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Report of an evaluation made on April 23 - 24, 1959

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*Mich. Coll.
Univ.
Law School*

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL

Report of an evaluation made on April 23 - 24, 1959
by William B. Lockhart and Charles B. Nutting

1. General Observations

The University of Michigan Law School, now in its hundredth year of operation, is generally recognized as one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in the United States. The University, of which it is a part, likewise is regarded highly and is certainly one of the best tax-supported institutions in the nation. The enrollment in the Law School varies between 850 and 900. The students come from every section of the United States and from twenty other countries. Less than fifty per cent are residents of Michigan. The graduates are similarly distributed. There is, of course, no question that the School complies fully with all of the requirements and standards of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. As will appear in greater detail later, subject to a few minor qualifications, the faculty, physical plant, curriculum, admissions policies and academic standards are more than satisfactory.

2. General Financial Information

The Law School is well supported by the University. The salaries of faculty members, as far as we are informed, rank favorably with those paid in any law school. The following Table was furnished us by the Dean. It should be noted that faculty salaries are paid on a ten-months' basis. The salary of the Dean, who is on a twelve-months' basis, is in line with monthly rate of professorial salaries and, indeed, considered in the light of his administrative obligations, may not be high enough in relation to the others.

Professors (29)	
Maximum	\$ 19,500
Minimum	14,000
Average	15,730
Associate Professors (2)	13,000
Assistant Professor (1)	12,000
Instructors (4)	5,000
Total academic payroll	\$615,316

9-17-VI-59. Dean's off.

Non-academic personnel including secretaries and the Law Library professional staff are compensated as follows:

Secretarial (Law School) (17)

Range \$3,708 to \$5,924
 Total \$ 69,825

Law Library professional staff (20)

Range \$4,700 to \$7,700
 Total \$104,650

Secretarial (Law Library) (7)

Range \$3,156 to \$4,180
 Total \$ 22,336

The library and research programs will be discussed in other sections of this report. However, in order to give an over-all view of the budget for 1958-59, the following table is included here:

Total academic payroll	\$615,316
Secretarial (Law School)	69,825
Law Library (Professional)	104,650
Law Library (Secretarial)	22,336
Total Salaries	<u>\$812,127</u>
Expenditures for books, binding, etc.	87,167
Research	291,000
Scholarships	130,000
Summer session	<u>40,000</u>
Grand Total	\$1,360,294

The University of Michigan does not have a maximum salary. The general policy, followed throughout the University as well as in the Law School, is to pay what is necessary to attract and retain capable faculty members. We understand that there is a greater concentration of high salaries in the Law School than in other areas of the University with the possible exception of medicine, where comparison is difficult owing in part to varying arrangements regarding the extent to which private practice is permitted.

It should be noted here that most of the support of the Law School comes from general University funds. As far as we are aware there is no policy that support of the School is dependent on tuition receipts. Funds from the Cook Endowment are used chiefly for research and have no effect on the salary structure except that in some cases a faculty member may spend part or (temporarily) full time on a research project, in which case the appropriate portion of his salary is paid from research funds.

Salaries of individual faculty members are determined by the Dean in consultation with the Dean of the Faculties of the University. He also determines the amount of salary increases in the same way.

At the time of our visit, the state of Michigan was undergoing a severe financial crisis due in part to the business recession and in part to political complications arising between the governor and the legislature. Although this has occasioned some uneasiness in the University as a whole, officials seem confident of the outcome and the Law School apparently has not as yet suffered because of the situation. Michigan, we might add, has a long standing tradition of encouraging higher education. There seems to be no reason to suppose that this will be abandoned except that as problems of expansion arise, there may be increased pressure to limit the number of out-of-state students. This pressure will be resisted by the administration, although fees for these students may be increased so that they will be required to bear a greater proportion of the total cost of their education.

3. University Relations

The University is relatively decentralized, considering its very large size. The Dean of the Law School reports as to academic matters to the Vice President and Dean of Faculties, who, incidentally, holds the title of Professor of Law, although he is not at present actively engaged in teaching. We have the impression that relations between the Law School and the central administration are most cordial. The Dean was at one time Provost of the University and it is obvious that his wisdom and judgment are relied on not only in connection with Law School matters but in broader fields as well.

There is, of course, central financial control. In general, a group of administrative officers allocates the available funds to the respective schools, taking into consideration the budget recommendations of the deans. On the basis of a rather lengthy conversation with the Dean of Faculties we have the impression that within the general allocation the Dean of the Law School has almost complete freedom with respect to individual cases, although, as has been said, his recommendations are subject to review and possible discussion.

