

1931

A Book of The Lawyers Quadrangle at the University of Michigan

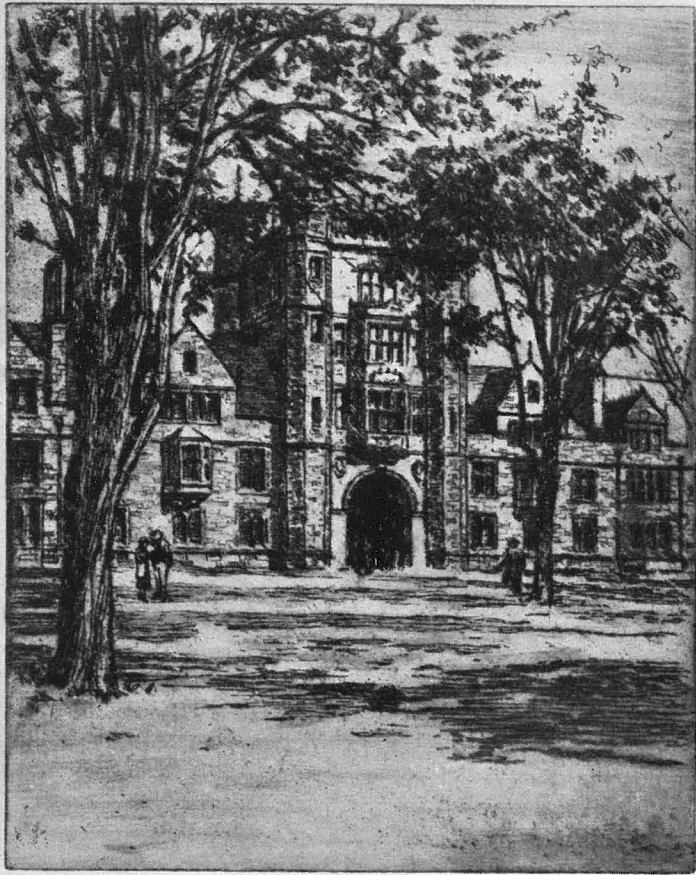
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The Surgeon Clerk

W. H. Sturges

Extracts from the Will of the Late William W. Cook

“Believing as I do that American institutions are of more consequence than the wealth or power of the country; and believing that the preservation and development of these institutions have been, are, and will continue to be under the leadership of the legal profession; and believing also that the future of America depends largely on that profession; and believing that the character of the law schools determines the character of the legal profession, I wish to aid in enlarging the scope and improving the standards of the law schools by aiding the one from which I graduated, namely the Law School of the University of Michigan.

Therefore, in order to accomplish this purpose, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my executors and trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real personal or mixed, of every nature, kind and description, wheresoever situate, and however held, to have and to hold the same forever, in trust, nevertheless, to hold, manage, invest, reinvest and administer the same; to collect and receive the income therefrom, in perpetuity, and to expend the net amount of such income in aiding and promoting Legal Education throughout the United States in the manner hereinafter set forth.

I trust that this gift of my residuary estate may cause others to realize that the University can no longer be extended in its main developments by state taxation alone, and that if its standards of scholarship and mental discipline, and its service to the state and nation, are to be maintained and advanced, they should be generous in their financial support. That University is and should be the pride of the State of Michigan.”

A BOOK
of
THE LAWYERS QUADRANGLE
at the
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

*Published by Authority of the Regents
of the University of Michigan, The
Board of Governors and the Council of
the Lawyers Club.*

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MAY TWENTIETH, NINETEEN THIRTY-ONE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN



William W. Cook

In Appreciation

BY MISS EMMA LAUBENHEIMER

Formerly Secretary to Mr. William W. Cook.

WILLIAM W. COOK of the Class of '82, had a dream, and he lived in this dream from its inception until his death. It was to develop a great law school, housed in the most inspiring of buildings and devoted to the ideal of creating leaders of men. He often said, "Intellectual leadership is the greatest problem which faces America today; without leaders we perish." This he placed above all else.

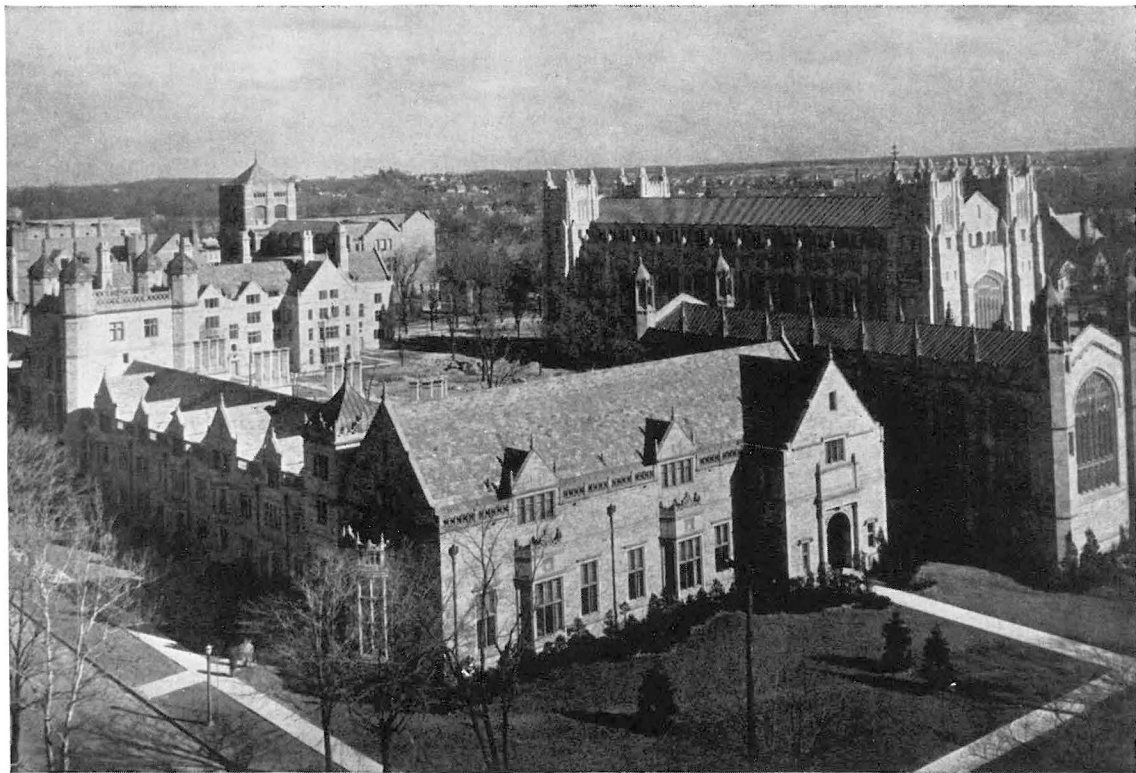
With these ideals in mind he proceeded with his work. Architects and artists were dispatched to centers of learning both here and abroad in order that the law school buildings would become outstanding monuments of American architecture, a credit to himself, to the University, and to the country.

Upon his death he endowed the Law School under a perpetual trust in order that his ideal might be given effect forever.

Many people have wondered why Mr. Cook would never visit Ann Arbor to view the beautiful buildings which he was constructing. His answer was—"It might spoil my dream."

William W. Cook has passed on, but his dream will continue to unfold and come to its fruition. These monumental buildings and his far-sighted endowment bespeak his great love for his Alma Mater, his profession, and his country.

For acc. 25.5.61



The Evolution of The Lawyers Quadrangle

THE founding of the Lawyers Quadrangle at the University of Michigan marked the beginning of a new era in the field of legal education. The plan as a whole is unprecedented in the breadth of its vision and in the understanding of the problems of the profession. For this reason not only the law school, but also the Bar of the country and those who derive benefits from the administration of justice, owe a debt of gratitude to the generosity of Mr. William W. Cook '80, '82L, the donor of the money used in the erection of the buildings in the quadrangle.

