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Law Schools and Bar Admission Requirements in the United States

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With the assistance of The National Conference of Bar Examiners, the various state bar examiners, and school deans, we are able to furnish, in the pages that follow, up-to-date information on law schools and bar admission requirements. A few schools failed to supply information. Copies of this booklet are available without charge on request.

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
1155 East 60th Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637**

**LAW SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE APPROVED LIST
OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1970**

The requirements shown in the following tables are stated in terms of academic years. An academic year in an approved school consists of not less than thirty weeks if the students devote substantially all of their time to the study of law, or not less than thirty-six weeks in a part-time school.

The figure in parentheses following the name of the law school indicates the year in which the school was approved by the American Bar Association. The figures following D, E and M directly beneath the name of the school show the number of students in each class or year, namely, first year, second year, third year, fourth year, graduate, and special or unclassified students. A few of the schools have established extended programs for part-time students enrolled in morning classes and the distribution of these part-time students is shown in the figures following M directly beneath E. The figure in parentheses immediately following attendance total is included in the total. It indicates the number of women attending law school classes.

The "Degrees Awarded" column gives the total number of each of the specified degrees awarded by each school since the start of the 1969-1970 academic year, including the 1970 summer session. The number of degrees granted to full-time students is given, followed by the number of degrees granted to part-time students in parentheses.

Under the heading "Annual Tuition" the following symbols are used: r stands for resident, n for nonresident, e for evening, and er for evening nonresident.

Under "Requirements," Roman numerals indicate number of years of college study required for admission as a law student. The rest of the symbols refer to the requirements for the law program. D means full-time day classes; E denotes part-time evening classes; M means part-time day classes; Arabic numbers show number of years required to complete law course. Parentheses indicate course may be shortened by summer work in this or another law school.

"Fall 1970 Openings" refers to the number of additional students that the school would have enrolled in the fall 1970 entering class if additional qualified students had made timely application for admission. The number of part-time openings is indicated in parentheses.

Under "Number of teachers," full-time teachers are given, followed by part-time teachers in parentheses.

In addition to the name of the school, the mailing address and telephone number are given in the table.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

		Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	Reg. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers Full-Time Part-Time
ALABAMA								
Samford University (1949)								
Cumberland School of Law								
800 Lakeshore Drive								
Birmingham, Alabama 35209								
205/871-0351 Ext. 266								
D 148(8)	77(2)	.....	LL.B.2(1)	34.75/hr.r	IV(3)	20(50)	12(8)	
E 52(5)	7(2)	.....	J.D.80(7)	34.75/hr.n	IV(4)			
M (1)	18 (2)	.....		34.75/hr.er	IV(4)			
				34.75/hr.en				
University of Alabama (1926)								
School of Law								
Box 1435								
University, Alabama 35486								
205/348-5930								
D 152(8)	123(7)	(1)	J.D.71	264r	IV(3)	0	15(8)	
	91(1)	.....	MCL,MCL.1	478n				
ARIZONA								
Arizona State University (1970)								
College of Law								
Tempe, Arizona 85281								
602/961-6181								
D 188(19)	103(9)	.....	J.D.76	384r	IV(3)	0	18(16)	
	113(9)	.....		1274n				
University of Arizona (1930)								
College of Law								
Tucson, Arizona 85721								
602/884-1373								
D 238(21)	126(10)	5(2)	J.D.51	339r	IV(3)	0	24(4)	
	84(8)	.....		1229n				
ARKANSAS								
University of Arkansas (1926)								
School of Law								
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701								
501/575-5600								
D 224(4)	119(2)	.....	J.D.95(7)	300r	IV(3)	0	19(6)	
	100(5)	.....		730n				

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	No. Yrs. Req. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers Full-Time Part-Time
University of Arkansas (1969) (Little Rock Division) 300 Broadway Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 501/FR5-6444 E 90(5) 20(1) 10(1) 4(1)	2	1	.....	IV4	(25)	.....
CALIFORNIA							
University of California (1923) School of Law Berkeley, California 94720 415/642-2277 D 298(55) 274(40) 264(31)	2	872(131)	J.D.192 LLM.21	IV3	0	47(12)	
University of California (1968) School of Law Davis, California 95616 916/752-0243 D 158(24) 164(10) 92(5) .....	.....	J.D. 69	790.50r 1990.50n	IV3	0	23(4)
University of California (1950) School of Law 405 Hilgard Avenue Los Angeles, California 90024 213/825-4841 D 351(42) 298(31) 296(25)	4	J.D.171 MCL,MCLJ.1 1701n	501r 1701n	IV(3)	0	49	
Loyola University (1935) School of Law 1440 West 9th Street Los Angeles, California 90015 213/776-4870 D 218(27) 188(10) 170(10) .....	.....	J.D.124(48)	1500r 1500n 1000er 1000en	III3 III4	0	22(26)
E 196(19) 118(7) 93(7) 50(2)	3						

¹Included in total listed under University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

No. of Teachers		No. Yrs.		College Req. for Admission		Law School		Fall 1970		Reg. to Complete		Fall 1970		Part-Time	
Teachers		Yrs.		Admission		School		Enrollment		Req. to Complete		Openings FT(PT)		Full-Time	
Teachers		Yrs.		Admission		School		Enrollment		Req. to Complete		Openings FT(PT)		Full-Time	
Southwestern University School of Law ²															
1121 South Hill Street															
Los Angeles, California 90015															
213/749-3077															
D 175(9) 52(5) 19															
E 210(22) 84(5) 70(5)															
138(16)															
J.D.30(145)															
1080r															
660er															
University of Southern California (1924)															
Gould School of Law															
University Park															
Los Angeles, California 90007															
213/746-2191															
D 150(18) 172(6) 149(17)															
J.D.108															
LL.M.(1)															
1950r															
1950n															
University of the Pacific ³															
McGeorge School of Law															
3282 Fifth Avenue															
Sacramento, California 95817															
961/452-6051															
D 182(9) 76(3) 63(1)															
E 190(19) 72(4) 34(3)															
34(3)															
J.D.64(41)															
1710r															
1710n															
1020er															
1020en															
California Western University (1962)															
School of Law															
3902 Lomaland Drive															
San Diego, California 92106															
D 200(13) 86(6) 58(3)															
J.D.55															
1500r															
1500n															
University of San Diego (1962)															
School of Law															
Alcala Park															
San Diego, California 92110															
714/298-6114															
D 258(17) 147(4) 98(3)															
E 97(5) 44 35(2)															
M (1) 5(2)															
J.D.74(28)															
1520r															
1520n															
1010er															
1010en															
IV3															
IV4															
IV4															
0															
10(5)															
12(12)															
12(15)															
12(20)															

²²Provisionally approved 1970.

³³Provisionally approved 1969.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

		Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Reg. for Admission	No. Yrs. Req. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers Full-Time
University of California (1939)								
Hastings College of Law								
198 McAllister Street								
San Francisco, California 94102								
415/557-0701								
D 478(61)	481(39)	342(27)					0	34(19)
Golden Gate College ⁴								
School of Law								
536 Mission Street								
San Francisco, California 94105								
415/391-7800								
D 163(12)	62(4)	30(1)					0	12(8)
E 97(12)	40(4)	30(3)						
University of San Francisco (1935)								
School of Law								
Golden Gate and Parker Streets								
San Francisco, California 94117								
415/752-1000	83(8)	57(5)						
D 155(18)	53(5)	23(2)					20	10(8)
E 100(11)								
University of Santa Clara (1937)								
School of Law								
Santa Clara, California 95053								
408/246-3200								
D 192(20)	99(4)	48(2)					0	14(2)
E 61(7)	33(3)	18(2)						
Stanford University (1923)								
School of Law								
Stanford, California 94305								
415/321-2300 Ext. 2465								
D 173(23)	181(21)	176(32)					0	29(10)

