



Case Western Reserve Law Review

Volume 9 | Issue 4

1958

The Rich Tradition of the Law School

Ivan L. Miller

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.case.edu/caselrev>

 Part of the [Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Ivan L. Miller, *The Rich Tradition of the Law School*, 9 W. Res. L. Rev. 409 (1958)

Available at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.case.edu/caselrev/vol9/iss4/6>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Journals at Case Western Reserve University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Case Western Reserve Law Review by an authorized administrator of Case Western Reserve University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

The Rich Tradition of the Law School

By *Ivan L. Miller*

THE RESIGNATION of Fletcher Reed Andrews as Dean of the Western Reserve School of Law marks a significant point of transition in the history of the Law School. This dedicatory issue of the Law Review supplies a convenient vehicle to delineate the periods through which the institution has passed and to mark the segments of influence that have borne upon its true meaning.

An institution of learning is more than the faculty, its books, the edifice in which it is housed, its students, its alumni and the various relationships it bears to facets of the community. It is a composite of all of these features.

THE AUTHOR (A.B., 1936, LL.B., 1938, Western Reserve University) is a practicing attorney in Cleveland, Ohio. He has studied at both the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and at the Inns of Court of London, England. He is the president of the Western Reserve Law School Alumni Association, an organization which has been a pet project of Dean Andrews and one to which the Dean has given both time and inspiration.

Retracing the history of the Law School, one can detect ennobling moments, periods of grandeur and a dynamism that is more present than casual observation would reveal.

Convenience would suggest that the Law School history be divided into three intervals: 1) Origins and the Early Period; 2) The Middle Period; and 3) The Current Period and the Future.

Source of information for this composition was found in fragmentary form from the pens of a number of individuals. This effort was decided upon with the thought that a centralized treatment of the Law School might serve an interesting as well as documentary purpose.

ORIGINS AND THE EARLY PERIOD

Shortly after his inauguration as President of Western Reserve University, President Charles F. Thwing suggested that efforts be undertaken to establish a school of law within the University.¹ On May 22, 1891, a Trustee of the University, Honorable Sam E. Williamson, then a judge, met at his office with seven members of the bench and five

¹Waite, THE HISTORY OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY—THE FIRST FORTY YEARS OF THE CLEVELAND ERA 1881-1921. The factual material concerning the history of the Law School was largely gathered from this work.

leading members of the Cleveland Bar. At this meeting seeds for the Law School were planted and the growth revolved around a pledge of \$100 a piece annually by fifty members of the Bar for a five-year term, thus providing a \$5,000 operating fund for each of the first five years. Shortly thereafter the Board of Trustees met and "unanimously and heartily voted that in the opinion of this Board, it is wise to take action to establish a law school and to ask full and hearty co-operation of the Bar of this City in establishing and conducting such a school." This vote on May 29, 1891, establishes the date of the founding of the School of Law.

The problems of a dean, faculty and a place of operation confronted the Board of Trustees. In due course, Eugene Wambaugh was selected as Dean. At that time, he was Professor of Law and Dean of the Law Department of the State University of Iowa. His first proposal was to have three full-time professors and a course of three years leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At that time, only five or six institutions had taken so advanced a position in legal education. None of them was west of the Allegheny Mountains. The method of instruction was to be a combination of three established methods — lecture, recitation, and teaching by the "case system method," shortly before introduced at the Harvard Law School. Students were to be taught in the classroom at least ten hours per week; seven subjects were to be taught in the first year; nine in the second year; and, seventeen in the third year. This ambitious program was carried out only in part.

Mr. Wambaugh was elected Dean on March 3, 1892, but shortly thereafter was called to a position at Cornell University. This he declined, but soon thereafter, he accepted a professorship at Harvard Law School and was subsequently a faculty member there for thirty-three years.

His successor, Evan H. Hopkins, an Adelbert College graduate of 1889 and a Harvard Law School graduate of 1892, was appointed shortly thereafter. His title was that of Registrar. He was appointed Dean in June, 1895, and served in that capacity until June, 1910.

Because of inadequate financing, full-time professors could not be hired but that did not prevent the title of Professor being accorded to several members of the faculty despite their short tenure. It is interesting to note that all teachers were called Professors in the first two years, the first Lecturer being appointed in 1894 and the first Instructor in 1899. Mr. Waite suggests, in his treatment of the subject, that this generosity in titles may have been in lieu of adequate salaries.