The plans were carefully formulated less than a decade ago by Mr. Cook, advised and assisted by Dean Bates of the law school and the late President Hutchins of the university. They contem-



*Dining Hall
from the
Inner Court*



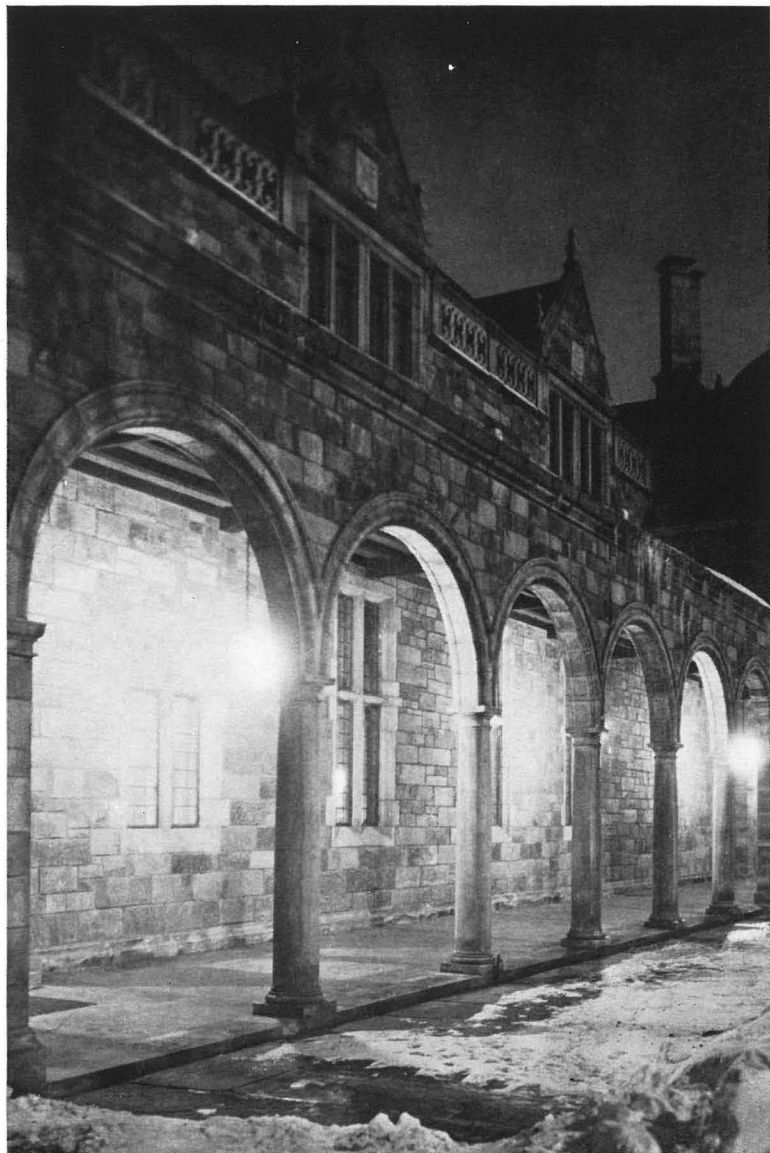
plated a large quadrangle of buildings to include homes and social centers for law students, a building to house the law library and provide for its use by the students, lawyers, and legal research workers, and an administration building. Their dreams of yesterday are realities today.

The first structure to be completed was the Lawyers Club, opened in 1924. This provided rooms for one hundred and sixty students, a large dining hall large enough to accommodate three hundred men, a beautiful and spacious lounge, and a large recreation room. There are also guest rooms in which visiting lawyers

and distinguished guests of the university may be lodged. The Lawyers Club in the seven years of its life has already given indication of the advantages to be derived from the legal atmosphere in which the students and faculty live and work.

In 1930 a large addition was completed adjoining the east end of the Lawyers Club which will furnish rooms for one hundred and seventeen more students. This dormitory was appropriately named in honor of the donor's father, the late John P. Cook.

The William W. Cook Legal Research Building, having been under construction for nearly a year, is practically finished and will be ready for occupancy at least by the first of June, 1931. This massive building, the dominant structure of the entire group, faces north across the inner court and is directly opposite the main tower of the Lawyers Club. This building contains a huge reading room,



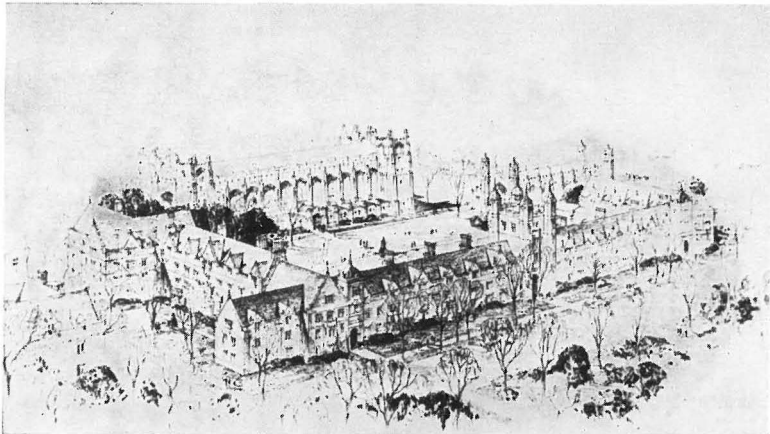
research rooms, conference rooms and space for 275,000 volumes.

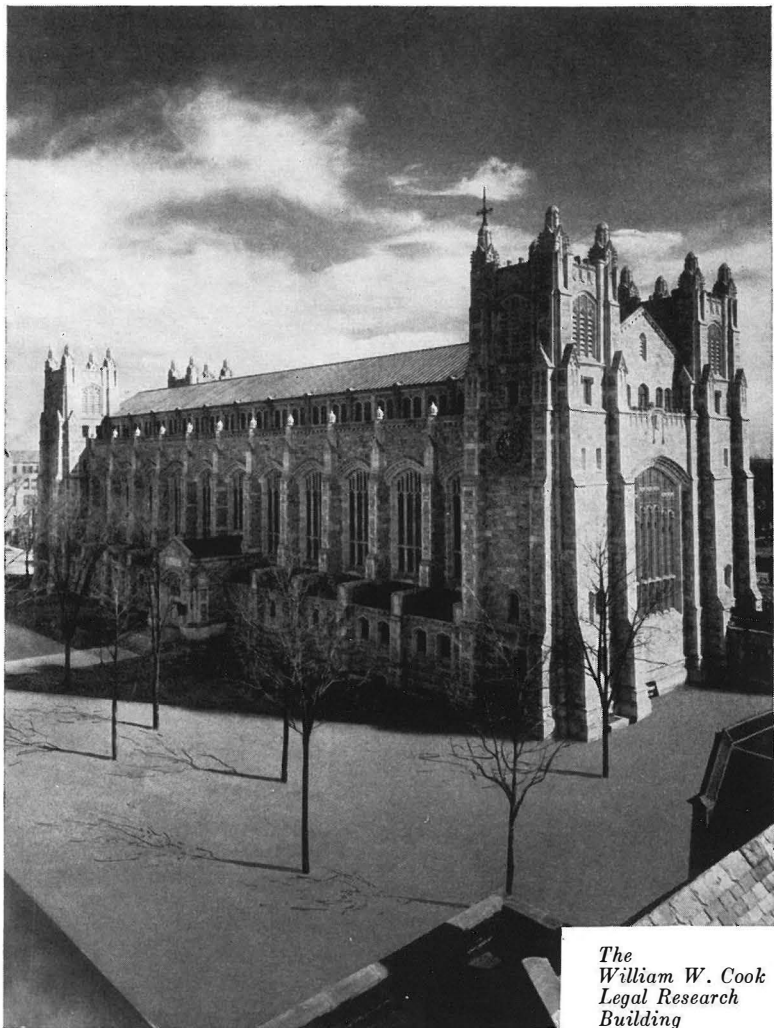
Work was begun in March 1931 on the new recitation and administration building to be erected on the southwest corner of the quadrangle and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy by the fall of 1932 or possibly sooner. It is to be named in honor of the late President Hutchins of the university, formerly dean of the law school. This structure will contain class rooms, professors' offices, seminar rooms, the office of the Michigan Law Review, the practice court, and conference rooms.