⁴Provisionally approved 1956.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA													
Total Enrollment Fall 1970		Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.		Annual Tuition and Fees		College Req. for Admission		No. Yrs. Req. to Complete Law School		Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)		No. of Teachers	
The American University (1940)													
Washington College of Law													
Washington, D.C. 20016													
202/686-2000													
81(9)		193(18)		1880r		IV(3)				0		16(22)	
D 122(22)		103(7)		1880n									
E 76(17)				69/hr.+ 20er									
				69/hr.+ 20en									
Catholic University of America (1925)													
School of Law													
Washington, D.C. 20017													
202/529-6000													
45(5)		70(11)		2030r		IV(3)				0		21(24)	
D 128(22)		58(6)		2030n		IV4							
E 67(6)				75/hr.+ 26er									
				75/hr.+ 26en									
Georgetown University (1924)													
Law Center													
506 E. St. N.W.													
Washington, D.C. 20001													
202/NA8-7061													
207(24)		321(29)		1950r		IV3				0		35(79)	
D 497(63)		121(15)		1950n		IV4							
E 133(16)				70/hr.er									
				70/hr.en									
George Washington University (1923)													
National Law Center													
720 Twentieth St., N.W.													
Washington, D.C. 20006													
202/676-6260													
285(33)		372(40)		1895r		IV(3)				0		41(60)	
D 318(50)		120(14)		1895n		IV(4)							
E 106(42)				68/hr.									
				fees er									
				68/hr.									

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

Institution	Degrees Awarded 1969-70	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Reg. for Admission	Reg. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	Full-Time Part-Time	No. of Teachers
Illinois Institute of Technology (1936) Chicago Kent College of Law 10 North Franklin Street Chicago, Illinois 60606 312/263-1273							
D 187(4)	72(2)	.....	( 3)				
E 130(12)	56(2)	41(1)	2				
De Paul University (1925) College of Law 25 East Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois 60604 312/WE9-3525							
D 170(13)	76(8)	.....	.....		
E 106(10)	63(4)	42(3)	9				
M 6	5	.....	3				
The John Marshall Law School (1951) 315 South Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois 60604 312/427-2737							
D 347(18)	54(5)	.....	3				
E 313(29)	57(5)	54	3				
Loyola University (1925) School of Law 41 East Pearson Street Chicago, Illinois 60611 312/944-0800							
D 103(7)	52(2)	2				
E 108(11)	31	31(4)				

⁷If less than 7 hrs. is taken, the charge is \$50 per hr.

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded Acad. Yr. 1969-70	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	No. Yrs.	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	Full-Time Part-Time Teachers
KENTUCKY							
University of Kentucky (1925) College of Law Lexington, Kentucky 40506 606/257-1678	.....	.....	.....	.....	J.D.115	330r 1030n	IV(3) 0 20(3) IV(4)
M 9(6) 1 2	.....	.....	( 2)				
University of Louisville (1931) School of Law Louisville, Kentucky 40208 502/636-4631	.....	.....	( 1)	539(29)	J.D.53(18)	1050r 1950n 788er 1462.50en	IV(3) 0 18 1/6(4)
D 186(9) 98(6) 65(5)	23	.....	3				
E 98(7) 46(1) 19							
LOUISIANA							
Louisiana State University (1926) Law School Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803 504/388-2106	.....	.....	2	663(28)	J.D.135	510r 1140n	III(3 1/2) ^a 25 22(6)
D 346(19) 171(4) 144(5)							
Southern University (1953) School of Law Southern Branch Post Office Baton Rouge, Louisiana 504/775-6300	.....	.....	.....	60(7)	J.D.12	1630r	Iv ^b (3) 10 4(4)
D 26(3) 25(2) 9(2)							

⁸Not more than the two summer sessions required may be taken at another school.
⁹³ yrs. college at Southern University and then admission to law school.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	No. Yrs. Req. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	Full-Time Part-Time	No. of Teachers
LOUISIANA								
Loyola University (1931) School of Law New Orleans, Louisiana 70118 504/866-5471	532(32)	J.D.80(42)	1550r 1550n 1150er 1150en	III(3) III(4)	0	14(12)		
D 128(6) E 78(6)	104(8) 46(4)	85(5) 48(1)						
LOUISIANA								
Tulane University (1925) School of Law New Orleans, Louisiana 70118 504/865-7711	433(30)	J.D.97 MCL,MCJ.1 LLM. 8	1858r 1858n	III(3)	0	17(11)		
D 176(14)	118(9)	125(6)						
MAINE								
University of Maine (1964) School of Law 68 High Street Portland, Maine 04101 207/775-5691	160(10)	LL.B.1 J.D.31	450r 1350n	IV3	0	11(3)		
D 64(4)	46(2)	47(4)						
MARYLAND								
University of Maryland (1930) School of Law 500 West Baltimore Street Baltimore, Maryland 21201 301/955-7214	649(64)	J.D.87(36)	491r 831n 325er 580en	IV3 IV4	0	21(16)		
D 225(26) E 72(10)	108(11) 40(2)	104(9) 34(1)						

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

MASSACHUSETTS										
	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	No. Yrs. Req. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers			
Boston University (1925) School of Law 765 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02215 617/353-3100 D 410(89) 298(47) 250(47) E
New England School of Law ¹⁰ 47 Mount Vernon Street Boston, Massachusetts 02108 617/227-1220 D 135(7) 31(1) 17(2) E 72(5) 29(5) 15
Northeastern University School of Law ¹¹ 400 Huntington Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02115 617/437-3335 D 74(23) 54(16) 15(4)
Suffolk University (1953) School of Law 41 Temple Street Boston, Massachusetts 02114 617/227-1040 D 136(22) 284(14) 217(9) E 328(29) 245(24) 167(15)

¹⁰Provisionally approved 1970.¹¹Provisionally approved 1970.¹²Or equivalent.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	No. Yrs. Req. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers	
							Full-Time	Part-Time
Boston College (1932) Law School Brighton, Massachusetts 02135 617/969-0100 D 260(24) 214(21) 171(14)	0	24(12)	
Harvard University (1923) School of Law Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 617/495-4600 D 521(50) 584(45) 535(41)	122(7)	.....	.....	.....	0	79(9)	
MICHIGAN								
University of Michigan (1923) School of Law 621 South State Street Hutchins Hall Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 313/764-0514 D 424(37) 380(22) 349(21)	30(2)	.....	.....	.....	0	46(9)	
Detroit College of Law (1941) 136 East Elizabeth Street Detroit, Michigan 48201 313/965-0150 D 169(6) 88(4) 49(2) E 199(6) 91(4) 74(6)	0	12(15)	
University of Detroit (1933) School of Law 651 East Jefferson Avenue Detroit, Michigan 48226 313/342-1000 D 122(8) 43(4) 39(3) F 86(6) 33(3) 29(3) M (2)	0	12(8)	

No. of Teachers

[illegible]

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	Reg. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers
MISSOURI							
University of Missouri (1923) School of Law 114 Tate Hall Columbia, Missouri 65201 314/449-9108							
D 196(11) 128(2)	89(3)	.....	.....	.....	III(21/2)	0	17(3)
M 5(1) .....	.... ....	.....	.....	.....	III(4)		
University of Missouri at Kansas City (1936) School of Law 5100 Rockhill Road Kansas City, Missouri 64110 814/276-1644							
D 169(7) 118(10)	49(4)	.....	.....	.....	IV(3)	0	19(6)
E 63(6) 31(2)	18(2)	24(2)	71(2)	4(1)	IV(4)		
				23(2)	J.D.40(22) LL.M.2(8)	510r 1430n 510er 1430en	
St. Louis University (1924) School of Law 3642 Lindell Blvd. St. Louis, Missouri 63108 314/JE5-3300 Ext. 335							
D 173(14) 82(7)	56(2)	.....	.....	.....	IV(3)	27(41)	19(6)
E 66(7) 44(3)	15				1774r 1774n 65/hr + 10er 65/hr + 10er		
Washington University (1923) School of Law Lindell and Skinker Blvds. St. Louis, Missouri 63130 314/VO3-0100 Ext. 4501							
D 195(23) 81(10)	50(6)	.....	20	2	IV3	0	16(10)
					J.D.62 MCL,MCL3 LLM.10		

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

		Total Enrollment Fall 1970		Degrees Awarded 1969-70		Annual Tuition and Fees		College Reg. for Admission		Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)		No. of Teachers	
MONTANA													
University of Montana (1923)													
School of Law													
Missoula, Montana 59801													
406/243-4311		36(1)											
D 96(6)		43											
M (1)													
NEBRASKA													
University of Nebraska (1923)													
College of Law													
10th and R Streets													
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508													
402/472-2161		77(3)											
D 153(5)		127											
M 2		1											
NEW JERSEY													
Creighton University (1924)													
School of Law													
2500 California Street													
Omaha, Nebraska 68131													
402/536-2872		63(3)											
D 187(9)		104(6)											
M 7(1)													
Rutgers University (1950)													
School of Law													
Point and Pearl Streets													
Camden, New Jersey 08102													
609/964-1766		42											
D 188(12)		130(9)											

¹³Admit some students after three years.