4. Faculty

The Michigan Law School, ever since the time of Judge Cooley, has had a distinguished faculty. Partly because of a change in the times and partly because of a series of retirements over the last dozen years, the eminence of the faculty in the eyes of those who were law students thirty or more years ago, has somewhat declined. However, it is fair to say that the present faculty includes some

persons of recognized status and many others who show great promise. Generally speaking, the faculty is relatively young, energetic, imaginative and capable. We visited as many classes as time would permit and were, on the whole, impressed with the level of teaching. It is clear that there is a definite interest in legal research. Most of all, it appeared to us that the faculty as a body is seriously concerned with the problems of legal education and is giving thoughtful consideration to the future of the school.

Two questions seem to be worth raising, both of which are indicated by the appended chart, which is based on information obtained from the 1959 Law Teachers' Directory. (See Appendix I) The first is that, among the thirty-six faculty members as to whom information was available from this source, nineteen received their first law degree from Michigan, ten received advanced degrees in law from Michigan, and three obtained both the first and advanced degrees from Michigan. Only ten faculty members had no previous relationship with the institution. This is not necessarily a disadvantage, since the pattern is probably typical among high-ranking schools. However, the School may wish to consider the possibility of recruiting a greater proportion of future faculty members from those who represent a wider variety of experience.

The second question has to do with the age level of the faculty. A rather high proportion of the members is in the age bracket of the early forties. This means that in the future the School will be faced with the task of replacing, within a relatively short time, a large number of those who will reach retirement. It may be that in the future the recruitment of men within a wider age range may be desirable in order to obtain greater continuity of faculty personnel, and to avoid the disruption which may result from wholesale changes.

Apart from these relatively minor matters, the faculty situation seems excellent. It is clear that the faculty has control of academic policy and of its own membership. This is well illustrated by our experience at a faculty meeting which we were invited to attend. It was pointed out that the Dean will retire at the end of the next academic year. We were told that the faculty has elected a panel of twelve members from which seven will be selected to advise the administration regarding his successor. At the same meeting, the selection of a faculty member was discussed. The committee on faculty personnel made a recommendation which was adopted by the whole group after a completely full and uninhibited discussion. We were impressed by the freedom with which these matters were debated, and are convinced that the democratic process was fully operative.

With a large faculty such as this, a committee system is necessary. There appears to be an adequate committee structure, as shown by the attached appendix. In addition, faculty members have individual administrative assignments which are also shown in the appendix. (See Appendix II)

Under the rules of the University, professors and associate professors receive tenure upon appointment. Assistant professors receive a three-year appointment. In general, promotion is rapid, it being the policy of the School to employ assistant professors for a three-year term, and associate professors for three to four years before advancing them to full professorial rank.

5. Students

Admissions

Admission to the Law School for the first degree in law is limited to graduates of approved colleges, "whose scholastic records and other evidences of ability indicate, in the judgment of the Committee on Admissions, a reasonable probability of success in the Law School." The Committee on Admissions, under the leadership of Professor Roy L. Steinheimer, admissions officer, seeks carefully to adhere to the above standard. After careful scrutiny of each applicant's college record, his Law School Admission Test score, and other available evidence, an effort is made to reach a fair judgment on whether the applicant is likely to be successful at Michigan. The Committee considers, as it should, whether an applicant will probably be successful at Michigan, with its high scholastic standards and its large student body that precludes the personal attention and coaching possible for slower students at smaller law schools. The rejection of an applicant does not mean the Committee has concluded he will not be successful in some other school, but only that he is not likely to be successful at Michigan.

The Committee on Admissions uses as a rough rule of thumb standard a requirement of a 2.5 grade point average in college (on a four-point scale) and a 500 Law School Admission Test score. An applicant of good character who meets both of these standards is admitted without further consideration. If an applicant falls below both of these standards, he is automatically excluded unless he is a close borderline case with other offsetting factors of promise. Those who meet one of these standards but not the other are considered individually. A careful look is taken at the college record to see the character of courses taken and whether there was improvement in his scholastic achievement in the later years of college. On occasion, some consideration is given to the scholastic standards of the particular college from which the applicant comes. A high college record is permitted to offset a lower Law School Admission Test score, and occasionally a high Admission Test score is permitted to offset a lower college record, but with considerable more hesitation. On occasion, personal interviews are used to make a decision in close cases, and some use is made of careful letters of recommendation.

