br>Attendance: 132 112 91 — — — Total 335  | II M3<br>Hrs. 14½<br>s, 1916<br>c, 1923              |
| Lexington       | Washington and Lee University, School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$275; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 59 32 21 — — — Total 112   | II M3<br>Hrs. 14<br>s, 1920<br>c, 1923               |
| Richmond        | University of Richmond, The T. C. Williams School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$230; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 30 17 24 — — — Total 71  | II M(3)<br>Hrs. 13½<br>c, 1928<br>s, 1930            |
| Williamsburg    | The College of William and Mary in Virginia, The School of Jurisprudence<br>Fees: Annual, \$210 for residents, \$360 for non-residents; Degree, \$7.50<br>Attendance: 21 4 3 — — 23 Total 51 | <sup>1</sup> III M3<br>Hrs. 16<br>c, 1932<br>s, 1936 |

## WASHINGTON

|         |  |  |
|---------|--|--|
| Seattle | University of Washington School of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$118 for residents, \$223 for non-residents; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 101 60 44 — — 4 Total 209 | III M(3)<br>Hrs. 14<br>s, 1909-10; 1919<br>c, 1924 |
|---------|--|--|

## WEST VIRGINIA

|            |  |   |
|------------|--|---|
| Morgantown | West Virginia University, The College of Law<br>Fees: Annual, \$129 for residents, \$379 for non-residents; Degree, \$10<br>Attendance: 61 40 28 — — 3 Total 132 | III M(3)<br>Hrs. 14<br>s, 1914<br>c, 1924 |
|------------|--|---|

## WISCONSIN

|           |   |  |
|-----------|---|--|
| Madison   | University of Wisconsin Law School<br>Fees: Annual, \$80 for residents, \$280 for non-residents; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 181 123 132 3 — 4 Total 443 | III M(3½) <sup>2</sup><br>Hrs. 12½<br>s, 1900<br>c, 1923 |
| Milwaukee | Marquette University Law School<br>Fees: Annual, \$230; Matriculation, \$10; Degree, \$12.50<br>Attendance: 70 41 73 — — — Total 184                    | III M(3)<br>Hrs. 14<br>s, 1912<br>c, 1925                |

## WYOMING

|         |   |   |
|---------|---|---|
| Laramie | University of Wyoming, The Law School<br>Fees: Annual, \$60 for residents, \$82.50 for non-residents; Matriculation, \$2; Degree, \$5<br>Attendance: 15 10 8 — — — Total 33 | II M3<br>Hrs. 14½<br>s, 1923<br>c, 1923 |
|---------|---|---|

<sup>1</sup> College degree required except for students taking the combined course in this College. College work beyond the second year may be taken concurrently with law work.

<sup>2</sup> An additional one-third of a year of law school study (three months) may be substituted for six months of office apprenticeship which is required of students who complete the regular three year law course.

## UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

71

Autumn attendance figures are given in the following order: First year (entering class), second year, third year, fourth year, post graduates, unclassified, and total.

## VIRGINIA

Norfolk

Norfolk College, School of Law

Fees: Annual, \$100

Attendance: 15 10 6 — — — Total 31

E3  
Hrs. 6

## WASHINGTON

Spokane

Gonzaga University, School of Law

Fees: Annual, \$175; Matriculation, \$5; Degree, \$5

Attendance: 49 39 25 22 — 8 Total 143

II E4  
Hrs. 10

## COMPARATIVE FIGURES, 1889-90 TO 1936-37

UNITED STATES LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SINCE 1890, GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER HIGH SCHOOL TO COMPLETE THE COURSE