State University of New York (1930)		Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	Reg. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT (PT)	Full-Time Part-Time	No. of Teachers		
77 West Eagle Street Buffalo, New York 14202	206(10)	126(8)	19(2)	551(46)	J.D.109	855r 1035n	IV3	0	31(13)
716/TL2-4372 D 200(26)											
Cornell University (1923)											
Law School											
Ithaca, New York 14850											
607/256-3626											
D 165(20)	158(8)	139(4)	7(1)	475(35)	J.D.88 LLM.3 SJD.1	2275r 2275n	IV3	0	25(8)
Brooklyn Law School (1937)											
250 Joralemon Street											
Brooklyn, New York 11201											
212/625-2200											
D 395(46)	229(23)	167(16)	1	1348(117)	J.D.119(33) LLM.(1)	1500r+fee 1500n+f 1125er+f 1125en+f	IV3 IV4	0	22(5)
E 211(16)	148(9)	108(5)	88(2)	1						
Columbia University (1923)											
School of Law											
435 West 116th Street											
New York, New York 10027											
212/280-2671											
D 307(38)	416(32)	312(43)	37(3)	1078(116)	J.D.232 LLM.29 SJD.3	2424r 2424n	III3	0	40(14)
Fordham University (1936)											
School of Law											
140 West 62nd Street											
New York, New York 10023											
212/956-7100											
D 215(19)	155(9)	132(14)	851(69)	J.D.99(37)	1900r 1900n 1425er 1425en	IV3 IV3	0	22(10)
E 117(14)	84(3)	90(7)	58(3)						

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

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^{1a}With some exceptions.

-----/ SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Reg. for Admission Req. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers Full-Time Part-Time
NORTH DAKOTA						
University of North Dakota (1923)						
School of Law						
Grand Forks, North Dakota						
701/777-2104						
D 70	43	44(1)	476r	IV3	0	8(3)
M 2	1	(1)	1078n	IV4		
OHIO						
Ohio Northern University (1948)						
College of Law						
Ada, Ohio 45810						
419/634-3015 Ext. 225						
D 80(4)	64	33(1)	1920r	IV(3)	0	10(3)
E 64			1920n			
M 6	1					
2						
University of Akron (1961)						
School of Law						
302 East Duchtel Avenue						
Akron, Ohio 44304						
216/762-2441 Ext. 441						
D 101(4)	54(2)	23(2)	969r	IV3	0	17(5)
E 115(10)	51(2)	52(1)	1221n	IV4		
			749er			
			941en			
University of Cincinnati (1923)						
College of Law						
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221						
513/475-2631						
D 156(11)	123(8)	82(5)	660 city r	IV3	0	16(16)
			825 state r			
			1485n			
Chase Law School (1954)						
1105 Elm Street						
Cincinnati, Ohio 45210						
513/421-3660						
E 193(5)	76(2)	50	756r	IV4	0	9(24)
			756n			

[illegible]

¹⁷This figure indicates total enrollment in evening division and is included in overall total enrollment figure above it.

OREGON									
Institution	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	Reg. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT (PT)	Full-Time Part-Time	No. of Teachers	
University of Oregon (1923) School of Law 1275 Kincaid Street Eugene, Oregon 97403 503/686-3852 D 150(11) 113(2)	101(6)								
Lewis and Clark College ¹⁸ School of Law 10015 S.W. Terwilliger Blvd. Portland, Oregon 97219 503/244-1181 D 116(10) 55(1)	364(19)	J.D.54	486r 486n	IV(3)		0	18(2)		
Willamette University (1938) College of Law Carry and Winter Streets Salem, Oregon 97301 503/370-6480 D 150(5) 100(1)	321(23) 2	J.D.(35)	1587r 1587n 782.50er 782.50en	IV3		0	8(12)		
M 1									

¹⁸Provisionally approved 1970.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

PENNSYLVANIA										
				Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	Req. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT (PT)	No. of Teacher Full-Time Part-Time
Dickinson School of Law (1931) 150 South College Street Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013	84(8)	.....	.....	2(1)	J.D.77	1137r 1337n	IV3		0	12(11)
Temple University (1933) School of Law 1715 North Broad Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122	99(4) 65(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	940r 1830n 940er 1830en	IV(3) IV(4)		(5)	20(55)
University of Pennsylvania (1923) School of Law 3400 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104	156(13)	.....	.....	.....	J.D.138 LL.M.2	2250r 2250n	IV3		0	30(9)
Duquesne University (1960) School of Law Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219	55(1) 59(2)	.....	.....	.....	J.D.59(32)	1750r 1350n	IV3 IV4		0	11(17)
University of Pittsburgh (1923) School of Law 1417 Cathedral of Learning Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213	105(6)	.....	.....	.....	J.D.70	850r 1960n	IV(3)			18(10)

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

	Total Enrollment	Degrees Awarded 1969-70	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	Reg. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers
	Fall 1970						
Villanova University (1954) School of Law Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085 215/LA5-9715	.....	J.D.101	1620r 1620n	IV3	0	19(8)	
D 190(13) 158(12) 119(11)	.....	467(36)					
PUERTO RICO							
Inter American University ¹⁹ School of Law Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919 765-3765	.....	J.D.(80)	822r 822n 522er 522en	IV3 IV4	0	12(12)	
D 66(19) 33(8) 30(5)	.....					
E 123(17) 57(8) 79(12)	52(8)						
M 4 12(3)							
Catholic University of Puerto Rico ²⁰ School of Law Ponce, Puerto Rico 00731	.....	J.D.42(23)	1450r 1450n 1050er 1050en	IV(3) IV(4)	12(3)	7(13)	
842-4150	.....	224(42)					
D 48(8) 46(14) 33(10)	.....					
E 32(2) 35(5) 15	15(3)						
University of Puerto (1945) School of Law Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931 764-0000	.....					

19Provisionally approved 1969.

provisionally approved 1967.

