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# Legal Education

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## LEGAL EDUCATION

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### LAW SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Law School admission statistics record a marked growth in enrollment in recent years. The table which follows is significant:

#### STUDENT ENROLLMENT AT ABA APPROVED SCHOOLS, 1966 - 1970

	1st Year	Women	Total
1966	24,077	2678	62,566
1967	24,267	2906	64,406
1968	23,652	3704	62,779
1969	29,128	4715	68,386
1970	34,528	6937	82,041

The growth in 1970 is particularly noteworthy and accounts for one of the most pressing problems facing the law schools today—lack of space to accommodate all qualified applicants.

Projections for the academic year 1971/1972 are somewhat disturbing considering the fact that the approved law schools are nearly filled to capacity. It is expected that there will be an increase of over 30% in the number of students taking the law school admission test this year and if predictions are borne out a substantial number of qualified students will not gain admission to law school in the coming academic year.

Expansion of opportunities for legal education is indicated but there are no plans to open new law schools in 1971. The last expansion took place in 1970 when Hofstra University started its law program, and Gonzaga University and Lewis and Clark College opened their day divisions.

## APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS

In 1970, the American Bar Association granted provisional approval to Northwestern School of Law of Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, and to Southwestern University School of Law, Los Angeles, California. Full approval was granted to the College of Law, Florida State University, Tallahassee; School of Law, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, and College of Law, Arizona State University, Tempe.

Also in 1970, the ABA agreed to the merger of the University of San Diego (School of Law and College for Men) with the San Diego College for Women into the new University of San Diego. The ABA also agreed to a degree program leading to the Master of Comparative Law by the School of Law of the University of Alabama, and the opening of a day division by the School of Law of Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington.

## CLASS ATTENDANCE

The ABA has promulgated a policy statement on the subject of class attendance. The statement invited the attention of law school deans to the fact that the rules of the ABA contemplate regular class attendance and to the requirement of at least 1080 hours of classroom instruction in law, and of three years of resident study for a full time student and at least four years for part time students. The ABA, however, pointed out that it was up to the faculty and the dean of each approved law school to determine the means for securing compliance with the expectation of regular class attendance.

## LL.B AND J.D./PH.D.

The ABA has prepared a statement to the effect that the LL.B. or J.D. degree earned at a law school which requires the baccalaureate degree for admission to its law program is entitled to be treated as equivalent, in appropriate circumstances, to the Ph.D. or other earned doctorate degree. Thus, a holder of the LL.B. or J.D., also a member of a college or university faculty teaching a law related subject outside the law school, is entitled to be treated, for salary and promotion purposes, like his colleagues who hold a Ph.D. degree or other earned doctorate degree in the discipline in which they teach. The LL.B. or J.D. degree is not essentially a research but a professional degree, representing a substantial professional graduate educational experience. An equivalent statement by the Association of American Law Schools appears in 56 American Bar Association Journal 658-659 (July, 1970).

## MINORITY STUDENTS

In December, 1970 the first law graduate sponsored by CLEO received his law degree from Emory University Law School in Atlanta. CLEO, a national program to increase the number of lawyers from disadvantaged and minority groups, was launched in 1968 under the sponsorship of the U.S. Government, the ABA, the AALS and the Law School Admission Tests Council. In the past, CLEO has received funding from the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Ford Foundation, The Rockefeller Brothers Fund, The American Bar Endowment and IBM; it is presently seeking scholarships funds from the nation's largest corporations.

A recent survey by the ABA revealed that black students approximate three per cent of the total enrollment in U. S. law schools. The survey revealed there are 1,605 black students out of 67,573 enrolled in the 125 law schools responding to a questionnaire. This represents 2.7 per cent of the total enrollment. The survey, conducted by the Committee on Civil Rights and Responsibilities of the ABA Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities, showed figures from the 1969-1970 school year. A related survey in 1966 showed that one per cent of male lawyers and judges and 2.3 per cent of female lawyers and judges were black according to the 1960 census figures.