There remains yet to be constructed another dormitory on the southeast corner of the quadrangle which will complete the group.

With this wonderful group of buildings, an excellent faculty, various kinds of research work, and the very capable management of it all by Dean Bates, the University of Michigan has placed itself at the front in the field of law.

“The Character of the legal profession depends on the Character of the Law Schools. The Character of the Law Schools forecasts the future of America.”



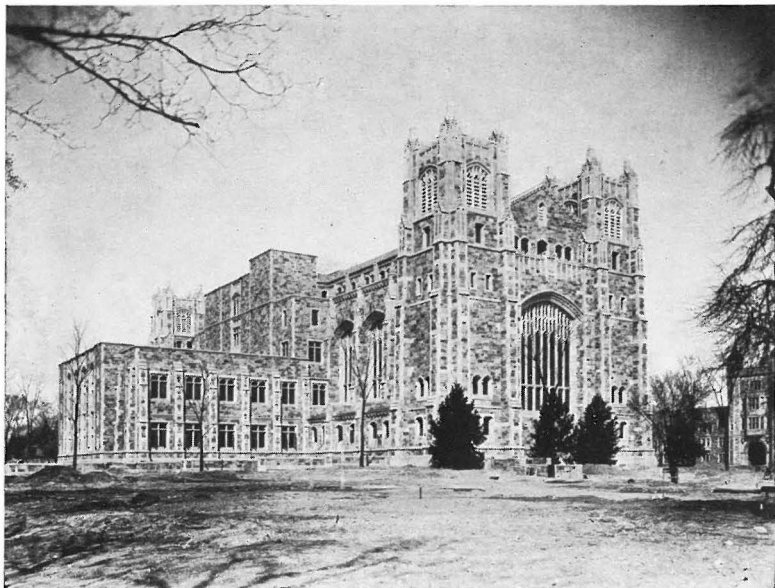


*The
William W. Cook
Legal Research
Building*

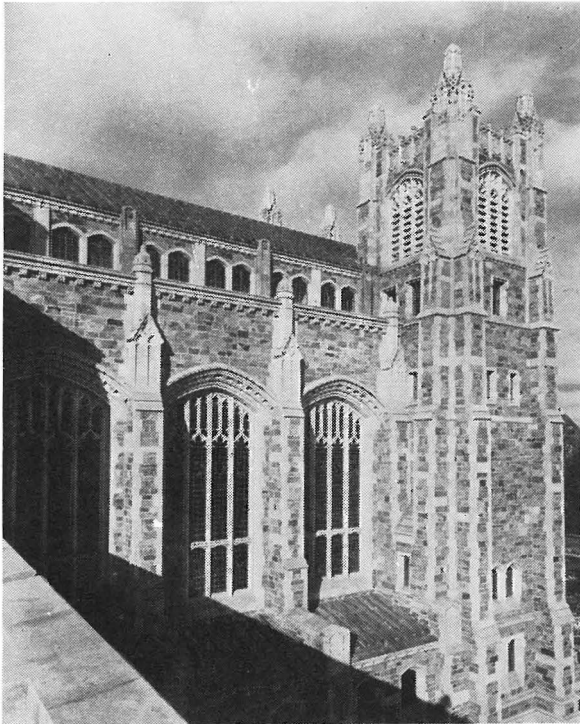
The William W. Cook Legal Research Building

THE exterior of the new research library, the building in which the donor was the most keenly interested, follows the same general style as the others in the quadrangle although it is more emphatically Gothic than any of them. Four square towers rise from the four corners of the building to a height of about ninety feet. Each of these is capped by four short Gothic spires and around the tops are the coats of arms of the forty-eight states carved in white limestone. On the north face of one of the north towers is the great seal of the University of Michigan and on the corresponding part of the other are gilded figures forming the face of a clock.

The front entrance to the building is lighted by two large hand-wrought iron lamps, one on either side of the heavy oaken doors.

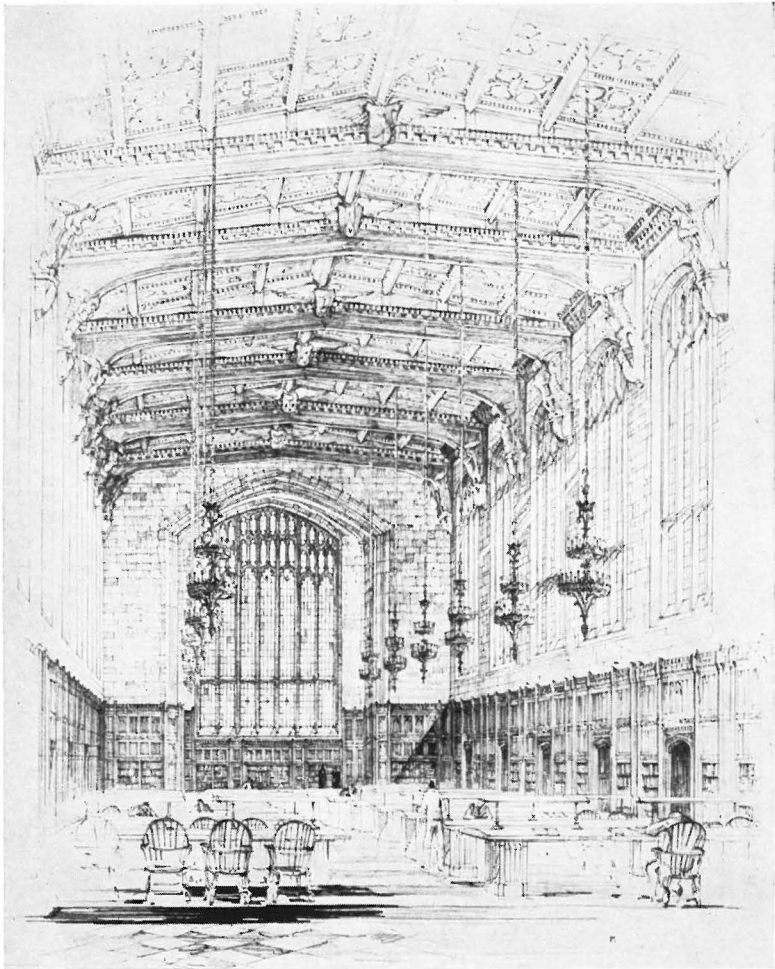


*East elevation of the
William W. Cook Legal Research Building*



Above the entrance is a small Gothic mullioned window with tinted cathedral glass and a similar one is in the vestibule above the door leading into the main reading room. The vestibule itself is vaulted and is entirely of stone the walls on each side being carved with inscriptions in Gothic lettering.

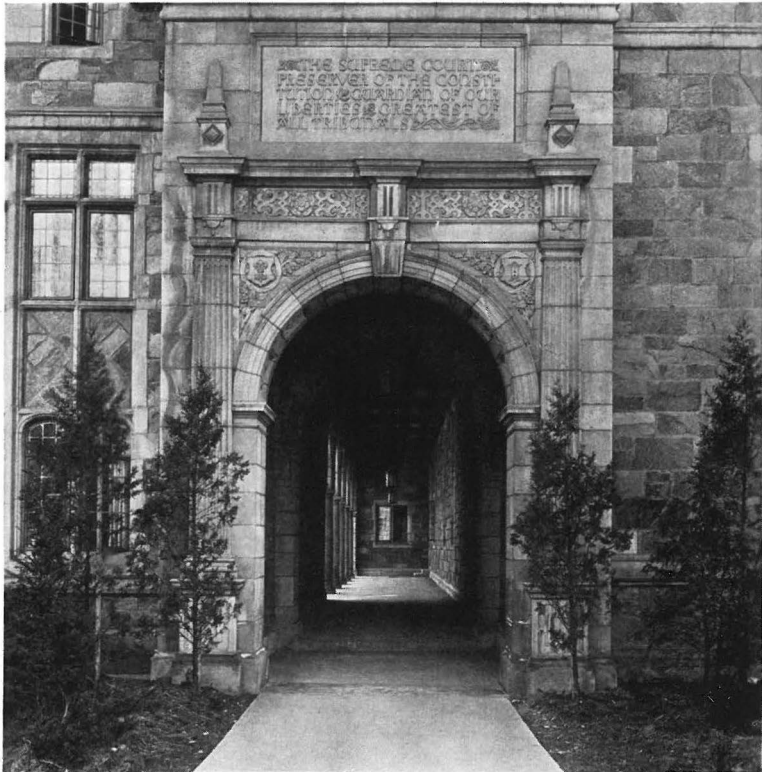
The main reading room resembles closely some of the East Anglican churches although it is much larger than the largest of them, being two hundred and forty-two feet in length and fifty feet in height. The ceiling is of plaster done in a paneled design and painted blue and gold. Across it run a series of massive oak beams. At the ends of each of these beams are figures holding escutcheons while in the center of each of the trusses are other escutcheons, all



*One-half of the
great hall in the
William W. Cook Legal
Research Library.*

of these having painted on them the coats of arms of colleges and universities.

