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# Legal Education

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## LEGAL EDUCATION

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### ABA CONSULTANT ON LEGAL EDUCATION

Professor Millard Ruud of the University of Texas School of Law has been named consultant on legal education of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. Professor Ruud succeeds John L. Hervey of Oklahoma City, who has retired after twenty three years in that ABA post. Professor Ruud's duties will include law school visitations in connection with the Association's program of approval of schools. He will also be instrumental in the development of a program of ABA involvement in legal education.

### U. S. LAW SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The decline in law school enrollments for the 1968 fall term because of the drafting of graduate students was not as great as had been expected. This was shown in figures compiled for the annual *Review of Legal Education* published by the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.

Total enrollments in the 136 ABA-approved law schools were 62,393, only 2,013 below the 1967 figure for the fall semester. Including the non-approved law schools, total enrollments were 68,089, a decline of 2,243 from a year ago.

An interesting trend was a sharp increase in the number of women students. Of the 23,584 first year students entering law school last fall 1,736 were women, an increase of 557 or almost one-third over the preceding year.

In an information report in December, the Association of American Law Schools pointed out that draft calls for the summer and fall of 1968 were considerably lower than for earlier months. AALS said if the draft calls return to the 1968 spring level the effects might be felt in the second semester.

### CLEO INSTITUTES

More than thirty law schools are joining in summer programs to

prepare about 450 minority group students for law school next fall. The Council on Legal Education Opportunity, headquartered in Atlanta, has organized the program which includes ten CLEO Regional Summer Institutes and special programs in Toledo and Albuquerque. The CLEO Council includes representatives of the American Bar Association, Association of American Law Schools, the National Bar Association, and the Law School Admission Tests Council. Funding for the summer program will be supplied by the sponsoring schools and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The CLEO program was created late in 1967 to help increase the number of members of minority groups entering the legal profession. It is designed to assist them in meeting law school admission standards. One hundred and twelve students successfully completed the program at four summer institutes held in 1968. Ninety-three of these now are attending thirty four accredited law schools through grants from the Ford Foundation.

The 1968 program included some students who had not yet completed four years of college. This year, the institutes will be open only to those who could enter law school in the fall through successful completion of the institute program. The original Ford grant has been exhausted, and CLEO is seeking funds for scholarships for the 1969-70 school year from foundations, government and other sources. CLEO hopes to be able to obtain sufficient financial aid for needy minority students who do not participate in the summer program as well as for those who successfully complete them.

The 1969 CLEO Institute sites and sponsors are:

*Michigan Consortium* — Wayne State University Law School, Detroit. Other sponsors are the law schools of University of Michigan, University of Detroit and Detroit College.

*New York Consortium* — New York University School of Law, New York City. The co-sponsor is Columbia University Law School.

*Ohio Valley Consortium* — University of Cincinnati College of Law. Other sponsors are the law schools of Ohio State University, University of Louisville and University of Kentucky.

*Durham Consortium* — To be held on campuses of both sponsors, the law schools of North Carolina College and Duke University.

*Charlottesville, Va.* — University of Virginia School of Law.

*Baton Rouge, La.* — Southern University School of Law.

*Midwest Consortium* — University of Iowa College of Law, Iowa City. Other sponsors are the law schools of the University of Chicago, Illinois, Indiana at Bloomington and Indianapolis, Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio State and Wisconsin.

*California North* — Located at San Francisco, it will be sponsored by the law schools of northern California.

*California South* — Loyola University School of Law, Los Angeles. Other sponsors include the law schools of U.C.L.A. and the universities of California Western, Southern California, and San Diego.

*Denver* — University of Denver College of Law.

The New York Consortium plans to train sixty minority group pre-law students and the Midwest Consortium forty eight students. Forty will be trained at each of the other institutes. All will be held for six weeks with the exception of Durham which will last four weeks.

Travel and living expenses of participating students will be paid and stipends will be offered to offset the loss of savings from earnings which could have been gained from full summer jobs. The institutes will require only half of the summer. Some will be held at the beginning and the others at the end of summer to allow students an opportunity to earn more money to meet law school expenses.

Each of these institutes will present a full-time intensive study program covering a variety of legal subjects. They will be designed to provide training in verbal and analytical skills needed in the typical law school program.

In addition to the regular summer institutes, a special pilot program will be held with fifteen students at the University of Toledo College of Law. This institute will emphasize clinical training.