SOUTH CAROLINA										No. Yrs. College Req. for Admission		Reg. to Complete Law School		Fall 1970		Degrees Awarded 1969-70		Annual Tuition and Fees		Fall 1970		No. of Teachers							
Total Enrollment										Reg. to Complete Law School		Reg. to Complete Law School		Fall 1970		Degrees Awarded 1969-70		Annual Tuition and Fees		Fall 1970		No. of Teachers							
Enrollment										Reg. to Complete Law School		Reg. to Complete Law School		Fall 1970		Degrees Awarded 1969-70		Annual Tuition and Fees		Fall 1970		No. of Teachers							
SOUTH CAROLINA																													
University of South Carolina (1925)																													
School of Law																													
Columbia, South Carolina 29208																													
803/777-4155																													
D 349(7)										141(4)		153(1)			(1)		644(13)		J.D.119		550r		IV3		0			
SOUTH DAKOTA																													
University of South Dakota (1923)																													
School of Law																													
Vermillion, South Dakota 57069																													
605/677-5361																													
D 73(4)										61(3)		50(3)			184(10)		J.D.41		583r		IV(3)		0		10(1)			
TENNESSEE																													
University of Tennessee (1925)																													
College of Law																													
1505 West Cumberland Avenue																													
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916																													
615/974-2521																													
D 206(4)										104(3)		102(6)			415(13)		J.D.123		360r		IV(3)		0		14(5)			
M										2		1(6)																	
Memphis State University (1968)																													
School of Law																													
Memphis, Tennessee 38111																													
901/321-1421																													
D 105(3)										77(4)		39			340(11)		J.D.39(15)		147.50r		IV3		0		11(2)			
E 69(2)										15(1)		16(1)		13		6				387.50n		IV4							
Vanderbilt University (1923)																													
School of Law																													
Nashville, Tennessee 37201																													
615/322-2615																													
D 165(5)										156(5)		114(3)			3		438(13)		2040r		IV(3)		0		18(9)			

TEXAS

University of Texas (1923)											
School of Law											
2500 Red River											
Austin, Texas 78705											
512/471-1621 or 471-5151											
D 517(45) 744(54)	317(22)	.....	10(1)	.....	1588(122)	J.D.354 MCL,MCL.7 LL.M.4	106r 252n	IV(3)	0	45(6)	
Southern Methodist University (1927)											
School of Law											
Dallas, Texas 75222											
214/363-5611 Ext. 336											
D 176(14) 150(9)	143(9) 11(1)	..... ..... 11(1)	47(2) 55(1)	7(3)	593(40)	J.D.133 MCL,MCL.15 LL.M.12(2) SJD.3	1800r 1800n 130/hr.er 130/hr.en	IV(3) IV(4) IV(4)	.....	20(20)	
E M 3(1) 1											
University of Houston (1950)											
College of Law											
Cullen Blvd.											
Houston, Texas 77004											
713/748-6600 Ext. 1272											
D 328(14) 136(3)	88(6) 11 6(1)	..... 19(1) 3	.....	.....	775(4)	J.D.104(29)	236r 536n 216er 464en	IV(3)	0	20(8)	
E 124(11) 34(1) M 19(4) 4(3)											
South Texas College of Law (1969)											
1220 Polk Avenue											
Houston, Texas 77002											
713/225-1651											
E 461(19) 110(2)	91(3)	55(2)	.....	8(2)	725(28)	J.D.(116)	30/cr +15er 30/cr +15en	IV ³²¹	0	12(11)	

2137 months minimum for part-time evening students.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	Reg. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers
UTAH							
University of Utah (1927)							
College of Law							
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112							
801/322-6833							
D 150(6)	117(6)	102(2)	.....	.....	J.D.91(1)	520r 1060n	0 25(2)
M 4(1)	6	3					
VIRGINIA							
University of Virginia (1923)							
School of Law							
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901							
703/924-7107							
D 296(22)	325(18)	278(27)	.....	20	.....	619r 1299n	0 40(22)
Judge Advocate General's School (1965) ²²							
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901							
703/293-4732							
D .....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	
Washington and Lee University (1923)							
School of Law							
Lexington, Virginia 24450							
703/463-2181							
D 96	76	52	.....	.....	J.D.47	1400r 1400n	0 10(4)
M 3	2						
University of Richmond (1928)							
T.C. Williams School of Law							
Richmond, Virginia 23173							
703/288-1921 Ext. 48							
D 78(1)	50(1)	63(2)	.....	.....	J.D.45	1350r 1350n	0 7(5)

²²Graduate program approved.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF A.B.A., 1970

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970	Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	Req. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers
							Full-Time Part-Time
College of William and Mary (1932) The Marshall-Wythe School of Law Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 703/229-3000 Ext. 304 D 178(14) 57(2) 60(5)	.....	7	660r 1594n	IV(3)	0	18(2)	
M 1 4(1)							
WASHINGTON							
University of Washington (1924) School of Law Condon Hall Seattle, Washington 98105 206/543-4550 D 161(17) 135(12) 111(8)	.....	10	432r 1080n	IV3 IV3	0	33(3)	
M 3(2) (2)							
Gonzaga University (1951) School of Law Spokane, Washington 99202 509/FA8-4220	.....	.....	1500r 1500n 1300er 1300en	IV(3) IV(4)	15(80)	9(11)	
D 90(2) 36(1)	33	.....				
E 26(2) 37(2)	4	.....				
WEST VIRGINIA							
University of West Virginia (1924) College of Law 1530 University Avenue Morgantown, West Virginia 26505 304/293-4321 D 103(8) 76(2) 68(3)	.....	.....	322r 972n	IV(3)	0	13(4)	

WISCONSIN

WYOMING

[illegible]

**LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR²³
ASSOCIATION 1970**

CALIFORNIA											No. of Teachers				
		Total Enrollment Fall 1970		Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.		Annual Tuition and Fees		College Req. for Admission		Reg. to Complete Law School		Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)		Full-Time Part-Time	
Western State University															
College of Law															
800 South Brookhurst															
Anaheim, California 92804															
714/635-3453															
E	677(76)	231(32)	172(23)	72(12)	.....	.....	1271(159)	L.L.B.(12)	630r	114	100	1(43)			
M	70(7)	22(3)	20(4)	7(2)	.....	.....		J.D.(34)	630n	114					
University of West Los Angeles															
School of Law															
1100 West Washington Blvd.															
Culver City, California 90230															
837-1203															
E	146(23)	60(14)	57(12)	40(10)	.....	.....	452(94)	L.L.B.(12)	470r	11(2)	0	2(20)			
M	61(12)	30(10)	36(8)	22(8)	.....	.....		J.D.(41)	470n						
								L.I.M.(2)	470er						
									470en						
California College of Law															
Hollywood, California															
E	36(4)	8	11(1)	13(3)	.....	2	72(8)	L.L.B.(4)	25/hr.	4	(75)	(16)			
								J.D.(5)	10er						
									60 hrs						
									10en						
									25/hr.						
Pacific Coast University															
School of Law															
Long Beach, California 90803															
GE 9-7346															
E	37(7)	20(3)	13(1)	7	.....	.....	77(11)	J.D.(23)	3300er	2 yrs or	(20)	1(5)			
									3300en	st. Bar					
										equiv.					
										3					
										P.T.4					

²³Listed here are only those unapproved schools who returned their ABA questionnaire. Therefore, the subsequent tables summarizing enrollment and other data will understate the information concerning the unapproved law schools. In the main, the unreporting schools have been part-time evening schools.

**LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR
ASSOCIATION 1970**

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970			Degrees Awarded 1969-70		Annual Tuition and Fees		College Req. for Admission		Law School Req. to Complete		Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)		No. of Teachers	
	6(1)	8	2	.....	55(2)	LL.B.(4) J.D.(9)	675er 675en	degree ²⁴ I				(20)	(19)		
John F. Kennedy University School of Law 1124 Farey Street Martinez, California 94553 E 28(1) 11															
Pepperdine College School of Law 12345 Westminster Santa Ana, California 92703 714/531-8581 or 531-8582 D 34(7) E 104(8) 45(4)	41(6)	30(3)	.....	.....	254(28)	J.D.(48)	45/hr.r 45/hr.n 45/hr.er 45/hr.en	III3 III4				.....	2(16)		
Humphreys College 6650 Englewood Avenue Stockton, California 95207 209/478-0800 and 2135 Fresno Street Suite 349 Fresno, California 93721 209/233-4074 E 79(14) 22(2)	22(2)	25(3)	.....	1	149(21)	J.D.(56)	625er 625en	II5				(25)	(18)		
California College of Law West Covina Branch West Covina, California E 38(4) 10	9(1)	11(2)	.....	3	68(7)	LL.B.(6) J.D.(5)	.....	60 hrs 4				(75)	(16)		

²⁴With some few exceptions.

**LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR
ASSOCIATION 1970**

	Total Enrollment Fall 1970		Degrees Awarded 1969-70 Acad. Yr.	Annual Tuition and Fees	College Req. for Admission	No. Yrs. Req. to Complete Law School	Fall 1970 Openings FT(PT)	No. of Teachers
GEORGIA								
John Marshall University School of Law 105 Forrest Avenue N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30303 404/522-8210								
E 42	35(2)	27						
M 19	19(1)	13(2)						
	.....	7	.....	163(5)	LLB(16)	475r	113	18(41)
	.....	1	.....		J.D.(17)	475n	113	4(5)
					LLM(1)	475er		
						475en		
MARYLAND								
University of Baltimore ²⁵ School of Law 1420 North Charles Street Baltimore, Maryland 21201 301/727-6350								
D 136(7)	57(2)	5			J.D.(158)	900r	111(3)	8(14)
E 307(22)	163(8)	183(11)	8	859(50)		25/hr.n	111(4)	
MASSACHUSETTS								
Western New England College School of Law 1215 Wilbraham Road Springfield, Massachusetts 01119 413/783-6131								
E 92(12)	37(1)	28	36(1)	23(1) ²⁶	3	219(15)	IV(5)	0
								856er
								856en
								(24)

²⁵Mt. Vernon Law School of Eastern College was merged into the University of Baltimore School of Law in September 1970.

²⁶Fifth year.

LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FIGURES FOR 1970

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduates	Special & Unclassified	Total
Approved Schools:							
D	27684(2937)	19916(1453)	14776(1137)		875(57)	298(50)	63549(5634)
E	6622(590)	3782(245)	2842(152)	2397(138)	2061(80)	304(27)	18133(1242)
M	156(29)	78(12)	81(10)	5(2)	23(2)	16(6)	359(61)
Total	34289(3542)	23694(1703)	17642(1297)	2393(140)	2959(139)	618(83)	82041(6937)
Unapproved Schools:							
D	249(28)	57(2)	5	0	0	0	311(30)
E	1715(178)	691(67)	592(58)	289(34)	32(1)	36(4)	3355(342)
M	150(19)	71(14)	69(14)	29(10)	0	2	321(57)
Total	2114(225)	819(83)	666(72)	318(44)	32(10)	38(4)	3987(429)
Grand Total	36642(3788)	24639(1796)	18380(1371)	2720(184)	2991(140)	656(87)	86028(7366)

Averages in Approved Schools

77.46% of the students in the approved schools are in full-time programs of study.
 22.10% of the students in the approved schools are enrolled in extended part-time evening programs.
 .44% of the students are enrolled in extended part-time day programs.

Ratio of Students in Approved Schools to Total Enrollment

95.36% of the students are enrolled in approved schools.
 4.64% of the students are enrolled in unapproved schools.

NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1969

Approved Schools	LL.B.	J.D.	MCJ.,MCL	LL.M.	SJD.
Full-time students	139	14687	76	619	34
Part-time students	7	2252	5	124	1
Total	146	16939	81	743	35
Unapproved Schools					
Full-time students	0	22	0	0	0
Part-time students	83	396	0	3	0
Total	83	418	0	3	0
Grand Total	229	17357	81	746	35
<hr/>					
Spaces Available in Approved Schools in 1970					
<hr/>					
Spaces Available in Unapproved Schools in 1970					
<hr/>					
Number of Teachers in Approved Schools					
<hr/>					
Number of Teachers in Unapproved Schools					
<hr/>					

CHANGES IN THE LAW SCHOOLS

As of January 1, 1971, there were 146 law schools, training for the first professional degree in law, on the list of approved law schools of the American Bar Association.

At its February, 1970 Midyear Meeting, the House of Delegates granted full approval to the University of California at Davis School of Law. At the August, 1970 Annual Meeting of the House of Delegates, provisional approval was granted to Southwestern University School of Law and to Northwestern School of Law of Lewis and Clark College. Full approval was granted at same time to Texas Tech University, School of Law; Florida State University, College of Law; and Arizona State University, College of Law.

COMPARISON OF FALL 1970 ENROLLMENT WITH OTHER YEARS

The law school population for 1970 shows a remarkable growth over 1969. Enrollment in approved schools grew 19.3% and in approved and unapproved schools 18.8% in this period. The Fall 1970 enrollment for all schools reported totaled 85,580. The increase is detailed in the table following:

<i>Year- Fall</i>	<i>Total Enrollment A.B.A. Approved Schools</i>	<i>Total Enrollment Non-A.B.A. Approved Schools</i>	<i>Total Enrollment All Schools</i>
1950	43,685	9,340	53,025
1951	39,626	7,984	47,610
1952	35,634	5,642	41,276
1953	34,423	4,916	39,339
1954	35,015	4,550	39,565
1955	35,792	4,555	40,347
1956	37,949	3,939	41,888
1957	38,833	3,438	42,271
1958	39,144	3,502	42,646
1959	39,631	3,876	43,507
1960	40,381	3,314	43,695
1961	41,499	3,513	45,012
1962	44,805	3,858	48,663
1963	49,552	4,881	54,433
1964	54,265	5,548	59,813
1965	59,744	5,313	65,057
1966	62,556	5,565	68,121
1967	64,406	5,926	70,332
1968	62,779	5,783	68,562
1969	68,386	3,646	72,032
1970	82,041	3,987	86,028

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LAW

The American Bar Association expressly disapproves of correspondence law courses as a means of preparation for bar examinations and for practice. Before one pursues a correspondence law course, it is suggested that he first familiarize himself with the rules and regulations of the state in which he intends to practice and inquire whether correspondence law courses are acceptable under the applicable rules and regulations of the said state and any governmental agencies with which one expects to secure employment. Correspondence law school graduates may take the bar examinations only in California.

CLASS ATTENDANCE

At its August 1970 meeting the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar adopted the following statement on class attendance by law students:

The question of the effect of a law school's attendance rules and their administration upon the accreditation status and the status of its graduates is being raised with increasing frequency. Therefore, the Council considers it appropriate and desirable to issue this statement on the subject.

The Standards of the American Bar Association for the Approval of Law Schools promulgated by the House of Delegates specifies as the basic rule for approval that an approved school should maintain a sound educational policy. The Standards further provide that the school's program for full-time students shall require them "to pursue a course of study of three years' duration." ABA Standard (1) (a) and (f). The Factors, promulgated by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar in interpreting the Standards, provide that in approving a particular law school the Council will be interested in "the punctuality of student attendance and regularity of class sessions." ABA Factor VIII (8).

The basic concern of the American Bar Association and its Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar is that an approved law school conduct a program of legal education that is sound in form and in fact. The Council does not wish to interfere with or direct a law school with respect to the disposition of individual cases or its administration of its rules. It is with the substance of a law school's educational policies and program and not the form of their statement or details of their administration that the Association and its Council is concerned.

Some fifty-four bar admitting authorities look to the American Bar Association and the Council of its Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar as the recognized national accrediting agency for legal education. The rules and regulations of these jurisdictions require in one form or another a stated number of hours of instruction and a stated period of study in residence.

The rules and regulations of the bar admitting authorities and the American Bar Association Standards and Factors for the Approval of Law Schools contemplate that students attend classes regularly. These rules further contemplate that the law school expect that its students attend regularly the classes of the courses in which they are enrolled. The consistent disapproval by the American Bar Association of correspondence legal education, and the requirement of at least 1080 hours of classroom instruction in law and of three years of resident study for the full-time student and at least four years of resident study for the part-time student all imply regular class attendance. These requirements plus the educational requirement for eligibility to take the bar examination are premised on the assumption that the successful writing of an examination is not enough. There is, in short, more to earning a law degree than the successful writing of law examinations. Class attendance is deemed important for its own values. Any approach that makes class attendance immaterial flies in the face of this basic assumption.