A wainscoting of English pollard oak to a height of fourteen feet forms the lower portion of the walls. It is paneled and carved, the design being an ornate linen fold pattern. At the base of the paneling is a narrow strip of Levanto marble. Nineteen Gothic windows bearing simple tracery furnish an abundance of light which is lightly colored by the crests of one hundred and seventy-six colleges and universities in all parts of the world.



*Cloister arch leading
to inner court and lobby.*

The wainscoting is recessed for book shelves and just off the main reading room are a series of small rooms with cases for more books making it possible for the reading room to house, in all, two thousand volumes. The seating capacity of the room is estimated at five hundred and eighty.

Immediately behind the main reading room are the stacks, six stories in all, where the English, Canadian, South African, Australian, Mexican, French, and German reports will be housed along with all the English and American periodicals and text books with, possibly, a duplicate set of some of the American reports in the main reading room. At the rear of the stacks are forty-eight carrels for research work.

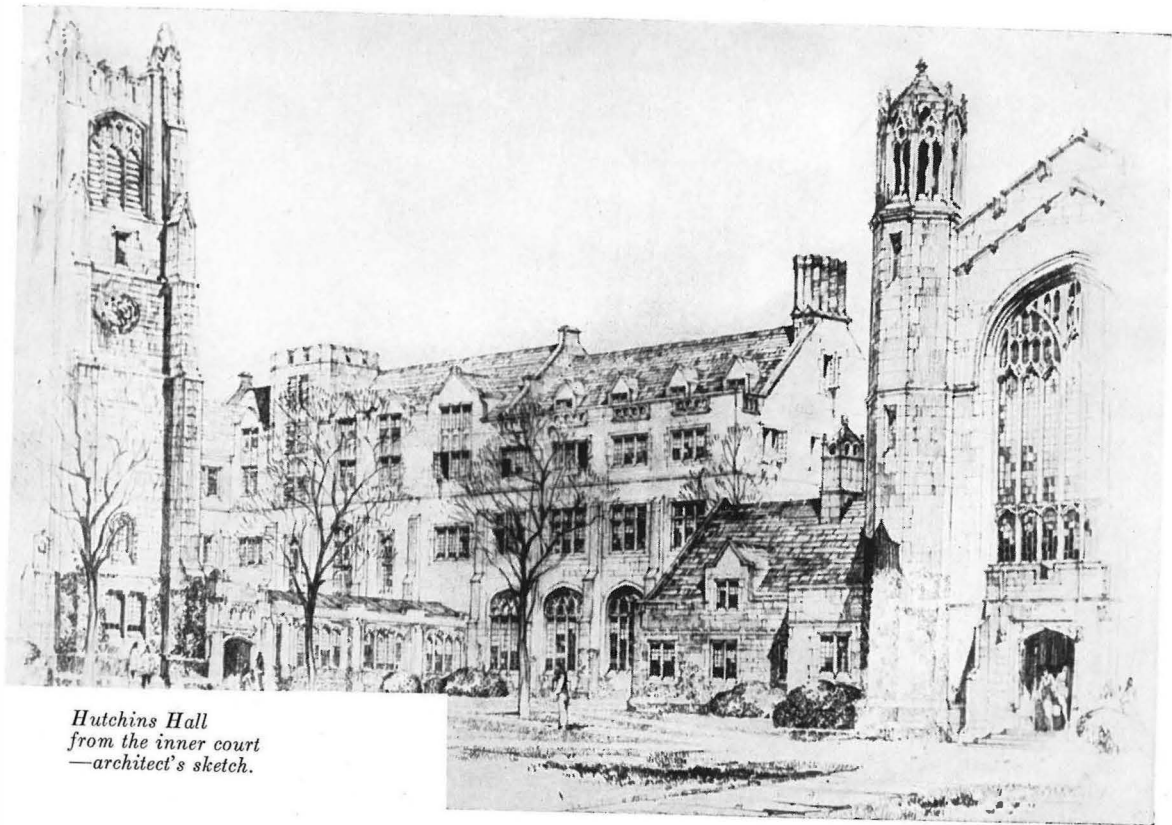
The fifth floor is devoted exclusively to research rooms and on this floor are most of the forty-six rooms designed for this purpose. Also on this floor will be housed the library of the donor in a room which is intended to be as nearly as possible the exact replica of the library in his New York home. The floors of all these rooms as well as in the main reading room and the stacks are of cork so that noise will be reduced to a minimum.

The ground floor or basement contains the men's and women's lounges, locker rooms, recreation rooms, and the machinery for the elevators and ventilating system.

The building was designed to accommodate approximately 200,000 volumes conveniently although its maximum capacity is about 275,000. The present size of the library is 90,000 volumes, but it is being added to at a rate of about 8000 volumes a year.

It had always been the donor's wish that there should be nothing in the nature of a memorial to him in the building, but largely at the insistence of the university the trustees were prevailed upon to consent to a slight alteration in the plans so that above the delivery desk in the main reading room are two figures symbolic of learning with the simple inscription:

"The buildings forming this law school quadrangle together with the supporting endowment are the gift of William W. Cook of the class of 1882. To his memory the university erects this tablet 1930."



*Hutchins Hall
from the inner court
—architect's sketch.*

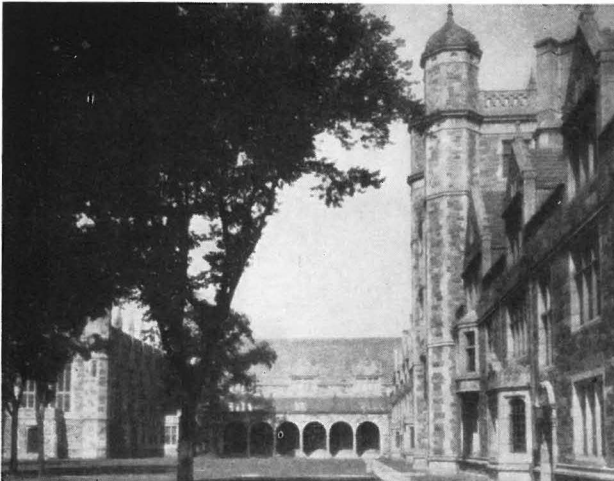
Hutchins Hall

HUTCHINS HALL, named in memory of Harry Burns Hutchins, dean of the law school from 1895 to 1910, and later president of the University of Michigan, will be ready for occupancy the fall of 1932. The construction of this new law school building will complete the law quadrangle.