A separately-funded program will be conducted at the University of New Mexico School of Law for a group of American Indian pre-law students.

In addition to encouraging minority group law students, offering them financial assistance and increased opportunities in the legal profession, CLEO seeks to serve as a national clearing house for information relating to minority group members in the profession and law schools. It also seeks to strengthen and support law schools whose main task is serving minority group students.

## NEW MINORITY RECRUITMENT PROGRAM

As a result of Boalt Hall's University of California new recruitment program, there are twenty seven minority students in this year's entering class.

The recruitment program was begun last spring with the establishment of the Martin Luther King Fund, chaired by professors Lawrence Stone and Adrian Kragen. All minority students are eligible for scholarship and financial aid, and much of the necessary money was contributed by the law firms which interview Boalt students for employment.

Eighteen of the students were admitted under "special standards," which, Professor Stone explained, means that after examination of the applications, those who did the admitting were fully satisfied that the students could handle the work at Boalt.

These students may, if they wish, take part in a study assistance program. Under this program, study groups are formed by two first year students and one third year student to attend classes, prepare lectures, and generally discuss one course in the fashion that first year students usually form study groups among themselves.

The third year study assistance students were chosen on the grounds of their scholastic ability, commitment, and likelihood of compatibility with the students with whom they will be working. Although they are paid a small weekly stipend, the hours of work expected of them make the amount more of a honorarium than a salary.

Thus far, the program is planned only for the first semester, pending evaluation of its success by the minority students and the third year assistants. Professor Stone described the program as one intended to "take the mystery" out of what it takes to do well at Boalt.

Each of the students also has a faculty advisor from the first year teaching staff available to him on a voluntary basis. This advisor is available to offer informal guidance when it is requested.

Stone said that although the program will have the money to get through this year, he is not certain where the funds will come from in following years. He hopes to double the enrollment of minority students in the class that will enter next fall, and is already beginning plans for recruitment. He says that recruitment offers little problem since there are more than enough students available for the program.

The main problem is raising the money to make sure that they will not have financial worries while they are in school.

## HARVARD SEMINAR FOR GOVERNMENT LEGAL OFFICERS

An International Law Seminar for Government Legal Officers will be held at the Harvard Law School from July 7 to August 1, 1969. The American Society of International Law and Harvard Law School are jointly sponsoring and financing the teaching program. The Department of State will finance travel and per diem costs of the participants.

Enrollment will be limited to about twenty five government officials, especially from developing countries, who deal with problems of international law, whether they are situated in ministries of foreign affairs, ministries of justice, or elsewhere in government.

The seminar will concentrate on operational problems of international law and organization. It will emphasize international economic law and institutions of special interest to developing countries, such as the regulation of trade and transportation, commodity agreements, G.A.T.T., U.N.C.T.A.D., international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and regional economic groupings. It will consider the constructive role lawyers can play, not only in the resolution of disputes but in the creation of institutions that facilitate international cooperation and development. Although there will be some formal lectures, the orientation, as in an earlier seminar at Harvard in 1966, will be toward problem-solving by the participating lawyers, with emphasis on the practical relation between law and policy-making.

The directors of the seminar are Professors Abram Chayes and Richard R. Baxter of the Harvard Law School. A number of ranking officials of the United Nations, other international organizations, and the Department of State will visit the seminar to deliver special lectures, lead seminars, and participate in clinics. Following the seminar, the participants will spend a week in Washington, D. C., to review the operations of legal offices of the U. S. Government. They will also take part in sessions with legal officers of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Organization of American States.

Nominations of participants in the seminar will be made by foreign ministries. Further information may be obtained from Cultural Affairs Officers in United States embassies. Where no candidate who deals with international legal problems in an official capacity is available, a lawyer or advanced law student of exceptional promise will be considered.

## SUMMER ACADEMY OF AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Southwestern Legal Foundation will conduct an Academy of

American and International Law at the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, from June 2 to July 18, 1969. The Academy will provide an opportunity for leaders from other parts of the world to study American and international legal and business institutions. The program will include courses and lectures and will examine the legal framework of economic and social development. A symposium on Private Investments Abroad will be held June 18-20.

#### PARKER SCHOOL SUMMER PROGRAM IN FOREIGN LAW

The annual summer program of the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law will be held June 2-27, 1969, at the Columbia University School of Law, New York City. The basic objective of the program, limited to about twenty lawyers, is to provide a method of approach to legal problems faced by Americans doing business abroad.