The faculty of the Law School has now launched a detailed study of student records back to 1946. One purpose is to see what information of help on admission can be gleaned from the data. The faculty had before it a year ago a suggestion for a minor increase in the college grade point average and Admission Test score required for automatic admission, but decided to take no action until the detailed study of past records is completed. The faculty hopes that this study will provide a solid basis for future changes in admission policy.

In the past four years, 22% to 26% of all applicants have been denied admission. This disregards, of course, the large number of prospective applicants who do not apply because they know their records do not meet the normal admission requirements.

The evaluators are satisfied that the Law School is maintaining highly satisfactory admissions standards. This does not mean that there is no room for improvement, and the Michigan faculty recognizes the need for revision of admission policies so as to avoid, if possible, the still rather high attrition rate in the first year.

Scholastic Standards and Exclusions

The Law School uses the following grading system:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Honor Points Per Credit Hour</u>
A	Excellent	4
B	Very Good	3
C plus	Good	2.5
C	Satisfactory	2
D	Unsatisfactory	1
E	Failure	0

A student's scholastic standing is determined by his honor point average on all work taken in the school. A student is excluded if he fails to attain a 1.7 average on his first year's work, or if he thereafter falls below a 1.7 average, except that he may complete the balance of a session or term in which the grade report comes out and may remain thereafter if he achieves a 1.7 over-all average at the end of that session or term.

Exclusions for failure to make this required 1.7 average were as follows in the past three academic years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>First Year</u>		<u>Second Year</u>	
		<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	
1955-56	48	14.8%	7	3.2%	
1956-57	62	17.7%	8	3.5%	
1957-58	63		10		

The foregoing figures must be reduced by the students who were readmitted upon petition, after the faculty had individually considered their cases. The readmissions were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>After First Year</u>	<u>After Second Year</u>
1956-57	8	3
1957-58	12	2
1958-59	11	1

Those readmitted did not come exclusively from those excluded in the preceding year, for occasionally a student will be readmitted who has been out of school for a year or more. But these figures are roughly comparable, and show that 16% to 19% of those who fail to make the necessary average in the first year are

presently readmitted to continue into the second year. These petitions are passed on initially by the Administrative Committee, consisting of the Dean, Associate Dean, Assistant Dean, and Admissions Officer. They are then submitted to the faculty for approval, and on petitions of this kind there is careful faculty scrutiny and discussion.

The evaluators are satisfied that the faculty is exercising careful and sound judgment in its action on these petitions seeking exceptions to the exclusion policy. The petitions are only granted if the faculty is satisfied that the scholastic performance of the student does not represent adequately the faculty's judgment concerning his capability for successful work, and that the reason for his inadequate work no longer exists. A number of the first year cases were students who got a low grade in one of the two eight-semester hour courses, Property or Contracts. Courses carrying such a heavy percentage of the total first-year work give perhaps excessive weight to the judgment of a single professor, but this risk is softened by consideration of this factor in passing on petitions for readmission.

In appraising these exceptions to the exclusion rule, it should be borne in mind that students who are readmitted must raise their over-all grade point average to 1.7. This means they must do better than a 1.7 average to stay in school the year after their readmission. A substantial majority of those readmitted succeed in raising their average and ultimately achieving the LL.B. degree. These results indicate to the evaluators that the petition system is working satisfactorily, and does not in any sense jeopardize the scholastic standing of the Michigan student body.

One rather peculiar feature of the Michigan system is that while a grade point average of 2 or "C" is required for all work offered for the degree, seniors with less than a "C" average on their first three years' work may continue in school so long as they do not fall below a 1.7 average. They may continue to take courses until they have enough courses in which they have a "C" average to meet the degree requirements, even though their over-all average is substantially below a "C."

The Michigan faculty is re-examining its grading standards and scholastic requirements, just as it is re-examining its admission standards. It is giving consideration to the features of its present system mentioned above. The evaluators are satisfied that with a strong faculty seeking improvement in student work and a higher standard of performance, there is every reason to be satisfied that the scholastic standards at Michigan will continue to be high.

Counseling and Guidance

Despite its size, the Law School seeks to establish personal relations between faculty and students. Each student is assigned to a faculty member as his advisor to whom he may go for consultation on any problem, whether related to the Law School or not. Of course, the students are free to consult with any professor, but the assignment of advisors during the current year has encouraged greater consultation. The Assistant Dean, Associate Dean, and Dean are also readily available for advice and counsel.