Appropriately the Standards or Factors do not specify how a law school should state that it expects its students to attend class regularly and how it should enforce this expectation. There is, for example, no requirement that attendance be taken in every session of a class. In short, the Association and its Council wish to leave to the faculty and dean of each approved school the selection of the means appropriate to its circumstances for securing compliance with its expectation of regular attendance. However, the Council is concerned that some appropriate means are employed and that the student body is in regular attendance at the scheduled classes. The Council would be gravely concerned, for example, if a law school's practices with respect to attendance and taking of roll were such that a substantial number of students were, in fact, not attending their scheduled classes with any regularity and were in substance engaged in a form of correspondence legal education. Furthermore, the bar admitting authorities would in these circumstances be entitled to question whether the graduates of that school should continue to be recognized as graduates of an approved school. The bar admitting authorities now properly leave to the law school faculties and administrations the determination of which students should be awarded law degrees, assuming that this trust will be faithfully discharged. To earn the continued confidence of these authorities, the law schools must discharge their assumed responsibilities.

PASS/FAIL GRADING BY UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES

At its August 1970 meeting the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar decided to endorse the following statement issued earlier by the Law School Admission Test Council on the impact of pass/fail grading by undergraduate colleges upon the law school admissions process.

The adoption by an increasing number of colleges and universities of pass/fail or similar grading systems for some or all of their students' work has implications for the law school admissions process. When a student with a transcript bearing such grades seeks to enter law school, law school admissions committees will be deprived of data that has served them well in the past in making the admissions decision. In the belief that college and university faculties and administrations who are considering conversion of a conventional grading system to a pass/fail or some variant system may be interested in the possible effect of such grading systems upon their graduates who seek admission to law school, the Law School Admission Test Council issues this statement.

The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) was developed more than twenty years ago in response to an expressed need of law schools for additional data upon which to base their admissions decisions. Validity studies conducted over the years demonstrate the the LSAT score contributes significantly to the prediction of an applicant's grades in law school and thus aids in the making of the admissions decision. These studies show that the LSAT score and the undergraduate grade-point average are the two best quantitative predictors, and that when they are used together they are better than either used separately. College grades represent both academic competence and achievement; the LSAT score largely indicates academic competence—the kind relevant to the study of law. The academic achievement of an applicant for law school indicates the extent of his preparation and motivation for the study of law. It is apparent, then, that college grades make a significant contribution to prediction of law school grades that is not supplied by the LSAT score.

Where an applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript in which all or virtually all of his grades are on a pass/fail basis, and submits no other indication of his level of achievement in college, the admissions committee can make little specific use of his college work in predicting his law school grades. This means that this prediction must be based on the LSAT score, even though the committee would much prefer not to place sole reliance on the test scores in making this prediction. Even when such a transcript is supplemented by a narrative evaluation of the applicant by several of his teachers and deans, the committee can make only limited use of the college work in predicting performance in law school. Like interviews, these evaluations give the committee some help in making the admissions judgment, but they are largely helpful in deciding which risks to take and which to reject.

Where the applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript containing some conventional grades and some pass fail grades, the admissions committee can develop a grade-point average for that portion of the student's college work bearing the conventional grades. However, many admissions officers will not feel justified in assigning to that average the conventional weight. They may well assume that the student chose to receive a conventional grade in those courses in which he gauged his probabilities for a premium grade to be good. This indicates that his grade-point average so developed will overstate his academic competence and achievement as compared with the average of a student whose grades are all conventional. Furthermore, the committee may reasonably assume that the applicant did not make the same effort in the course graded on a pass/fail basis as he did in those graded on the conventional basis. In short, a grade-point average based only upon the limited part of a student's work in which conventional grades were assigned seems to overstate in a compound way the student's general academic ability and achievement. Therefore, it is understandable that many admissions officers are already discounting such a grade-point average, and discounting it more if there is a large proportion of pass/fail grades.

The Council recognizes that the increased use of the pass/fail grading system—or some variant thereof—will mean that law school admissions committees and officers will place an increased reliance upon the LSAT score, a greater reliance than either the Council or law school admissions committee would like. The Council recognizes that there are many educational considerations to be taken into account by the faculty and administration in determining the appropriate grading system for that college or university. The Council, of course, respects the authority and judgment of the college and university faculty and administration in making that decision. The Law School Admission Test Council offers this statement concerning the effect of pass/fail grades upon the proper evaluation of a college graduate's application for admission to law school only in the hope that it may be useful to college faculties and administrations in determining what grading system to use.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

This table contains information of educational residence requirements reported September 1, 1970. Full information and subsequent changes, if any, may be obtained by writing to the Clerk of the highest appellate Court or the Secretary of the Bar Board in each state.

	Minimum amount of general education required before:		Duration and distribution of period of law study if pursued:			Residence Requirements (for original applicants only, does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom separate requirements are usually laid down)
	Beginning period of law study		Taking final examination			
	Three years of resident study in a college for a 3-yr. full-time or 2-yr. for a 4-yr. full-time law school study	.....	Wholly outside a law school	Partly in a law school	Wholly in a law school	
American Bar Association Recommendations	Three years of resident study in a college for a 3-yr. full-time or 2-yr. for a 4-yr. full-time law school study	.....	Not permitted	At least the low school study recommended in the next column. No recommendation as to supplementary office work	Three years of full-time or "a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours," of part-time study	
Alabama	3 years college	.....	Not permitted	No credit for office work	4 years from school approved by Board or if school is approved by A.B.A., 3 years	Bona fide residence at time of application
Alaska	3 years college	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of A.B.A. approved law school	Bona fide resident for 60 days prior to submission of application, which application must be submitted not less than 90 days prior to the date of examination
Arizona	3 years college	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of an A.B.A. approved law school except for one who has practiced in another state at least 5 years immediately preceding application	Three months and presence in state for 75% of said period. Not applicable to Arizona residents attending out of state law schools, Students of Colleges of Law University of Arizona and Arizona State University, 2 semesters resident attendance immediately prior to examination. An actual bona fide resident of Arizona for more than 1 year immediately prior to the first day of the month of the examination but physically absent from the state for more than 25% of the last 3 months of such period because of attending school in another state or other substantial reason
Arkansas	2 years college	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by A.B.A.	Bona fide residence at time of application
California	2 years approved college, or be 23 years of age and pass an educational equivalency examination or achieve admission to an accredited law school	.....	4 years in California law office or California judge's chambers, or by correspondence. Must study aggregate of 3,456 hours and must take and pass first-year law students' examination at end of first year of law study	4 years. Any combination of study mentioned in preceding column and low school study	3 yrs. full-time and graduation or 4 yrs. part-time in accredited law school. 4 yrs. in unaccredited law school and must take and pass first year students' examination at end of first year of law study	Two months prior to date of bar examination
Colorado	3 years regular college work in approved institution	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a 3 year approved day school; 4 year approved night law school	
Connecticut	Consult Rules	Bachelor's degree at an accredited college or university	Not permitted	Not permitted	Pursued the study of law as a regular law student in residence at and obtained a bachelor of laws degree from a law school accredited by the State Bar Examining Committee	Bona fide intention to become resident