While there was disparity in the thinking as to the location of the Law School, whether it be downtown near the offices of practicing law-

yers and the courts, or on the campus, President Thwing's opinion prevailed. The first site of the Law Department was at the corner of Euclid Avenue and Adelbert Road, a building known as the Ford House. This was in 1892. In 1896, the Law Department entered its own new building on the east side of Adelbert Road which houses the school at the present time. An annex constructed since World War II provided necessary lecture, office and library space. The official name applied to the school was the Franklin Thomas Backus Law School. Mrs. Lucy Mygatt Backus, the widow of Franklin Thomas Backus, endowed the school with a \$50,000 pledge upon the condition that the institution would adopt the name of her deceased husband, who had died in 1870. Mr. Backus had been an out outstandingly successful Cleveland lawyer in the 1860's. His name was then pre-eminent at the Cleveland Bar. The official name of the institution remains to this day the Franklin Thomas Backus School of Law.

In the building on Adelbert Road, there is a rare combination of modernity and antiquity. The worn, stone stairways, the dark wood banisters and rails, the lofty ceilings, the hard-seated chairs, the steel-meshed cages enclosing the library books — all of these things add up to atmosphere that is warm, and a feeling that is familiar. These were undoubtedly the facets and characteristics clearly remembered by students prior to World War II. Since then, fluorescence has entered the Law School. There are shiny desks, utilitarian elevators, flooring that suggests newness, pictures not marred by the watermarking typical of older hangings. There is fluidity about the corridors that bespeaks newness in parts of the building and the greater youth of its faculty. Nor is this a distraction from the ultimate worth of the institution. Rather, indeed, there is a becoming bridge between the old and the new which augurs of progress and a vision into the future.

It is historically exciting to reminisce about the early faculty members, only one of whom is still living, the venerable Homer H. Johnson, who, at age ninety-five, continues to visit his office in Cleveland, Ohio, in the firm he founded and in which he remains senior partner.

Consider then the faculty names of long ago, their subjects and the time of their service. It is good to read the list and exciting to know that each alumnus, whose fortune it was to have one or more of these men as teachers, recalls his own reactions, experiences and memories.

1892-93	Stevenson Burke	Corporations
	Mortimer Leggett	Patents
	Charles E. Pennewell	Real Property
	Augustus John Ricks	Pleading
	Harry Augustus Garfield	Contracts
	Evan H. Hopkins	Torts and Crimes

1893	Peter H. Kaiser Henry C. White Theodore E. Burton Homer H. Johnson	Evidence Wills and Adm. Bills and Notes Agency and Pleading
1894-95	Abraham T. Brewer Alexander Hadden Arthur A. Stearns Roger Miller Lee Frederic A. Henry W. W. Boynton Charles C. Baldwin	Insurance and Corporation Crimes Suretyship and Mortgage Admiralty and Carriers Personal Property Taxation Constitutional Law
1896	James Lawrence Alfred C. Carpenter Edwin L. Thurston Paul Howland Edwin T. Hamilton Frank S. McGowan	Corporations Bills and Notes Patents Pleading and Practice Res Adjudicata and Collateral Attack Insurance
1897	Henry B. Chapman Frank R. Herrick Ernest A. Feazel	Contracts Torts Legal Litigation and Moot Court
1898	Frederick W. Green	Equity
1899	Frank B. Williams	Evidence and Personal Property
1901	Harry J. Crawford David J. Jaeger	Carriers Review
1903	Clayton K. Fauver Rollin A. Wilbur James Albert Ford Frank M. Cobb Harold Remington	Torts, Sales and Review Contracts, Carriers Personal Property and Pleading Agency Bankruptcy
1904	Harry Tracy Duncan	Moot Court
1905	Walter T. Dunmore	Property
1906	John A. Chamberlain Charles A. Niman	Suretyship Negotiable Instruments
1907	Clarence M. Finrock	Trusts and Equity
1908	John C. Barclay	Damages
1909	Alvin C. Brightman Eugene Wambaugh	Damages Constitutional Law
1910	Tracy Duncan Richard Inglis	Insurance Corporations
1911	A. V. Cannon Cyrus Locher	Bankruptcy Mortgages
1913	*Clinton DeWitt	Suretyship
1914	A. H. Throckmorton	Conflict of Laws
1915	J. F. Oberlin	Patents
1916	I. Walter Sharp	Torts
1919	Howard A. Couse William C. Keough	Agency Municipal Corporations
1920	James C. Logue S. C. Crobaugh	Agency Review
1921	William McAfee	Conflict of Laws
1922	Edwin F. Albertsworth	Municipal Corporations