The Law School furnishes to each student an excellent Law Students' Handbook, which is designed to inform the student on a great many matters of interest and importance to him. These include instructions on the objectives of legal education and how to study law; guidance in planning a law program and making choices among electives; the Law School rules and regulations on such matters as grading standards; and an explanation of intramural activities. This Handbook is the best thing of its kind that has come to the attention of the evaluators.

Financial Aid to Students

During this current year, Michigan granted 151 scholarships to its 862 students. In the undergraduate student body, 16.6% received scholarships which averaged \$532. About two-thirds of the scholarships carry a moral obligation to repay without interest when the student is able to do so.

During the period from February 1958 to February 1959, the Law School also made 271 loans to 184 students, totalling \$46,660. Of these 65 also had scholarship assistance. It thus appears that a total of 376 of Michigan's 862 students are currently receiving financial assistance from the Law School, either in the form of scholarships or loans. The total expenditure for the year's period in scholarships and loans was \$137,675.

In addition to scholarships and loans, approximately 12 fellowships are awarded to graduate students totalling around \$50,000.

These student aid funds come mostly from endowments. The University supplies \$14,000 in free tuition scholarships, and the Law School received \$8,600 in current expendable gifts.

Scholarship grants are administered by a Scholarship Awards Committee, which carefully restricts them to students with financial need. One practice followed by the Scholarship Awards Committee is to require that a student help himself by some part-time employment in order to qualify for a scholarship. The evaluators question whether this is a sound policy, uniformly applied. Law Review editors in financial need could certainly do better with their class work and Law Review work if not expected also to work fifteen hours a week or so doing additional research for pay. Of course, research work, if available, is also a form of legal education, but this practice raises the question as to whether Law Review men in need of financial aid are not expected to spread themselves too thin. Further, there is some doubt generally as to the soundness of a policy that encourages students to take part-time employment as a condition of obtaining financial aid. When the goal of the Law School should be that the student devote his maximum effort to the study of law, is a system desirable that encourages students not to devote their full working time to study?

Outside Work

The Law School keeps no record of outside employment by students, but seeks to keep the hours of outside employment reasonable through generous financial aid. In case of students who must work long hours, the policy is to encourage the reduction of the course load so as to extend the three-year program beyond three years. The Law School administrators do not believe the School has a serious problem of outside work.

Records

Student records have been maintained continuously in the Law School since 1895. They are presently in charge of a recorder. Individual folders are maintained for each student. The material includes the student's application, a photograph (obtained after the application has been accepted), all correspondence with the individual, and a cumulative record of grades. The files seem to be meticulously kept, and are completely satisfactory.

Placement

The Law School maintains an efficient and useful Placement Office for its students. The details of its operation are unimportant for the purpose of this report. It is sufficient to say that placements are handled on a national basis, and that increasing effort is made to encourage prospective employers to come to Ann Arbor for interviews.

Michigan Law Review

The Michigan Law Review is one of the top Law Reviews in the country. Students with a "B" average are eligible to try out for the Review, and those who handle their assignments competently are elected to the editorial board. As is true elsewhere in the country, the Law Review is moving toward greater student independence.

Case Clubs

The Case Clubs appear to be modeled on the traditional Harvard Ames Competition program, with minor alterations. Each first-year student may participate in two briefs and arguments on a voluntary basis. Approximately 90% participate in the first round, dropping to around 40% to 50% in the second round. In the second year an elimination competition takes place, with the finalists going into a fourth round. It is unfortunate that such a large percentage of the students drop out after the first round in the first year. One of the principal values of this experience is lost when the student does not follow up with a second brief and argument in which he has an opportunity to correct some of the errors made the first time. The program would be improved substantially if some means of encouraging continuance into the second round could be devised.

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association is made up of the entire student body, with the Board of Directors consisting of elected officers of the Association, the Presidents of the senior, junior, and freshman classes, and the heads of the other student activities. The Bar Association engages in the usual activities customary for such organizations, and appears to be an active and useful organization. For example, it was the Bar Association that stimulated the establishment by the Law School this past year of the system of faculty advisors for each student.