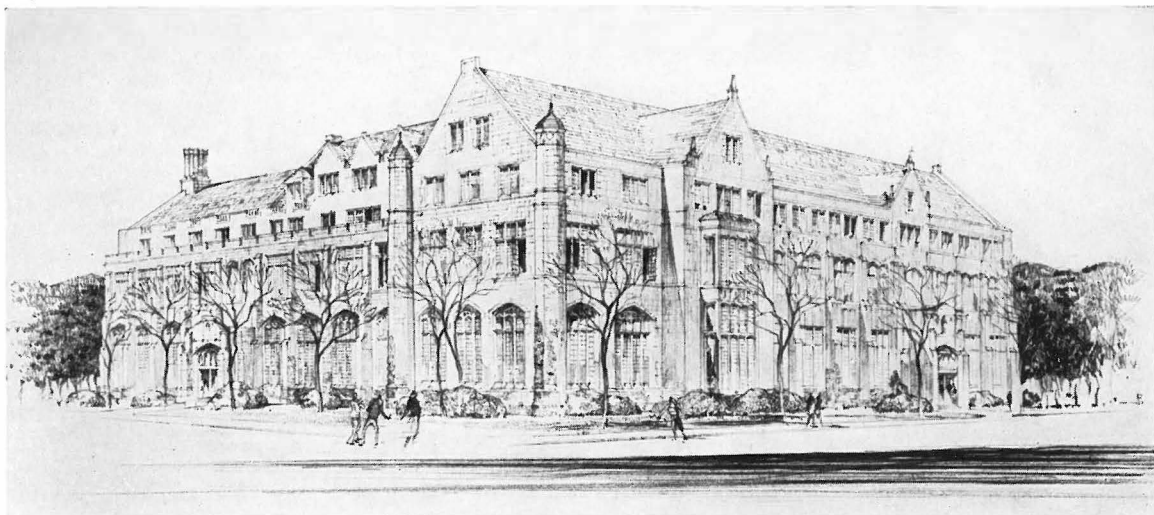
The building will occupy the corner of Monroe and State Streets. Connection by means of an arcade and a tunnel with the legal research building, will tie the two buildings together, making one the complement of the other.

The architectural style carries out the general plan of the other buildings and like the research building tends strongly towards the Gothic, but shows to a greater degree the transition towards the Elizabethan. The exterior is to be of Massachusetts granite trimmed with Indiana limestone.

The Hall will consist of four stories. The first floor will be devoted entirely to class rooms; the second floor will be made up of class rooms, seminar rooms, a court room and a study room; the



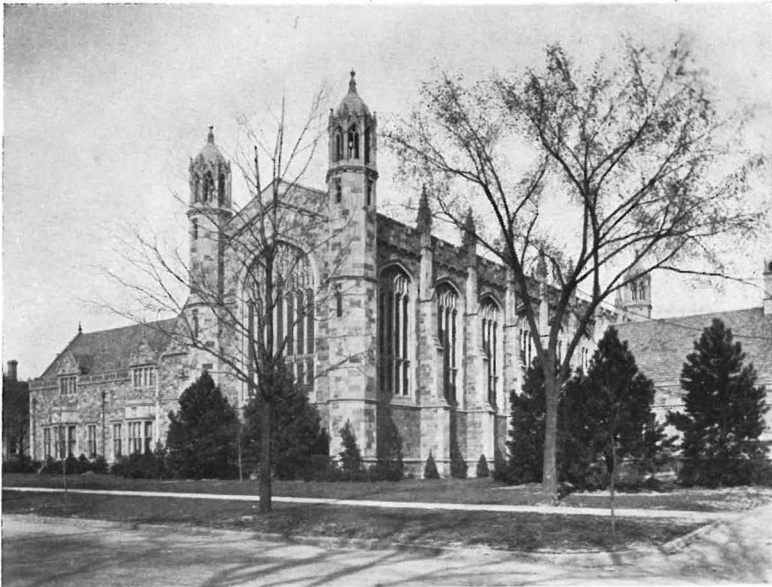
*The Inner Court
from J. P. Cook
Dormitory*



Hutchins Hall, the latest addition to the Quadrangle, will house the law school. In this building, costing about \$1,500,000, all faculty and administration offices will be housed, besides class rooms, study hall, faculty library and Michigan Bar Association offices. The building will face on Monroe and State streets and will be connected with the library by an archway.



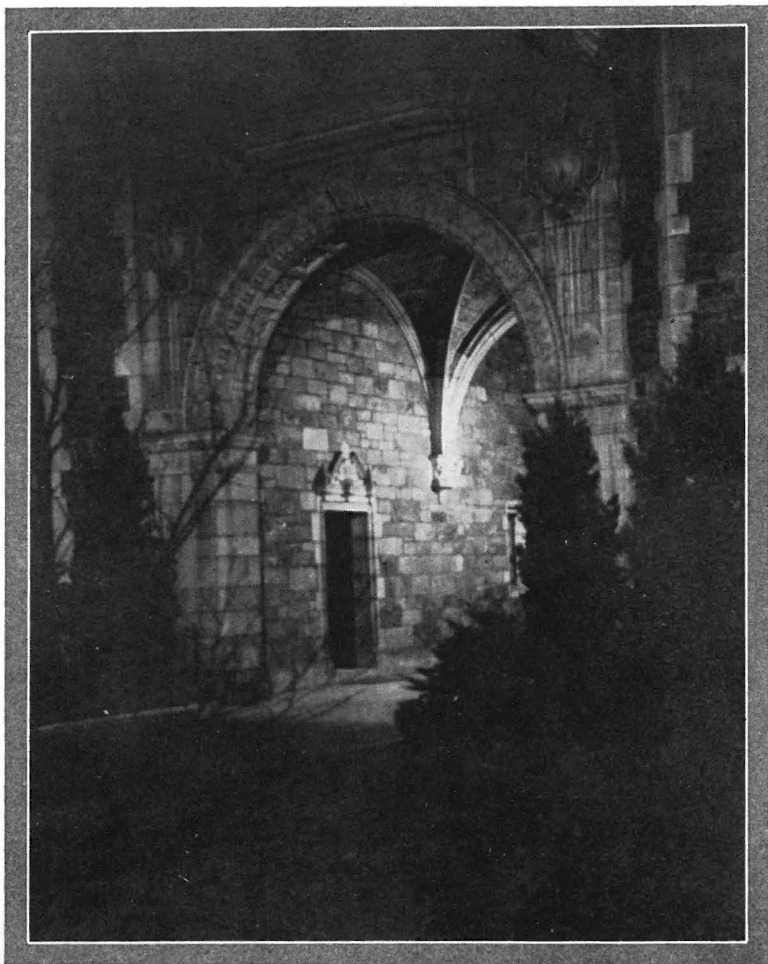
third floor will be devoted to administration, professors' offices and a faculty library; and the fourth floor will house the Michigan Law Review and the Michigan State Bar Association headquarters and will contain a few more offices. The basement will be devoted primarily to student rest rooms and locker rooms. There will be nine class rooms and four seminar rooms, seating altogether about 1,100 students. The study room will seat 224 persons. In all there will be about 30 offices, together with accommodations for stenographic and clerical help.