1923	Harold H. Burton	Corporations
1924	M. S. Breckinridge	Negotiable Instruments
1925	James J. Laughlin	Corporations
1926	*Fletcher R. Andrews	Criminal Law
1927	William W. Dawson	Pleading

This faculty like its alumni include not only lawyers, but also businessmen, judges, members of Congress, civil servants and at least one Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Honorable Harold H. Burton. Length of service for such men as Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Dunmore, Mr. Finck, Mr. Brightman, Mr. Throckmorton, Mr. Oberlin, Mr. Alberts-worth, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Dawson and Mr. DeWitt gave continuity through the years and tradition for which there is no substitute.

The post-depression years brought to the faculty such men as:

1931	J. D. Wright	Taxation
1932	Wayne LaSalle Townsend	Contracts
1933	*Carl D. Friebohn	Bankruptcy
1934	Louis O. Foster	Accounting
1937	William C. Warren	Taxation
1938	Elmer E. Hilpert	Constitutional Law
	Thomas M. Cooley	Negotiable Instruments
1939	Roland J. Stanger	Admiralty Law
	Rodney M. Nash	Legal Bibliography
1940	Elbridge D. Phelps	Creditors' Rights
1941	George E. Bickford	Taxation
	Wade W. Dauch	Constitutional Law
1942	John J. Joseph	Admiralty Law
	Frank R. Uible	Labor Law
1943	Clarence C. Fowerbaugh	Pleading
1944	Robert Trenkamp	Criminal Law
1945	Abner E. Lipscomb	Contracts
	Frederick Woodbridge	Property
	Milton R. Schlesinger	Taxation
	Wilbur W. White	International Law
1946	George Neff Stevens	Pleading
	*Edgar I. King	Contracts
	*Robert N. Cook	Real Property
	Paul J. Hergenroeder	Trade Regulation
	Owen Walker	Corporate Finance
	Curtiss C. Williams	Constitutional Law
	Robert H. Wettach	Constitutional Law
	James Norman McDonough	Torts
1947	Alvin C. Evans	Trusts
	Earl C. Arnold	Negotiable Instruments
	Russell N. Sullivan	Constitutional Law
	Robert Crafts	Constitutional Law
	Norman D. Lattin	Business Associations
	Robert J. Shoup	Municipal Corporations

1948	*Robert C. Bensing Franklin C. Latcham *Oliver Schroeder, Jr.	Contracts, Domestic Relations Trade Regulations Constitutional Law, Criminal Law
------	---	--

The 1950's brought these gentlemen into the faculty:

1951	*Samuel Sonenfield Raymond P. Snow, Jr. Myron N. Krotinger *Howard M. Kohn Frank D. Emerson	Civil Procedure, Sales Legal Accounting Trade Regulation Estate Planning Corporate Finance
1952	*Maurice S. Culp	Administrative and Legislative Process
1953	*Richard Katcher *Rees H. Davis, Jr. C. D. Russell *Walter Probert Edward A. Eisele, Jr.	Taxation Legal Writing Administrative Procedure Jurisprudence, Torts Estate and Gift Taxation
1954	*Zolman Cavitch *Hugh Alan Ross *Edwin R. Teple *Joseph A. Thiel *John R. Williams George V. Woodling	Corporations Business Associations, Domestic Relations Labor Law Oral Advocacy World Law Patents
1956	*George McC. C. Oulahan	Administrative Agencies

Each teacher, of course, had his own manner, his special personality, his particular outlook and characteristics. But who can ever forget the likes of Dean Dunmore; his softspoken gentility, his understanding, patience and the precise manner of expression. Here was human humility at its inviting best.

And then again, there was Mr. Brightman. The qualities that made for greatness in Professor Brightman are well remembered. Here was a scholar, thorough and knowledgeable, a specialist in contracts. Unusually meticulous, he had a keen insight into human and public problems.

Notable in memory is the late Archibald Hall Throckmorton. He was more than a professor. An exemplar of character and purpose more than anything else. Impeccable in dress, lean and stately, cavalier in manner, Mr. Throckmorton was the epitome of social propriety. Quiet in demeanor, disciplined in thought, loyal to his convictions—these were the memorable facets of this great personality.