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

Minimum amount of general education required before:				Duration and distribution of period of law study if pursued:		Residence requirements (for original applicants only, does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom separate requirements are usually laid down)
Beginning period of law study		Taking final examination		Wholly outside a law school	Partly in a law school	Wholly in a law school
Delaware	Degree from college or university in a course approved by the Board of Examiners, or examination in college level work given by Delaware University	Registration required before examination	Study for at least 3 calendar years in office of member of bar in Delaware who has practiced in Delaware at least ten years	Study for at least 3 calendar years partly in a law school and partly in office of a member of bar of Delaware who has practiced in Delaware at least ten years	3 academic years and graduation from A.B.A. approved school or School of Jurisprudence, Oxford University or the School of Law at Cambridge University, England, plus 6 months clerkship.	6 months for admission. Bona fide residence at time of application for registration or examination
S. District Court for the District of Columbia	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	3 years of full-time or "a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours" of part-time study in an approved school	None
S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia—(circuit)	3 years college or certified equivalent	No credit given for office study	No credit given for office study	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by Court of Appeals with 3 years full-time or equivalent part-time course—not applicable to members of bar of Supreme Court of U.S. and of U.S. District Court of D.C.	None
Florida	3 years college, or its equivalent	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of law school approved by A.B.A. or member of A.A.L.S.	None
Georgia	2 yrs. college or equivalent as shown by examination	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	LL.B. or equivalent degree from a law school requiring classroom attendance for at least 3 academic years	12 months next preceding examination, upon required certification. Graduate of A.B.A. law school who is a bona fide resident at time of examination need not meet 12 months residence requirement before taking examination but must meet it before admission
Hawaii	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of A.B.A. approved law school or attorney admitted to practice in other jurisdiction(s) who is not a graduate of approved but who actively practiced in such jurisdiction(s) for 5 of 6 years immediately preceding application	1 year and qualified and registered voter in the state
Iaho	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of law school approved by A.B.A.	None for examination residence required for admission
Illinois	90 semester hours of acceptable college work	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of law school approved by A.B.A.	None
Indiana		Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of law school approved by A.B.A.	Bona fide resident voter
Iowa	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	3 full years in an accredited law school and LL.B. or J.D. degree	Bona fide resident at time of application
Massachusetts	B.A., B.S. or higher degree	Not permitted	Not permitted	No provision	Applicant must show that his academic and law degrees have been earned during 14 academic semesters in accredited institutions, with not less than 6 semesters in an accredited college and 6 semesters in an accredited law school, and the other 2 semesters in either one or the other of such institutions, as their curricula may provide	Resident of state, provided that non-residents graduating from an accredited law school in Kansas may take the first examination held after graduation

Kentucky	Satisfy A.B.A. requirements	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	LL.B. degree from a law school approved by A.B.A. or by Assn. of American Law Schools	Consult their detailed rules
Louisiana	3 years college	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of law school approved by A.B.A.	None
Maine	2 years college	.....	Not permitted	Successful completion of 2/3 of requirement for graduation from approved law school followed by 1 year of law office study in Maine	Graduation from 3 yrs. A.B.A. approved day law school or 4-yrs. A.B.A. approved evening law school	6 months
Maryland	80 semester hours accredited college until 1970, thereafter 90 semester hours. See local rule for courses of study	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	A.B.A. approved law school or local school fulfilling special requirements of local rule	Bona fide residence at time of application
Massachusetts	..... completed the work accepted for a bachelor's degree.... or.... on education equivalent thereto in its opinion."	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from 3-year full-time school or 4-year part-time law school	Residence or domicile
Michigan	3 years college	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	3 years full-time law school, 4 years part-time law school	None, but applicant must satisfy Board that he intends in good faith to practice or teach law in State
Minnesota	Satisfy A.B.A. requirements	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	LL.B. or equivalent degree from A.B.A. approved school	Residence required but length not specified
Mississippi	2 years college or equivalent	.....	2 years office study. Approval of such study in advance	No rule	Graduation from A.B.A. approved school or Jackson School of Law	Bona fide residence for one year preceding date of application
Missouri	3 years college	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Registration required within 90 days after law study begun and LL.B. degree from a school approved by A.B.A.	3 months prior to date of filing application
Montana	3 years college or equivalent	.....	Diligent study of law for 24 successive months subsequent to registration	No provision	2 successive years in law school	6 months prior to date of filing application and bona fide resident of the state. Declaration of Registration must be filed with the Supreme Court
Nebraska	2 years in a college accredited to University of Nebraska	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of law school approved by A.B.A.	Must be a resident
Nevada	3 years in accredited college for study in 3-yrs. full-time program, 2-yrs. for study in 4-yrs. full-time program	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of law school approved by A.B.A.	Bona fide resident for period of 3 months prior to date of bar examination given annually in September
New Hampshire	3 years college	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate A.B.A. approved school	

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

Minimum amount of general education required before:		Duration and distribution of period of law study if pursued:			Residence Requirements (for original applicants only, does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom separate requirements are usually laid down)
Beginning period of law study	Taking final examination	Wholly outside a law school	Partly in a law school	Wholly in a law school	
New Jersey	3 years college	Not permitted	The law school study required in the next column and completion of an approved course in Skills and Methods unless permission is obtained to serve a nine-months' clerkship in lieu of taking the course	Graduate of A.B.A. approved law school	Resident of state during his 9 months' clerkship at time of examination, and at time of admission
New Mexico	2 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduate of a law school approved by A.B.A.	6 months
New York	3 years college	4 years law office study	4 years partly in law school and partly in a law office	Successful completion of 3-year day school or 4-year evening course in an approved law school and graduation with LL.B. degree	6 months
North Carolina	2 years college or equivalent established by examination	Not recognized	3 years partly in law school and partly in a law office. Registration required	3 years in school approved by the Board, completed within a period of six years except as to time spent in armed service. Registration required	Must have been, for the 12 months next preceding the date of examination, a citizen and resident of state, or must have been a non-resident student, for one scholastic year next preceding the filing of his application in an approved N.C. law school
North Dakota	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Degree from A.B.A. approved school	Resident at time of admission
Ohio	Degree from accredited college	Not permitted	Not permitted	LL.B. degree from a school approved by A.B.A. or League of Ohio Law Schools	Resident at time of admission
Oklahoma	3 years college work effective Sept. 1, 1955	Not permitted	Not permitted	Registration required and graduation from school approved by A.B.A. or Board of Bar Examiners	60 days
Oregon	2 years college or passing examination demonstrating equivalent	Not permitted	Not permitted	Satisfactory completion of regular course in law school approved by Supreme Court which shall not be less than 3 years' duration	Resident or bona fide intention to become resident, expressed in affidavit at time of filing application but before being admitted; affidavit of residence filed with Clerk of Supreme Court
Pennsylvania	Satisfactory degree from an approved college or education which in the opinion of the Board is equivalent to a college education entitling applicant to a satisfactory college degree, prior to registration	4 years full-time in the office of a practicing attorney	At least 4 years, successively in an approved law school (whether full-time or part-time) and full time in the office of a practicing attorney,—duration of law office study governed by regulations of the Board	Successful completion, of course of study required for the law degree in a law school approved by the American Bar Association, including three months of office work, not more than one month of which may be interpolated into one law school vacation and at least two months must be served after the bar examination	Bona fide residence at time of issuance of admission certificate
Puerto Rico	Bachelor's degree	Not permitted	Not permitted	Law degree from school approved by Superior Educational Council if pursued in P.R. or by A.B.A. if pursued outside of P.R.	U.S. citizen and resident at time of application
Rhode Island	2 years approved college or education equivalent to successful completion of 2 years work at Brown University	4 years full-time law office study. Registration required	4 years	Degree from approved law school plus 3 months office study, if no degree from law school, aggregate of 4 years study including 3 months in law office	6 months prior to filing application to take examination