|  | 1889-<br>1890      | 1899-<br>1900       | 1909-<br>1910       | 1919-<br>1920 | 1929-<br>1930       | 1932-<br>1933       | 1928-<br>(aut.)     | 1930-<br>(aut.)     | 1931-<br>(aut.)     | 1932-<br>(aut.)     | 1935-<br>(aut.)       | 1936-<br>(aut.)       |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Full-time schools requiring<br>More than five academic<br>years (I)              | 0                  | 761                 | 1,741               | 3,407         | 7,770               | 8,521               | 6,072               | 6,923               | 7,453               | 7,752               | 8,763                 | 9,013                 |
| Five academic years (II)   | 0                  | 0                   | 751                 | 2,326         | 8,284               | 7,304               | 8,454               | 7,384               | 6,917               | 6,716               | 6,775                 | 6,135                 |
| Three or four academic<br>years (III)  | 1,192              | 3,992 <sup>1</sup>  | 5,946 <sup>1</sup>  | 4,799         | 283                 | 176                 | 339                 | 296                 | 156                 | 168                 | 50                    | 45                    |
| Part-time schools having a<br>law course of three or<br>more academic years (IV) | 108                | 2,275 <sup>1</sup>  | 4,787 <sup>6</sup>  | 9,338         | 16,235 <sup>1</sup> | 13,584 <sup>3</sup> | 16,086 <sup>1</sup> | 13,842 <sup>1</sup> | 13,495 <sup>1</sup> | 12,653 <sup>2</sup> | 11,343 <sup>(1)</sup> | 10,264 <sup>(2)</sup> |
| Mixed full-time and part-<br>time schools (V)                                    | 0                  | 704                 | 1,963 <sup>1</sup>  | 3,087         | 13,418 <sup>1</sup> | 10,708              | 14,804 <sup>2</sup> | 11,822 <sup>2</sup> | 10,771 <sup>2</sup> | 10,242              | 14,212 <sup>(1)</sup> | 14,075 <sup>1</sup>   |
| Schools having a law course<br>of less than three aca-<br>demic years (VI)       | 8,186 <sup>3</sup> | 4,676 <sup>3</sup>  | 4,310 <sup>5</sup>  | 1,546         | 761 <sup>3</sup>    | 860 <sup>3</sup>    | 642 <sup>3</sup>    | 657 <sup>3</sup>    | 625 <sup>3</sup>    | 729 <sup>3</sup>    | 777 <sup>(1)</sup>    | 686 <sup>(1)</sup>    |
| Total  | 4,486 <sup>3</sup> | 12,408 <sup>3</sup> | 19,498 <sup>3</sup> | 24,503        | 46,751 <sup>1</sup> | 41,153 <sup>4</sup> | 46,397 <sup>5</sup> | 40,924 <sup>6</sup> | 39,417 <sup>5</sup> | 38,260 <sup>4</sup> | 41,920 <sup>(3)</sup> | 40,218 <sup>(3)</sup> |

Total Number of  
Degree-Conferring  
Law Schools..... 61 102 124 146 180 185 173 180 182 185 187 185

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, etc., denote the number of schools at which the attendance for that year is not known.  
(1), (2), (3), etc., denote the number of schools for which the attendance is estimated.

APPROVED AND UNAPPROVED LAW SCHOOLS AND LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE  
1928, 1935, 1936

|                       | 1928                    |                         |                          | 1935                     |                         |                          | 1936                     |                         |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                       | Part-time<br>or Mixed   | Full<br>time            | Total                    | Part-time<br>or Mixed    | Full<br>time            | Total                    | Part-time<br>or Mixed    | Full<br>time            | Total                   |
| Approved<br>Schools   | (6)<br>2,390<br>5.2%    | (60)<br>12,994<br>28%   | (66)<br>15,384<br>33.2%  | (14)<br>5,648<br>13.5%   | (74)<br>14,782<br>35.3% | (88)<br>20,430<br>48.8%  | (19)<br>7,387<br>18.4%   | (75)<br>14,707<br>36.5% | (94)<br>22,094<br>54.9% |
| Unapproved<br>Schools | (89)<br>28,929<br>62.4% | (18)<br>2,084<br>4.4%   | (107)<br>31,013<br>66.8% | (97)<br>20,479<br>48.8%  | (10)<br>1,011<br>2.4%   | (107)<br>21,490<br>51.2% | (88)<br>17,456<br>43.4%  | (8)<br>668<br>1.7%      | (96)<br>18,124<br>45.1% |
| Total                 | (95)<br>31,319<br>67.5% | (78)<br>15,078<br>32.4% | (173)<br>46,397<br>100%  | (111)<br>26,127<br>62.3% | (84)<br>15,793<br>37.7% | (195)<br>41,920<br>100%  | (107)<br>24,843<br>61.8% | (83)<br>15,375<br>38.2% | (190)<br>40,218<br>100% |