6. Curriculum

The Law School has a well-balanced and generous curriculum, which insures that the students will be well-grounded in the fundamentals and can specialize to some degree in the areas of their interest. While all of the first year and a part of the second year is required, there is a wide choice of electives. The School offers ten to twelve seminars each semester, insuring one or more seminars for those students interested in individual and group work. Unfortunately, the School has not felt that it could require all students to take at least one seminar as a degree requirement, because of the large number of students. There is talk of such a requirement within the faculty, and an expectation that with further increase of the faculty it may be possible to establish such a requirement.

The Curriculum Committee has been engaged in recent years in a rather leisurely look at the curriculum, which has thus far produced minor changes. For example, two or three years ago, a second year legal writing and research program was established that is producing good results. Next year an experimental one-third of the second year class will participate in the first semester "Integrated Program in Procedure." These students will take simultaneously Pleading and Joinder, Trials and Appeals, Evidence, Administrative Tribunals, and Taxation, culminating in eight-hour integrated seminars in which the content of the various courses will be brought into focus on problems. Other innovations in curriculum are under consideration.

The evaluators find that the Michigan faculty is not satisfied to rest on past achievements and is beginning to seethe with inquiry and self-criticism as it starts to re-examine its teaching program. Out of this is certain to come further improvement in the curriculum, both in content and in teaching method.

7. Library

The library is completely autonomous from the general University. It is under the direction of a faculty member. He is the only member of the staff who has faculty status, and he has teaching responsibilities in addition to his library duties. The 1958-59 budget showed twenty professional staff members and seven secretarial positions. Expenditures in addition to salaries, which are shown in Section 2, above, are as follows:

Book Expenditures:

Total Available		<u>\$87,167</u>
<u>Budget Items 1958-59:</u>		
Binding (regular)		\$10,000
Binding (special fund)		15,146
Library of Congress Cards		2,000
Photoduplication		350
<u>Continuations:</u>		
Anglo-American	\$35,500	
Foreign	<u>8,000</u>	43,500

General Materials:

Anglo-American	\$ 9,622	
Foreign	<u>6,549</u>	<u>16,171</u>
		\$87,167

The library includes about 300,000 bound volumes in addition to a great number of pamphlets and unbound periodicals. Approximately forty per cent of the collection is composed of material from non Anglo-American sources. Only faculty members, law review members, and graduate students have access to the stacks. However, about 30,000 volumes on open shelves are available to the students. These include a complete set of reports, digests, citators, and other books which would be regarded as the elements of a working library. As far as we could determine, the library is used by many students throughout the day and evening. A minor problem, as to which there is probably no effective solution, is the occupation of the library by students from other areas of the University. Some of these invaders represent scholastic and others, biological interests.

The physical aspects of the library are considered in the section of this report dealing with the Physical Plant.

8. Special Programs

In addition to the regular undergraduate law instruction, certain special activities of the Law School should be noted.

Research

The Law School has a very ambitious and well-financed program of research. For the year 1959-60 it has a "research budget" totalling \$291,820. About \$90,000 of this is non-recurring in nature, but roughly \$200,000 is available annually and is budgeted on the basis of recommendations of the Law School Graduate and Research Committee, subject to faculty approval. Most of these funds are income from the Cook Endowment, but for next year \$14,500 comes from the Lawyers Club Research Fund, which is contributed by alumni in the form of dues to the Lawyers Club.

The budget for 1959-60 is a good indication of the tremendous value of the research funds as an aid to research. Approximately \$50,000 is used to pay professors. Some of these regularly devote part time to research duties. Others are relieved of teaching duties for a portion of the regular academic year and paid from these funds in order to go forward on a research project. Approximately \$40,000 is used for regularly employed research assistants at various levels, ranging from genuine research workers to secretaries, and another \$50,000 goes for fellowships to graduate students.

Grants in aid to professors to advance their research in various ways amount to \$116,000 for 1959-60. This pays for such matters as additional stenographic work, research assistants, travel and any other expenses that may be required for the particular project. These projects are outlined in advance to the

Committee, and the amount that can be made available for the particular project is then included in the proposed budget, finally approved by the faculty.

The value of such research funds as an aid and encouragement to research cannot be overstated. This is one of the truly great strengths of Michigan. When funds can be provided to give a professor the aid he needs in carrying forward a research project, or even to free his time for a semester when needed, the impetus to research is bound to be great. Of course, funds without the incentive and ability are futile, but the Michigan faculty has both the incentive and the ability.