South Carolina	.....	.....	Not permitted	Degree from school approved by A.B.A. or Supreme Court of South Carolina	6 months prior to filing application to take examination
South Dakota	3 years college	.....	Not permitted	3 years full-time or 4 years part-time study resulting in graduation from school approved by A.B.A.	Residence at time of application. Non-resident must give proof of intent to become citizen
Tennessee	3 years college with scholastic average equal to that required for graduation	.....	Not permitted	Graduation from a school approved by A.B.A. or Board of Law Examiners	Bona fide intention to reside and practice in state. Licensed after establishing domicile and residence within State for at least two months
Texas	90 semester hours of college credit with a "C" average	.....	36 months law office study. Registration required	27 months full-time, 36 months part-time study in approved law school	3 months
Utah	2 years resident college study plus 4 years resident law school study or 3 years resident college plus 3 years resident law school study	.....	Not permitted	Graduation with LL.B. degree or its equivalent from a resident law school which requires for such degree a minimum of 6 years professional and academic study in an accredited institution	3 months prior to application
Vermont	3 years college	.....	4 years after registration for law school study toward requirement	3 years if in a law school approved by Supreme Court	6 months for law school graduates or for admission on motion or for out-of-state attorneys to appear for examinations. Must be citizen of - U.S. in addition to 6 months residence
Virginia	3 years college	.....	Credit allowed for law school toward three year requirement	Graduate, school approved by A.B.A. or Board of Examiners	6 months residence
Washington	4 years college	.....	Study in a law school but not yielding a degree, followed by further study in school or in law office in state, in discretion of Board	Graduate from an approved law school	Bona fide resident at time of admission
West Virginia	3 years accredited college	.....	Not permitted	Degree from school fully approved by A.B.A.	1 year
Wisconsin	3 years college or 2 years college or equivalent if followed by 4 years resident attendance in full-time law school	.....	Not permitted	Graduate of law school approved by A.B.A.	Residence at time of application
Wyoming	3 years college	.....	1 year in approved law school, 2 years in law office study	3 years in approved law school	Bona fide residence for six months at time of application

CODE OF RECOMMENDED STANDARDS FOR BAR EXAMINERS

The American Bar Association makes the following recommendations to the duly constituted authorities in the several states who are vested with responsibilities and duties in respect to the admission to the bar, and to lawyers and the law schools generally.

These recommendations were adopted by the House of Delegates. They represent the results of accumulated study and experience of a number of lawyers, examiners, and teachers of high standing. They are offered solely in the hope that they will afford guidance and assistance and will lead toward uniformity of objectives and practice throughout the United States.

I. BAR EXAMINERS

1. *Qualifications.* A bar examiner should be a practicing attorney with scholarly attainments and an affirmative interest in legal education and requirements for admission to the bar.

2. *Tenure.* A bar examiner should be appointed for a fixed term, but should be eligible for reappointment if his work is of high quality. Members of bar examining authorities should be appointed for staggered terms to insure continuity of policy, but there should be sufficient rotation in the personnel of each authority to bring new views to the authority and to insure continuing interest in its work.

3. *Compensation.* The compensation, if any, which a bar examiner receives should not be directly dependent upon the number of persons taking the bar examinations.

4. *Devotion to Duty.* A bar examiner should be willing and able to devote whatever time is necessary to perform the duties imposed upon him.

5. *Essential Conduct.* A bar examiner should be conscientious, studious, thorough and diligent in learning the methods, problems and progress of legal education, in preparing bar examinations, and in seeking to improve the examination, its administration and requirements for admission to the bar. He should be just and impartial in recommending the admission of applicants. He should exhibit courage, judgement and moral stamina in refusing to recommend applicants who lack adequate general and professional preparation or who lack good moral character.

6. *Adverse Influence, Conflicting Duties and Inconsistent Obligations.* A bar examiner should not have adverse influences, conflicting duties or inconsistent obligations which will in any way interfere or appear to interfere with the proper administration of his functions. A bar examiner should not participate directly or indirectly in courses for the preparation of applicants for bar admission nor act as a trustee of a law school or of a university of which a law school is a part or with which a law school is affiliated. A bar examiner should so conduct himself that there may be no suspicion that his judgement may be swayed by improper considerations.

II. ELIGIBILITY OF APPLICANTS

7. *Burden of Proof.* The burden of establishing eligibility is on the applicant.

8. *College Education.* Each applicant should be required to have had three full years of successful college work before beginning the study of law, except that two years of college work may be accepted for students enrolled in four-year full-time law school programs.

9. *Law School Education.* Each applicant should be required to graduate from a law school approved by the American Bar Association before being eligible to take a bar examination. None of the following should be substituted for law school training:

- a. Private study, correspondence school or law office training;
- b. Age or experience;
- c. Waived or lowered standards of legal training for particular persons or groups.

III. MORAL CHARACTER

10. *Responsibility for Investigation.* The bar examining authority or separate committees should make a thorough investigation of the moral character of applicants for admission to the bar.

11. *Law Student Registration.* Applicants should be required to register with the appropriate bar examining authority at the earliest feasible time after commencement of law study.

12. *Investigation.* Each applicant should be required to file a complete questionnaire. No applicant should be recommended for admission unless he has been approved as to moral character. Administrative machinery should be set up for the investigation of applicants where questionnaires or interviews show that further information is needed or, on request, early investigation is warranted. Each state should use the investigating services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners in checking the character of an attorney-applicant seeking admission to practice.

13. *Subpoena Power.* The bar examining authority and character and fitness committees should have the power to cause witnesses to be subpoenaed and to administer oaths.

IV. BAR EXAMINATIONS

14. *Necessity of Written Examination.* No person who is not a member of the bar of another American or common-law jurisdiction should be admitted to practice until he has successfully undergone a written examination accomplished under terms and conditions equivalent to those applicable to all other candidates for bar admission.

15. *Number of and Times for Examinations.* The number of bar examinations in each jurisdiction should not exceed two per year. The bar examinations should be held at such times as will insure sufficient opportunity to the applicants for preparation after graduation, and in order not to interfere with the applicant's classroom work in law school. The written examination should cover not more than six three-hour sessions, or their equivalent.

16. *Purpose of Examination.* The bar examination should test applicant's ability to reason logically, to analyze accurately the problems presented to him, and to demonstrate a thorough

knowledge of the fundamental principles of law and their application. The examination should not be designed primarily for the purpose of testing information, memory or experience.

17. *Subjects of Examination.* In the selection of subjects for bar examination questions, although due regard should be given to fields of law that are of growing and recognized importance, the emphasis should be upon the basic and fundamental subjects which are ordinarily taught in law schools.

18. *Questions.* The major portion of the bar examination should consist of questions in the form of hypothetical fact problems requiring essay answers. Questions should not be designed to require answers based upon local case or statutory law. However, subjects of substantial local importance may be included. Questions should not be labeled as to subject matter. The identical problem questions should not be repeated in the same jurisdiction. Questions should not be so worded as to be deceptive or misleading. Sufficient time should be allowed for answering the questions to permit the applicant to make a careful analysis of the facts and to prepare well-reasoned answers.

19. *Preparation of Questions.* The bar examining authority may utilize the services of expert draftsmen to prepare bar examination questions, either by arranging for the drafting services of qualified persons, including out-of-state law teachers, or by using the services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners or other national agency. Before a question is accepted for use in a bar examination, whether drafted by the examiners or by expert draftsmen, every point of law in the question should be thoroughly briefed and the question should be analyzed and approved by the members of the examining authority.

V. GRADING BAR EXAMINATIONS

20. *Non-Identity Grading.* The identity of the writer of the examination paper should not be known until the grades of all applicants have been finally determined.

21. *Same Grader for Same Questions.* In order to assure maximum uniformity in grading, all the answers to a particular bar examination question should be graded by the same grader.

22. *Expert Graders.* The bar examining authority may utilize the services of trained expert graders.

23. *Borderline Reappraisal.* A reappraisal of the border line cases should be provided in order to insure fairness in grading.

VI. ADMINISTRATION

24. *Administrative Assistance.* The bar examining authority should be provided with adequate administrative and clerical assistance.

25. *Publication of Results.* Bar examination statistics covering the results of each examination should be made available showing the success of applicants according to prelegal education, type of law school or other legal training and other information of value to prospective students, members of

the legal profession and to members of the public who are interested in standards for admission to the bar.

26. *Periodic Studies.* A thorough study should be made of the bar examination results periodically to determine its effectiveness and to discover defects and suggest improvements in the bar examination system.

27. *Conference with Applicants.* Bar examiners should be willing and available to discuss general problems of purposes, policies and procedures of the examination with applicants.

28. *Committee on Cooperation.* Each jurisdiction should have an active and efficient Committee on Cooperation representing the bench, the bar, the law schools and the bar examiners.