#### LAW SCHOOLS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Council of the Inter-American Bar Association approved with appreciation the Report and Recommendation presented by Dean Miguel de Capriles in connection with a proposal of the Committee of Deans of Law Schools in the Western Hemisphere to organize a Conference of Deans and Professors of Law to meet during the next IABA conference.

#### INTERNATIONAL LAWYER EXCHANGE

The Special Committee on Relations with Lawyers of Other Nations of the American Bar Association is working with the International Bar Association to organize machinery for lawyer exchange arrangements with other nations.

Applications are being received from young foreign lawyers who would like to work for a summer or year in a U. S. law office, and from young American lawyers wishing to work in foreign law offices. It is hoped that the first exchanges will begin this summer.

The ABA Committee also is cooperating with the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific. ABA President Gossett is scheduled to participate in the centennial celebration of the New Zealand Bar Association early in April and then meet with representatives of the bar associations of Australia, Taiwan and Japan. There will be an exchange of views involving legal implications of economic cooperation between the U.S. and these nations.

## LAW LIBRARY INSTITUTE

"Law Librarianship: In-depth study of administration and use of legal literature resources emphasizing service to the disadvantaged, and the impact of the scientific-technological revolution on the law," is the description of a Law Library Institute scheduled at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 19 May-13 June 1969. Its director is Professor Roy M. Mersky, University of Texas School of Law.

The Institute offers graduates of library schools, and lawyers employed by libraries but without formal training in librarianship, the opportunity to increase their proficiency in the administration and operational methods of law libraries. Heavy emphasis is laid on the survey and evaluation of legal literature resources, and the study of the organization, management, financing, personnel, acquisitions and information requirements of law libraries.

In particular, library service to the disadvantaged is chosen for special concentration. Millions of dollars are granted by the Federal government for programs aimed at providing legal service to the disadvantaged to make possible the effective administration of justice. To support such programs, well-organized bibliographic resources must be developed to assist lawyers and government officials in bridging the gap between the quality of legal services available to the affluent and economically deprived clients.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW SEMINAR

The United States will hold a Seminar on International Law during the summer session of the International Law Commission. The Seminar will be held from June 16 to July 4 at Geneva, and is limited to twenty four persons. Details concerning the Seminar may be obtained from the Office of the Legal Adviser in the United States Department of State.

## JESSUP MOOT COURT COMPETITION

The final round of the Jessup International Moot Court competition was held late in April in Washington, D. C. during the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law.

The competition involved a problem of current interest in the area of international law. Entering teams were required to write memorials on both sides of the dispute and to argue both sides orally. There are seven regions in the United States and one region in Europe. This year, France represented Europe, but there is every indication that a greater number



of foreign schools will be entering next year thus making the competition even more truly international.

Michigan and Rutgers of Newark were declared the co-winners this year.

#### LATIN AMERICAN BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The Law Center of the University of Miami held its Third Annual Institute on Business Transactions in Latin America in April.

The Institute, designed to provide a review of the latest developments in international business transactions in Latin America, followed a unique format; i.e. the "game method" was used exclusively. This approach provided direct participation in the program for all participants as well as direct give and take between the participants and the discussion leaders. The latter were officials from the U.S. Government, international and regional agencies, private entities, law professors and attorneys who provided the expertise for the proper development of "the game".

#### GRADING

The Harvard Law School faculty has approved a revised grading system that would allow first-year students to receive their final examination grades on a pass-fail basis. Under the new system, each first-year student will choose—before the start of the examination period—one of three ways to get his grades: (1) the present system of letter grades ranging from an A to an F, (2) a new four-category scale—high, satisfactory, low and fail, or (3) two categories, pass or fail. The faculty action came in response to student demands voiced in a report criticizing what they said was an overly competitive atmosphere at the school and asking for a pass-fail grading system.

The new system will "leave enough range of choice to accommodate different views on the values and collateral costs of grades," explained Professor Robert E. Keeton, chairman of a special seven-man committee appointed by Dean Derek C. Bok in February to deal with the student complaints. The committee also recommended deemphasizing final examinations by providing more opportunities during the academic year for a student to practice legal skills in the form of written assignments during the year, oral exercises, and group work.

The report also states that the Law Review will receive only the first twenty names from the class rank list as compared to twenty eight last year. The ten remaining places will be filled by a competition open to the whole class.