The Research Committee now publishes an annual summary of progress in research by its faculty. This lists every research project upon which its faculty members have been working, and briefly indicates the progress made. A glance over the impressive record for the year ending June 1958 satisfies the evaluators that the research funds are being well used, and that the Michigan faculty ranks high in productive research.

Graduate Program

The Law School offers a number of programs for graduate students leading to the degrees Master of Law and Doctor of the Science of Law. The requirements for these degrees are similar to those of other law schools offering graduate work. Generally speaking, emphasis is placed on the preparation of law teachers, although programs are available for lawyers wishing to specialize in specific areas. As noted below, special arrangements for students from other countries have been made.

The heavy emphasis placed on research as noted above and the generous support which has been made possible through the Cook Endowment create an excellent environment in which graduate work may be carried on. We did not make a detailed study of the program, but our general impression is favorable. The School is experiencing some difficulty in attracting graduate students of high caliber partly, at least, because of the many employment opportunities now available to persons who have obtained their first law degree. This situation is not unusual.

Legislation

The Law School operates a Legislative Research Center, which is becoming increasingly effective. At present, several graduate students, working under the direction of a faculty member, are engaged in projects involving research and legislative drafting. It is now the policy to undertake one principal program every two years. The current investigation has to do with metropolitan problems. A previous one dealt with water resources. The projects are inter-disciplinary in nature, and involve intensive investigation not only of the law but of the political, economic, and social considerations involved in the particular program. Services are also available for special projects. In addition, all state statutes are received shortly after passage and are made available to faculty members whose fields are affected.

Foreign Students

The Law School has a substantial number of students from other countries. As a rule, they are not encouraged to become candidates for the LL.B. The degree of Master of Comparative Law is available for students whose basic training has been in civil law systems. Qualified students may also become candidates for the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law, which is described as primarily a research degree. The program for foreign students might well be considered at length, but for the purposes of this report an extensive discussion seems unnecessary.

Continuing Legal Education

The Law School conducts a number of conferences and institutes primarily for the benefit of members of the Michigan Bar. The number of participants has ranged from about two hundred to more than a thousand. Among others, the following topics have been discussed; Civil Procedure, Practical Property Problems, The Internal Revenue Code, and Advocacy. We understand that although the Law School will continue its interest in the field, it is felt that in the future the major responsibility for activities of this type should be assumed by the Bar Association.

9. "Outcomes"

The Law School does not keep formal records regarding its graduates. Such information as is available indicates that the institution has a good record as far as Bar examinations are concerned. We were informed that in the period from October, 1954 to March, 1957 92.9% of the Michigan graduates taking the California Bar passed. In the state of Michigan, 68 passed and 12 failed in April, 1957, while 68 passed and 17 failed in September, 1958.

It is said that about 40% of the alumni remain in Michigan, while the remainder go elsewhere. The 1950 alumni directory shows the following distribution:

Michigan	2745
California	640
District of Columbia	480
Illinois	1696
Indiana	832
Missouri	480
New York	1056
Ohio	1760
Pennsylvania	704

A study prepared some fifteen years ago indicated that about two thirds of Michigan graduates go into private practice, about 12% into government service, and about 10% into corporate employment, while the remainder take up miscellaneous occupations. It is believed that the present percentage going into corporate work may be somewhat higher.

10. Physical Plant

The Law School is housed in the W. W. Cobb Law Quadrangle. Completed in 1933, the Quadrangle includes Hutchins Hall, containing classrooms and offices, the Legal Research Building, the Lawyers Club, and the John P. Cook Building. The two latter structures afford living accommodations for about 350 students. Since about half of the present student body is married, most of the remainder can be accommodated in the Quadrangle.

The buildings are Jacobean Gothic in style. If they had been erected twenty years later, a more functional type of architecture might have been selected. As it is they seem to be quite satisfactory at the moment, and probably for the next five or ten years, depending upon the rate of expansion in enrollment which may be decided upon. Two minor criticisms were noted. In at least some of the classrooms, painting which was done after World War II interfered with the acoustical treatment of the walls and ceilings. Steps are being taken to remedy this situation. The lighting in the library constitutes a difficult problem due to the high, vaulted ceiling in the main reading room. We were informed, however, that twenty-five candle power is available at table surface where fluorescent lighting comes from lamps on the tables. This seems sufficient except in the intervals between the lamps where some difficulty was noted. Again, this matter is under consideration.

A Faculty Planning Committee has reviewed the physical facilities and has made recommendations for expansion should this become necessary.

5/14/59