The AALS Committee on Minority Groups has decided that more current information should be distributed to law schools, teachers and other interested people on a periodic basis. Thus, it is now publishing a NEWSLETTER whose purpose will be to act as a clearing house for pertinent material. The initial efforts will concentrate on reports of money-raising projects and sources of financial aid funds for minority students. The Committee would like to publish reports on general public solicitations, participation of bar groups in fund raising, tuition remission and other programs not involving hard dollars. The Committee is interested in activities carried out by consortia of schools as well as those done by schools individually and therefore welcomes contributions which may be sent to:

Professor Sanford J. Rosen  
University of Texas  
School of Law  
2500 Red River  
Austin, Texas 78705

or

Professor Stephen E. Lee  
Arizona State University  
College of Law  
Tempe, Arizona 85281

## CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION

The Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility, Inc. has awarded a total of \$1,026,300.00 for support of twenty-eight clinical legal education programs at law schools throughout the United States and Canada. All the programs will begin in September 1971 and are for a two year period with one exception. A list of the law schools favored will be found in CLEPR Newsletter, Vol. III, No. 8, 7 April 1970.

The ABA has approved the creation of a post-graduate training program designed to better prepare lawyers for trial work. The Section of Judicial Administration will establish an Institute for Advocacy, providing a four-week summer curriculum devoted to trial preparation and courtroom skills. About 100 lawyers are expected to take part in the first program whose opening date is yet to be announced. Lawyers in private practice, public defenders, legal aid and OEO lawyers will constitute about 60 per cent of the initial class, with prosecutors and law school teachers making up the rest. A major goal of the Institute is to develop a corps of practicing attorneys and law school teachers capable of conducting training programs in trial skills throughout the nation. Such programs might be sponsored by law schools, law firms and other local groups. A long-range aim is the creation of standards for qualifying lawyers in trial practice.

A survey of Law Schools and Trial Advocacy Courses may be found in JUDICATURE, February 1971, Vol. 54, No. 7.

## COMPUTERS AND THE LAW

Under the direction of Professor Arthur R. Miller, nationally-recognized expert on the legal implications of computer technology, the University of Michigan Law School has taken the lead in experimenting in the field of automated legal research.

Recognizing that "new laws and judicial decisions are filling volumes so quickly that we are losing our capability to store them in our offices or to comb through them manually," Professor Miller's seminar on Computers and the Law "exposes students to technology and makes them think about the ways technology is going to affect legal doctrines and the practice of law."

Professor Miller was the distinguished visiting Professor of Law at the University of Miami School of Law in Spring 1971 where he also conducted a Seminar on Computers and the Law.

A discussion of current effectiveness and future development of automated legal research may be found in JUDICATURE, February 1971, Vol. 54, No. 7.

## LEGAL EDUCATION ABROAD

The International and Comparative Law Committee of the Florida Bar held its IV Inter-American Lawyer Exchange Program in El Salvador and Guatemala on March 13-21, 1971. The program covered the following subjects: The Civil Law System; the Latin American Limited Liability Company; Antitrust Laws; U. S. Assistance Abroad to the U.S. Investor; Negotiating Contracts and Investments in Latin America; Labor and Social Legislation; Customs and Import Regulations; Investment in Real and Personal Property in Central America, and the Outlook for U.S. Investment in Latin America.

The University of Florida, in cooperation with the Escuela Libre de Derecho of Mexico, will conduct a program of Summer Law Study in Mexico City from June 28 to August 7, 1971. The subjects covered will be: Comparative Law; Comparative Land and National Resources Law; International Law; Conflict of Laws; Latin American Trade and Investment, and Mexican Contracts and Corporations. The program is open to law students who have completed their first year of law school and are in good standing. For further information please address all inquiries to Professor E. L. Roy Hunt, University of Florida Law School, Gainesville, Florida.

The Law and Policy Institute Abroad of the American University School of Law, Washington, D. C. announces its Second Summer Program in Jerusalem, July through August 1971. Two seminars will be offered: Comparative Law of Israel and The Middle East and International Law Issues of the Middle East. Professor N. N. Rittrie of the Washington College of Law, American University, Washington, D.C. 20016, is the Director of the program.

## BAR EXAMINATIONS

The National Conference of Bar Examiners is preparing a bar examination to be offered for use by all states. The first examination will be held on February 23, 1972, and the second on July 26, 1972. Each year thereafter two tests will be offered to all states. The program calls for a multi-state bar examination which will assist boards of bar examiners in each state by preparing a basic examination for the examiners. The answers will be graded and scores of the applicants reported to the states, but each state board will determine who will be admitted to the bar. Under the plan, each state will retain complete control over admissions in the state.