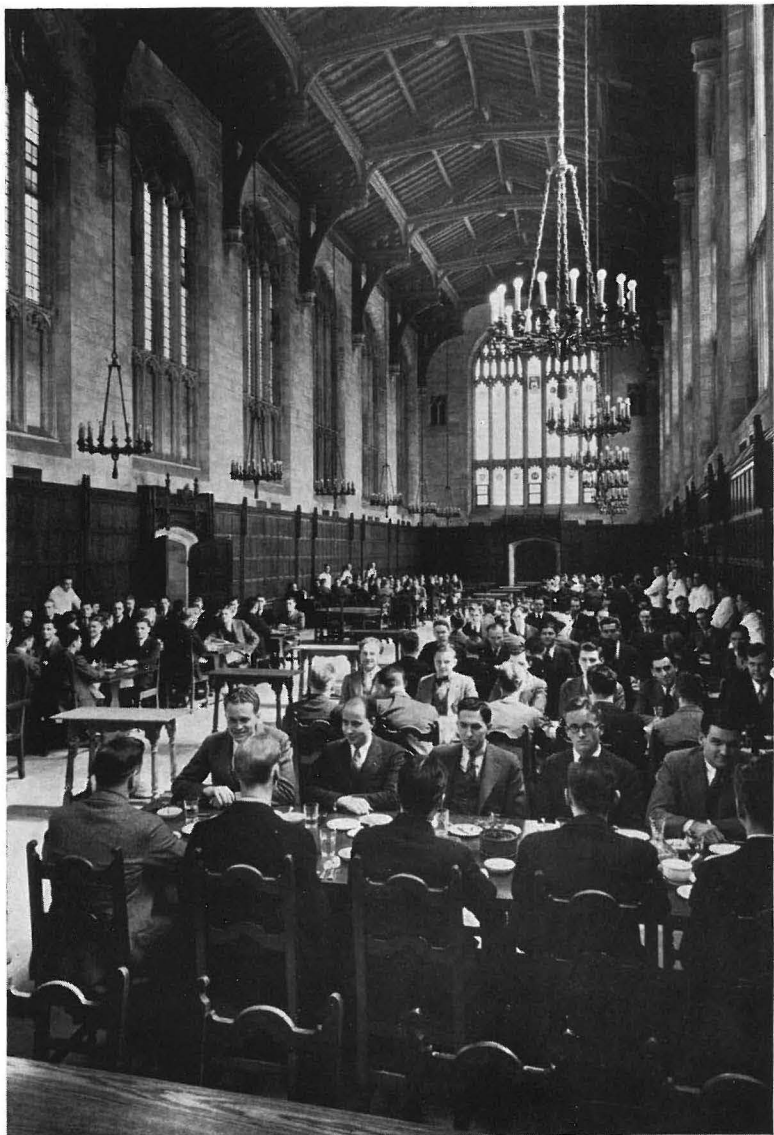
The Lawyers Club

ARCHITECTURE
ACTIVITIES

ORGANIZATION
RESEARCH



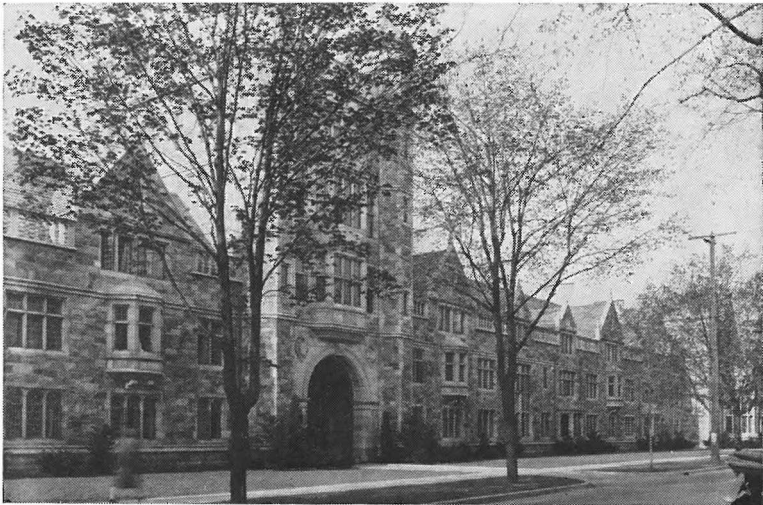
*A modern American institution
in an old English setting.*



“An Architectural Anomaly”

THE buildings composing the law quadrangle were not erected in accord with the fiats of any one period or style of architecture, but rather were designed to embody the best features of the old English Inns of Court with those of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges. By the fall of 1932, upon the completion of Hutchins Hall, the University of Michigan Law School will be, with one possible exception, the only institution in the country where in one closely connected unit all the physical equipment for carrying on an advanced professional study is centered. Within two city blocks will be all the dormitories, class rooms, offices, libraries, commons and recreational facilities for three hundred men.

The general style of the Lawyers Club is Elizabethan, a transitional style embodying something of the features of the Gothic and of the Renaissance periods. The dining hall, which is essentially Gothic, resembles closely the chapel at Eton college or the one at King's college, Cambridge. It measures about one hundred and forty feet in length with a hammer-beam ceiling fifty feet above a floor



*Exterior of the Lawyers Club
on South University Ave.*



Open hearth in the great lounge.

of Missouri and Tennessee marble. This ceiling is carved from old oak ship timbers and at either end of each of the nine main trusses which support the beams is a carved figure, many of them the heads of eminent jurists such as Coke, Blackstone, Marshall, and Cooley.

A dark oak paneled wainscoting surmounted by typical Renaissance carving encircles the hall and extends to a height of about



Doorway in dining room—to the lobby.

ten feet. Above the wainscoting the walls are of Indiana limestone blocks of varying sizes. The room is abundantly lighted through eighteen large Gothic windows with plain English Gothic tracery.

The lounge is distinctly Renaissance in style with its vaulted ceiling of white plaster bearing a simple design in flat relief and a wainscoting similar to that in the commons. Exclusive of the large

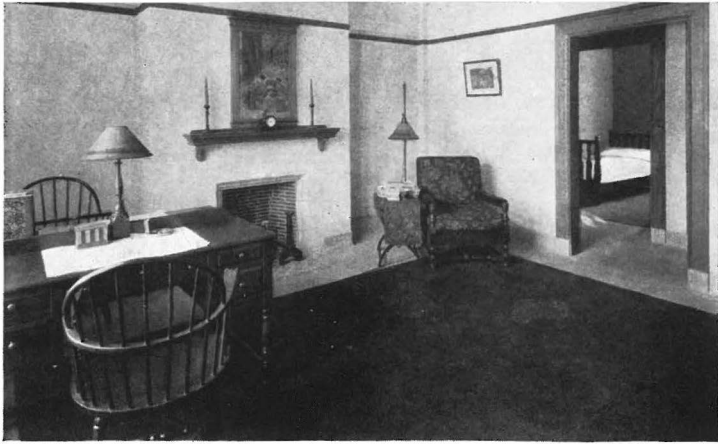
circular bay window at the north end, the room measures eighty-four feet in length. It contains an abundance of furniture typical of the period as well as a piano and a supply of current literature. The general effect is greatly augmented by a large, open fireplace and an elaborately carved mantel of dark oak harmonizing with the paneling. The floor is also of oak and was laid without the use of nails, the planks being fastened with dowels.

Between the lounge and the dining hall are the offices, the lobby, and the faculty room. The lobby is hung with medieval tapestries which date back to the early days of the Holy Roman Empire. The floor is of brown Welsh tile as are the floors on the stairs and in the halls of the dormitory. Both the entrances from the street and those leading into the dining hall and the lounge are profusely adorned in the most delicate designs each one a little different from the others and some of them bearing mottos of a quasi-legal nature.

Along the east side of the lounge runs a cloister open towards the inner court and supported on that side by plain Ionic pillars



*A part of the well equipped kitchen—
A part of the high domed ceiling is shown.*



Study room in three-room suite for two students.

joined by low Roman arches. The roof of the cloister is laid on oak beams which extend across to the pillars and at intervals are hung medieval iron lanterns.

Above the lounge are eight guest rooms, for visiting members of the club or attorneys doing legal research work, and also a small lounge or reading room.



Living room for one person.

The kitchen is a two story building of the same general design immediately behind the commons and contains the best modern equipment as well as living quarters for some of the employes.

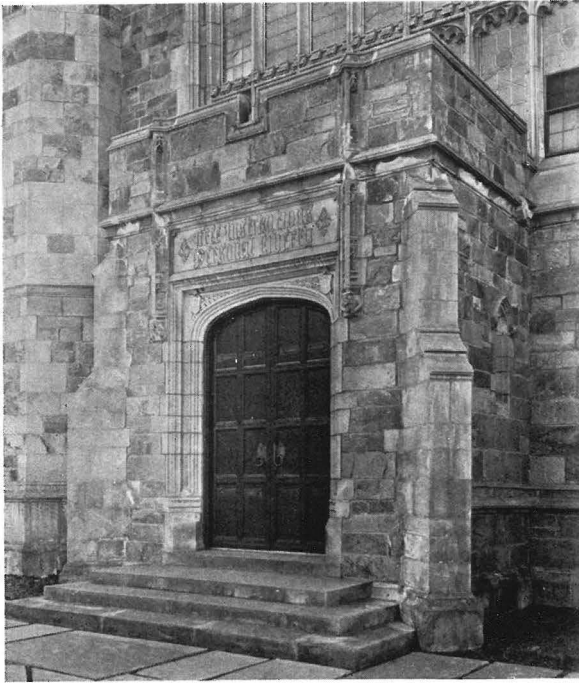
The exterior of the buildings is of weathered or seam-faced granite from the Weymouth quarries in Massachusetts trimmed with Indiana limestone. The roofs of the dining hall and the towers are of lead and those over eight of the sixteen oriel windows in the dormitory are of copper, while other parts of the building are covered with a heavy vari-colored slate.