Indelible is the impression of Clinton DeWitt. He has served the faculty since 1912, a record no other teacher has matched. In 1946, he retired from active practice of law in which he had engaged successfully and pre-eminently since 1912, to become a full-time Professor at the School of Law. Colorful, dramatic, precise, with an ultra-command of

* Indicates that the individual is a member of the present faculty.

language and his subject, an outstanding author, his books on technical subjects dominate the legal field.

So much has been written and said about Honorable Carl D. Friebolin that it is repetitious to cite his attributes once again. If endearment to men can be called the highest achievement of man, then Mr. Friebolin has this in abundance. Judge, venerable authority and Referee in bankruptcy, wit, writer, raconteur, eminent advocate of free speech, this gentleman adorns the faculty though his services be but part-time.

Mr. Finrock held a special place in the hearts and minds of all students who sat before him. Hardly could there be another so to epitomize the essential quality of equity. "What ought to be" was the basic outlook of his thinking and the substance of his discourses. His was the broad explanatory coverage of an issue. His warmth, his bubbling humor and broad awareness in many areas of human knowledge marked him always as a man of culture and civilization.

It is not without logic that the prominence of the faculty would be matched very substantially by graduates who achieved comparable eminence in their various fields of life's work. Dean Dunmore in 1930, writing for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, traced the work of the Law School graduates and told of the places such individuals made for themselves in the City of Cleveland. It is worthy of quotation:

"Many individuals and institutions and conditions have contributed to the development which the City of Cleveland has made during the last 35 years. Some of these, as acknowledged leaders, wearing the trappings of leadership have received merited applause. Other contributors to Cleveland's greatness have rendered a more passive service; they have been there when need of them has arisen—on the job to supply the needed material, crude or finished; ready with their money; with strength for labor, with machinery oiled to go into gear, with minds keen to furnish the needed ideas, with their men and women trained for leadership, able at a moment's notice to step into the front rank, perhaps to shoulder a banner.

"The first class was graduated from the Law School in 1895, but in spite of the fact that nearly all of its graduates are still young, it numbers among them two United States senators, a number of congressmen, many judges, state legislators and men in other important official positions. It is, however, rather of the graduates in Cleveland of whom I wish to speak.

"Reserve Law men now on the bench in Cleveland are Judge Harry L. Eastman, Judge Harrison W. Ewing, Judge Samuel E. Kramer, Judge Manuel Levine, Judge Walter M. McMahon, and Judge Carl V. Weygandt. A number of Reserve Law men were formerly on the bench and

I believe all familiar with conditions will agree that it would have been fortunate had they retained their positions as judges. Among them are Judge Maurice Bernon, Judge William C. Keough, Judge Adrian G. Newcomb, and Judge Stanley L. Orr.

"A few of the Reserve Law men recognized as excellent trial lawyers are Harry J. Crawford, LeRoy B. Davenport, Homer McKeehan, Robert B. Newcomb and John T. Scott.

"Space will permit the mention of only a few Reserve Law graduates in public service. Former Manager William R. Hopkins is a Reserve Law man, as are Mayor John D. Marshall and his predecessor, Clayton C. Townes. The record made by A. E. Bernsteen as Federal District Attorney is well known. The late Cyrus Locher served as county prosecutor. Mark L. Thomsen gave splendid service to the Cleveland Schools, as did Rees H. Davis who recently joined the manager's cabinet. Paul Lamb and E. Paul Westenhaver made excellent records in the city law department. The versatility of Carl D. Friebohn is well known but every Clevelander knows of his work as referee in bankruptcy. Harry E. Davis is now in the Civil Service Commission and Emrich B. Freed and Margaret R. Lawrence are on the prosecutor's staff. David E. Green and John A. Elden have represented the State in Cleveland litigation. Malvern E. Schultz recently took up the work of chief police prosecutor. The services of Robert Merkle in the Probate office are known to all lawyers.

"Unofficial public service makes frequent calls upon Reserve Law men. Walter L. Flory spends himself unselfishly for the public welfare. John D. Fackler has performed much similar service. John W. Barkley served as attorney for the school board for a number of years. Dale S. Brown actively leads the Better Business Bureau. Four of the attorneys now with the Legal Aid Society are Reserve Law men, as are Robb O. Bartholomew and Edward W. Leeper, former counsel for the Society. James Metzenbaum has given his time freely to forward the zoning movement in the United States. Ralph A. Haynes, Carlton K. Matson and Leyton E. Carter, who have served The Cleveland Foundation, attended the Law School.