The first multi-state bar examination will consist of questions on Contracts, Criminal Law, Evidence, Real Property and Torts; answers will

be machine graded. The multi-state examination will last one day and must be given on the same date in all participating states. It is expected that each participating state will prepare and administer an additional examination of one or two days' duration.

### EMPLOYMENT

The labor market for newly graduated lawyers in the nation softened in 1970 and is expected to continue at a slower tempo this summer, according to a Pennsylvania consulting firm. In a survey of large law firms located in all parts of the country, Altman & Weil of Ardmore, Pa., found that larger law offices hired fewer new graduates in 1970 and expect the same or lower levels of hiring in 1971. The economic slowdown in 1970, particularly in finance, mergers, acquisitions and public offerings, apparently affected the pace of employment. There is, according to Altman & Weil, an evident movement toward the \$15,000 hiring rate in larger firms all over the nation. The \$15,000 "standard" began in New York several years ago.

Ralph Nader has announced plans to provide \$40,000 to finance the formation of a five-woman law firm to focus on women's rights cases. The women's firm is one of three special constituency firms that Nader hopes to establish. A black lawyers' firm and a firm for senior citizens are also planned.

Young lawyers, gathered at a conference in New York in late 1970 on "The Legal Revolution," were challenged by Ralph Nader to show a sense of personal sacrifice which he said was lacking in their ranks. "The legal profession has a tradition of eloquence, of judicial heroes, of rigor, however superficially focused, a marvelous tradition of arrogance," declared Mr. Nader, "but there is no tradition of personal sacrifice." He promised to "hound" every young lawyer in the city until he joined in his proposal to help finance a \$500,000 law firm devoted to producing public-interest lawyers.

### ENVIRONMENTAL LIBRARY

The Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C. is establishing a library on ecology and the environment as the first step

toward a national institute for environmental law. The library was made possible by an initial \$25,000 grant from the National Home Library Foundation.

### LEGAL CLINICS

The fourth annual summer sessions of the National College of Juvenile Justice will be held at the University of Nevada, Reno, on June 13-25, 1971. The two sessions are devoted to training judges and referees for juvenile and family courts. The curriculum includes developments in juvenile law, concepts and treatment of delinquency, managerial and organizational techniques and other topics. Further information may be obtained from: Manager, Training Services, National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, University Station, Reno, Nevada 89507.

A grant for a second Law Teaching Clinic under AALS auspices has been approved by the U.S. Office of Education for the summer of 1971. The University of Wisconsin will host the 1971 Clinic with the University of North Carolina continuing as the grantee institution. The dates are set for July 26—August\*14. As with the 1969 clinic, a school assessment of \$200 per participant will be necessary for complete underwriting. Living and travel expenses of participants are covered.

### AALS MEETINGS

The 1971 meeting will be held on December 27-30, in the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel. The 1972 Annual Meeting is scheduled for the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City, and the 1973 Annual Meeting will be in New Orleans, with the new Marriott as the headquarters and overflow at the Roosevelt. For 1974, the Executive Committee has decided to consult a random sample of law teachers to determine how much sentiment there is for changing the time of year and the location of the Annual Meeting.

### SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR LATIN AMERICAN LAWYERS

The Inter-American Bar Foundation, in cooperation with the Department of State and the American Bar Association, carried out a project during April-May, 1971, under which a group of young Latin American lawyers traveled to the United States for an orientation and training program. After two weeks of lectures at the University of Miami School

of Law, the visitors spent approximately one month in law offices throughout the United States. Thereafter the lawyers traveled to Washington for one week of lectures and visits. The project ended with an additional week in New York City.

While at the School of Law at the University of Miami, the young lawyers received instruction in the Spanish language, by members of the faculty and practicing attorneys in the Miami area. The program covered the following subjects: Basic Principles of Anglo-American Law, Contracts, Torts, Business Associations, Commercial Law, The U.S. Government, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Constitutional Law, The Legal Profession, The Courts, Labor Law, The Judiciary, and Taxation.