AUTUMN LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR 1936 BY CLASSES

|   |       | First<br>Year | Second<br>Year | Third<br>Year | Fourth<br>Year | Gradu-<br>ates | Unclassi-<br>fied | Total  |
|---|-------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Approved Schools  |       |               |                |               |                |                |                   |        |
| Full-Time schools .....   | (75)  | 5,969         | 4,335          | 4,022         | 34             | 131            | 216               | 14,707 |
| Mixed schools .....   | (18)  | 2,406         | 1,881          | 1,530         | 484            | 220            | 702               | 7,223  |
| Part-Time schools .....   | (1)   | 42            | 33             | 35            | 49             | —              | 5                 | 164    |
| Total .....   | (94)  | 8,417         | 6,249          | 5,587         | 567            | 351            | 923               | 22,094 |
| Unapproved Schools  |       |               |                |               |                |                |                   |        |
| Full-Time schools .....   | (8)   | 367           | 146            | 130           | —              | 6              | 19                | 668    |
| Mixed schools .....   | (16)  | 2,417         | 2,015          | 1,678         | 261            | 381            | 100               | 6,852  |
| Part-Time schools .....   | (72)  | 3,901         | 2,856          | 2,182         | 1,042          | 206            | 417               | 10,604 |
| Total .....   | (96)  | 6,685         | 5,017          | 3,990         | 1,303          | 593            | 536               | 18,124 |
| GRAND TOTAL .....   | (190) | 15,102        | 11,266         | 9,577         | 1,870          | 944            | 1,459             | 40,218 |
| Total Number of<br>Morning Students   |       |               |                |               |                |                |                   |        |
| Approved Schools .....  |       | 6,959         | 5,136          | 4,743         | 34             | 132            | 220               | 17,224 |
| Unapproved Schools .....  |       | 937           | 590            | 487           | 29             | 6              | 28                | 2,077  |
|   |       | 7,896         | 5,726          | 5,230         | 63             | 138            | 248               | 19,301 |
| Total Number of Afternoon<br>and Evening Students   |       |               |                |               |                |                |                   |        |
| Approved Schools .....  |       | 1,458         | 1,113          | 844           | 533            | 108            | 79                | 4,135  |
| Unapproved Schools .....  |       | 5,319         | 4,152          | 3,317         | 1,141          | 557            | 354               | 14,840 |
|   |       | 6,777         | 5,265          | 4,161         | 1,674          | 665            | 433               | 18,975 |
| Graduates and Unclassified.....   |       | 429           | 275            | 186           | 133            | 141            | 778               | 1,942  |
| Grand Total .....   |       | 15,102        | 11,266         | 9,577         | 1,870          | 944            | 1,459             | 40,218 |
| Total Number of Students in Schools<br>having a law course of less than 3<br>academic years ..... |       |               |                |               |                |                |                   |        |
|   | (7)   | 417           | 213            | 31            | —              | 8              | 17                | 686    |

## STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

*Resolutions of the American Bar Association are printed in CAPITALS; Rulings of the Council in small type.*

(1) THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION IS OF THE OPINION THAT EVERY CANDIDATE FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR SHOULD GIVE EVIDENCE OF GRADUATION FROM A LAW SCHOOL COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:

(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 acceptable 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 circumstances 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 SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF THEIR WORKING TIME TO THEIR STUDIES, AND A LONGER COURSE, EQUIVALENT IN THE NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS, IF THEY DEVOTE ONLY A 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 thirty-six 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.

- (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 well 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.

- (e) IT SHALL NOT BE 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 OR ON THE FEES RECEIVED.

(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 ON 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.