"Cleveland's largest industrial developments have used the services of Reserve Law men. Frank M. Cobb has for many years been chief counsel for The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company. The late John L. Cannon, Charles W. Stage and Ben B. Wickham have been active in the developments of the Van Sweringen interests. Such graduates as Edgar A. Hahn, Lawrence C. Spieth, and the late George Bennett Siddall have had close associations with business developments.

"The banks of Cleveland have drawn heavily upon Reserve Law grad-

uates. Nine of them are in the legal and trust departments of The Union Trust Company, including Grover H. Hull, Vice President. The Cleveland Trust Company has a number also, including Raymond T. Sawyer, head of its legal department. Clarence R. Megerth is head of the legal department of The Guardian Trust Company of which Arthur F. Young is a Vice President. Willard W. Wilson is head of the trust department of The Midland Bank, W. E. Roe is Vice President of The Central National Bank. Harry H. Yoder is secretary of The Equity Savings & Loan Company. In investment banking the Law School is represented by men like Rollin A. Wilbur, Julian W. Tyler and D. W. Myers.

"I should like to make a long list of men, known primarily as sound lawyers, like Tracy Duncan, I. Walter Sharp and Clinton M. Horn, but such a list would be beyond the scope of this article. Reserve cannot claim Newton D. Baker since he was graduated before its first class, but it can claim his partners, Thomas L. Sidlo and Joseph C. Hostetler, and a number of others in his organization.

"Hiram Henry Canfield is manager of Cleveland Heights, and David J. Miller is its police judge. Stanton Addams is police judge in East Cleveland. Akron might object to being classed as part of Cleveland but Reserve Law men there include its former Mayor and City Manager, William J. Laub, its Common Pleas Judge Arthur W. Doyle, and its Probate Judge, Lewis D. Slusser.

"Twenty years ago Reserve Law School was placed on a graduate basis. It was the third law school in the United States to require a college degree for admission. No educational requirement can guarantee character, but the experience of Reserve indicates that a requirement of college training plus completion of a thorough course in a day law school tends to produce lawyers who render 'efficient and honest service.'"

Many of these men have passed from the scene but their works remain. Graduates have taken their places in comparable rungs of estimable achievement. Their names are legion.

THE MIDDLE PERIOD

It is, of course, true that in an historical delineation of an institution of learning the periods of change are not marked by boundaries precise in time or achievement. However, there are intervals which seem to note themselves and this is true in the history of the Law School. The middle period is probably that interval during the deanships of Mr. Dunmore and Mr. Finrock. This period covers several decades in which the full-time faculty was relatively permanent and included without interruption the services of Messrs. Dunmore, Finrock, Throckmorton, Brightman, DeWitt, Dawson and Andrews. These faculty members, gen-

erally speaking, covered the long interval between World War I and World War II. Their service spanned the terms of several presidencies; they witnessed the post-World War I prosperity and subsequent depression; their values bore upon legislation and court decisions of that day with substantial impact and meaning. By World War II, a number of these men had passed away and the faculty ranks were further thinned by military service of both Mr. Dawson and Mr. Andrews. Dean Finfrock and Mr. DeWitt, in fact, remained as the sole full-time members of the faculty during this period. The student body necessarily was reduced to a minimum. The bright point of this period could well have been the presence in the Law School of female law students, whose presence undoubtedly gave added meaning to the curriculum.

To the writer, it seems that continuity of a faculty gives weight and meaning to an institution and makes for a tradition rich, wholesome and memorable. This is not a universal view, however, there being an opinion that faculty gains in strength by attrition, with the continual infusion into faculty ranks of new teachers who make their mark and then leave for other positions. It would be hard to say that the continued service in office of the faculty members during this middle period caused any stagnation or deterioration in the quality of the teaching or the student body. Quite to the contrary, was the fact. The leading citizens in the Greater Cleveland area, graduates of the Law School, are realistic testimony that the teaching they received was of the highest quality and productive of the best possible results.

The Law School at all times during the early, middle and current periods was filled with part-time faculty personnel who undoubtedly added stimulation and the practical approach to law teaching. Most of these part-time faculty members have been practicing attorneys. In most instances, they have been specialists in particular areas of law and so known in the community. Their contributions over the years have been of the highest character.