The dormitory part of the club extending two blocks along South University Avenue is arranged in the English college apartment style with separate entrances to the sections as they are called. All of these except the end ones and the one over the main arch contain accommodations for thirteen men, the total capacity of the dormitories being one hundred and sixty-three. The rooms are comfortably large and well furnished, all in quartered oak.



The tower is especially attractive for its ornate stone work and, due to its striking appearance, it has become something of a landmark on the campus. It is about sixty-five feet in height and has four octahedral turrets capped with Byzantine spires. On the third and fourth floors are large bay windows, the stone work on them being

*Main entrance to
The Lawyers Club,
State Street.*

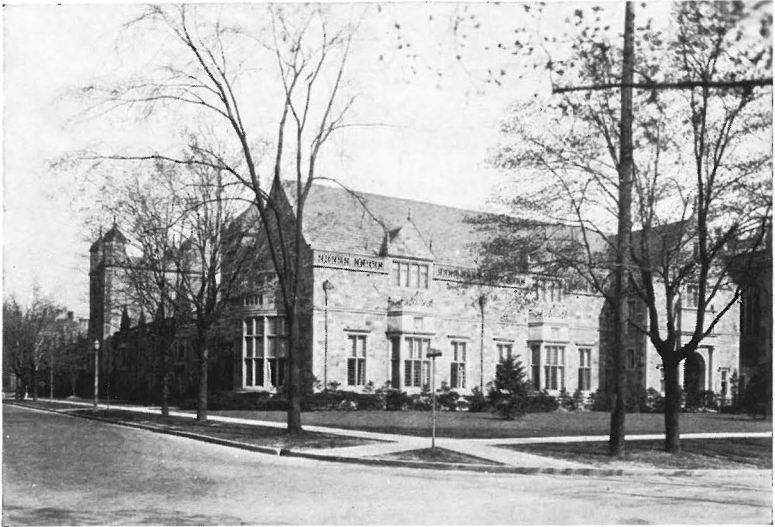


*Entrance
from the
inner court
to the
dining hall.*

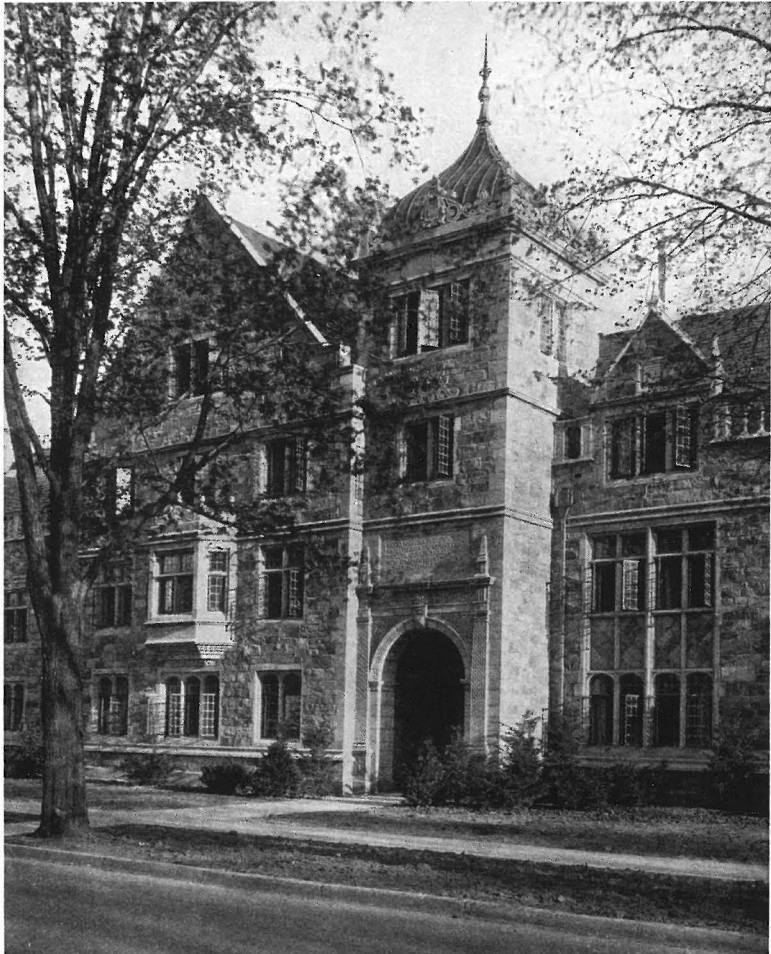
profusely decorated. The main arch below is composed of a series of English dome arches, the main ridges of which are supported from the walls by six carved gnomes each of them showing the head of a president of the University of Michigan peering out from a grotesquely shaped body.

The various buildings forming the quadrangle are all connected by a series of walks made of heavy irregular flag stones embedded in concrete. Along these walks elm trees and various shrubs have been planted giving to the buildings an air of age and dignity in keeping with the donor's plan.

The Lawyers Club was constructed with the idea of durability and no expense has been spared to insure its permanence. Every feature in it is constructed of the finest materials available and the workmanship throughout is of the best.



*The Lawyers Club, corner of
State St. and S. University Ave.*



*Exterior of the arch
to J section and
John P. Cook dormitory.*

The John P. Cook Dormitory

THE John P. Cook Dormitory, opened for occupancy in the fall of 1930, forms an integral part of the law quadrangle. The building is attached to the east wing of the Lawyers Club and extends south along Tappan Street.

The external parts of the building follow closely the architectural style of the Lawyers Club and the general arrangement of the sections is the same. It is four stories throughout, divided into five sections containing in all ninety-seven rooms, some single and others arranged in suites, and is designed to accommodate one hundred and seventeen students. As a whole the rooms are somewhat larger, the appointments slightly better, and the plumbing more modern than in the old dormitory. Many of the rooms have fireplaces.

The dormitory was built as a memorial to the donor's father,



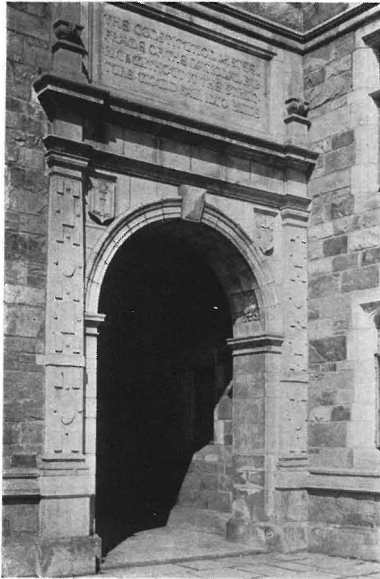
*The John P. Cook Dormitory
facing Martha Cook Dormitory.*



*John Poller Cook Memorial Room
in John P. Cook dormitory.*

John Poller Cook—miller, contractor, banker, lumberman, statesman, pioneer—who did much towards the development of the State of Michigan.

In the center of the building a room is set apart in which there is a full length portrait of John Cook, whose memory the room commemorates, painted by Henry Caro-Delvaile. The walls of this room are of artistically carved English oak reaching from floor to ceiling. In the center of the east wall there is a large fireplace of white Indiana limestone with a base of Levanto marble. To the west and north are nine stained glass windows. Eight of the windows are topped by designs symbolic of branches of the law and the center window is emblazoned with a coat of arms of the State of Michigan inscribed with the name, John Poller Cook. The scroll and scepter representing statute law decorates the northernmost window and on the other windows are the sword and balances of the civil law, the fasces surmounted by flags of many nations

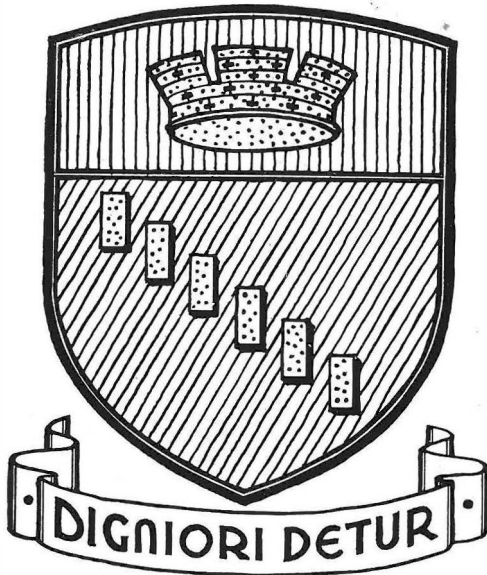


*Interior
of arch at
"J" section.*

signifying international law, the gown, wig, and gavel symbolic of the common law, the shield and helmet representing natural law, the burning altar for ceremonial law, the Ten Commandments as foundation of the moral law, and finally the Holy Books as the emblem of religious law. Through these windows the light falls, making a patchwork on the heavy rug. The room is simply furnished, a table, hand carved and beautifully inlaid, several comfortable chairs, reading stands—in all a fitting memorial.