Every educational and cultural institution yearns for continuing and expanding endowments. The absence of them creates repeated search for funds so necessary to keep a charitable institution in operation. Improving faculty salaries and library expansion demand these funds which are all too often at a minimum. The library of Western Reserve Law School is a case in point. It is a noted collection, including 94,000 volumes and sets of rare value and practical utility. The aim to maintain the library at the highest possible level has always been a major objective of the Law School Administration. The original collection was small but further acquisitions were made in 1893 which established it as a first-

ranking library. It has since grown through purchase, exchange and gifts to today's 94,000 volume library.

THE CURRENT PERIOD AND THE FUTURE

The middle period seeps over into the current and modern interval with the conclusion of World War II and the Deanships of Mr. Finfrock and Mr. Andrews.

The increased student body, composed of veterans prevalent after World War I, was repeated after World War II. Typically, the class of 1948 had in excess of 240 graduates. New faculty members filled the ranks of those who had departed. A few years passage of time saw a new characteristic developing in the faculty. Teachers employed as Professors soon became the objects of other law schools who readily sought them as Deans. Mr. Townsend, Mr. Stevens and Mr. McDonough in due course assumed deanships at outstanding law schools.

It soon became evident to Dean Andrews that a large student body with many more graduates entering the practice of law demanded an Alumni Association that was fully organized, active and aggressive.

The Alumni Association itself had a long and notable history. Its Presidents were and are well known to members of the Ohio and Cleveland Bars.

1918	Robert B. Newcomb	1939	Tracy H. Duncan
1919	Carl D. Friebolin	1940	Benjamin D. Gordon
1920	S. Chester Crobaugh	1941	John T. Scott
1921	Bartlett C. Shepherd	1942	William L. West
1922	Clinton M. Horn	1943	William L. West
1923	Frank H. Pelton	1944	William L. West
1924	Charles W. Stage	1945	Nelson J. Brewer
1925	Samuel E. Kramer	1946	J. Paul Thompson
1926	Clinton DeWitt	1947	J. Hall Kellogg
1927	Harry J. Crawford	1948	Horace Andrews, Jr.
1928	Carl V. Weygandt	1949	Lisle Buckingham
1929	John H. Kellogg	1950	Thomas Herbert
1930	Robert F. Bingham	1951	Harold O. Ziegler
1931	John H. Kapp	1952	Ernest J. Bohn
1932	John W. Barkley	1953	Ernest J. Bohn
1933	Lawrence C. Spieth	1954	Andrew Pangrace
1934	Samuel Horwitz	1955	J. Virgil Cory
1935	Francis H. Beam	1956	Richard L. McNelly
1936	Marcellus DeVaughn, Jr.	1957	Ivan L. Miller
1937	Frank H. Pelton	1958	Ivan L. Miller
1938	Miller B. Pennell		

To implement his objective, Dean Andrews invited Mr. Ernest J. Bohn to assume the presidency of the Alumni Association. This Mr. Bohn did with his characteristic enthusiasm familiar to all who have

known of his activities as a Cleveland public official and Director of the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority. Since his administration, the Association has increased in numbers and activities. The identification of the Alumni with the Law School and its faculty, its needs and programs has become a persistent objective. This augurs well for the future as a strong Alumni assures an effective School of Law.

In 1957, an Annual Sustaining Alumni Fund was instituted in conjunction with a long range endowment capital fund program. The Alumni met the challenge with enthusiasm resulting in unprecedented success. The loyalty manifested by these efforts derived from a long and rich Law School tradition which through the years has become animated by leadership and outstanding successes among its Alumni.

Within the current year, the University reorganized its administration to create a Board of Governors and Visiting Committees subordinate to the Board of Trustees. Two distinguished Alumni, John H. Kerr and Lawrence C. Spieth, are Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Visiting Committee to the School of Law. The Visiting Committee was established to meet with the Dean and faculty of the Law School once each semester of the academic year to counsel with the faculty on various educational and research programs and to be of assistance in meeting these problems. It is contemplated that the Visiting Committee will serve as a sound means of communication between the community, the legal profession, and the school so that the educational program may be continually responsive to current needs. In this way, the Law School maintains its tradition of keeping pace with developments in modern society, accommodating itself to changes as they occur and serving as a laboratory for experimentation looking toward the future.

It has been pleasant in this interval of Law School history to reflect upon the institution, its meaning and ideals and the possibilities for the future. The tradition of the Law School is a rich one. It is felt by and known to each Alumnus who has passed through its portals. It is, in reality, a living and moving symbol that somehow influences men in their callings. It is the form of inspiration that only one having experienced it can know.

IVAN L. MILLER