*Fourteenth century
tapestry, hanging
in the lounge—
one of three similar
tapestries.*



Coat of Arms of the Lawyers Club

THE heraldic description of the coat of arms, symbolizing the Club as an institution stimulating proficiency in legal training and research, is: "Or, six billets, purple bendwise, on a chief gules, a mural crown of the first."

Billets, symbolic of pages on which laws were written, were frequently in lawyers' coats of arms. Or is gold and is significant of power; the color is shown by equidistant dots on an untinted surface. Diagonally placed on a purple field, the billets are emblematic of ambition; the color, associated with truth, and assigned to the courts for that reason, is denoted by parallel lines from upper right to lower left.

The gold mural crown represents unity of the profession for common friendship and it is placed on a field of red which typifies courage; the color appears from the perpendicular lines. The upper part of the shield was called the chief because it protected the warrior's CHEF, or head. Heraldists, having hatred for repetition of colors used "mural crown of the first" meaning the first color mentioned, or.

"*Digniori Detur*" on the scroll refers to a tradition in the Lawyers Club of giving billets bearing the coat of arms to seniors in the law school who have resided at the Club at least two years. Translated, it means: "*Let it be given to the more worthy.*"



*The great tower
dominating
the Quadrangle.*

Organization of the Lawyers Club

THE Lawyers Club of the University of Michigan was founded, without a formal charter, in 1922 by the late William W. Cook, '82, of the New York bar. The property of the Club is vested in the Regents of the University of Michigan in trust. The government of the Club is in the hands of a Board of Governors, constituted in the manner prescribed by the donor and agreed to by the Regents; this Board has complete control of the operation of the Club buildings, the Club finances, and the determination of general policies.

The Board of Governors is composed of the following:

The Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Michigan, ex officio;

One Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Michigan, chosen by the Supreme Court, to hold office until his successor is elected;



*Faculty dining room—
weekly meeting place of the faculty,
Board of Governors and of the Council.*

One Regent, chosen by the Regents of the University of Michigan, to hold office until his successor is elected;

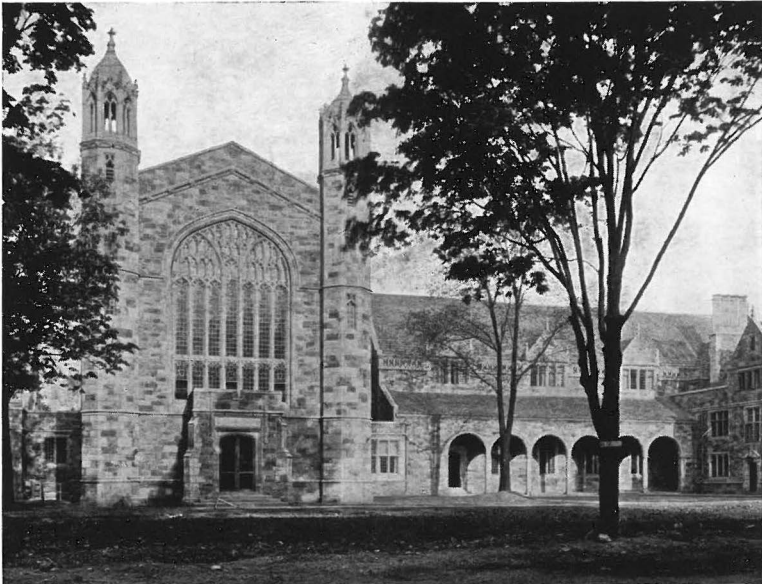
The President of the University of Michigan, ex officio;

Two members of the Law Faculty of the University of Michigan, chosen by the Regents, upon the recommendation of the Law Faculty, to hold office for two years, one being elected each year;

Two practicing lawyers, chosen by the Regents, to hold office for two years, one being elected each year; and

Two law students, chosen by the Council, upon the recommendation of the faculty members of the Board of Governors, to hold office for two years, one being chosen each year.

Members of the Lawyers Club, when properly vouched for, are elected by the Board of Governors. Any member of the Bar of any of the States, in good standing, and any student in the Law School of the University of Michigan, in good standing, is eligible for membership. It is stipulated in the instrument of gift that all membership dues and all profits derived from the operation of the Club buildings shall be devoted to legal research.



The Board of Governors has employed a Director to manage the affairs of the Club. It has authorized the election of a Council by the resident junior and senior student members of the Club. This Council is composed of one student elected from each of the fifteen sections, by the junior and senior resident members of the individual sections, to hold office for one year. This Council has authority, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, to make and enforce regulations for the internal discipline and conduct of the students residing in the Club. The President of the Club, who is to preside over the Council is elected by the junior and senior resident student members of the Club, to hold office for one year.

It is the duty of each Councilman to maintain discipline within his respective section and to further good fellowship in the Club. The Council may resort to the Board of Governors in extreme cases of misconduct.

Within the limits formerly indicated, the students are absolutely to govern themselves. The Council is charged with the establishment and maintenance of sound traditions and good general rules for living in the Club buildings, the supply of reading material and recreational activities, and with the conduct of the social affairs of the Club.





*The Main lounge
and reading room.*

Activities

THROUGHOUT the academic year various social and recreational activities are offered the members of the Lawyers Club. Better acquaintance and fellowship among the members of the Club is promoted by Sectional Banquets and Smokers. The banquets are held on various evenings during the early part of the school year in the private dining room; and are attended exclusively by residents of the particular section. They are presided over by the councilman of the section, who also arranges the program.

The Social Committee arranges for and assumes charge of Smokers which are held in the Club lounge for all members. Besides "smokes" and candy there are programs consisting of musical numbers and short talks by some outstanding speaker.

The Club sponsors four dances each year, two formal and two informal. For these dances the club lounge is converted into a



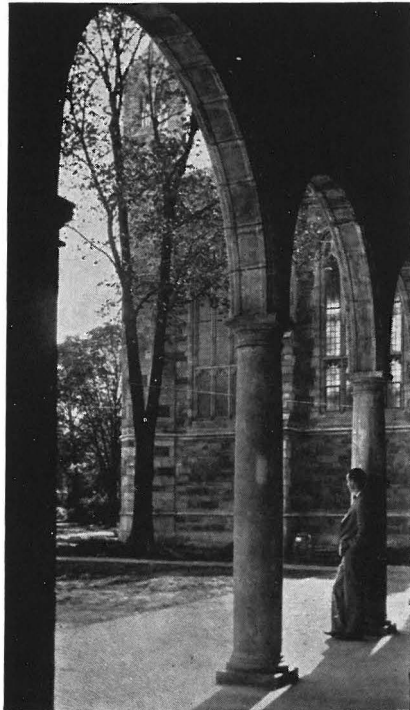
*General recreation and card room—
the club cigar stand is at the left of the picture.*

delightful ballroom and is beautifully and appropriately decorated. These dances are exclusively Club functions and are in charge of the Dance Committee.

At least once during the year the Law School faculty and their wives are the guests of the members for dinner; one member of the faculty with his wife being the guest of honor at each table. Thus is promoted a more intimate relation between the faculty and the members of the Lawyers Club than is possible in the classroom.

The crowning social event of the year is Founders' Day, held in the spring. It is a day when the members of the Club and the faculty of the Law School cooperate to pay their respects to the donor and founder of the Lawyers Club, Mr. William W. Cook. During the afternoon of that day the Case Club final arguments are held in the form of a moot trial before an eminent Bench selected for the occasion. In the evening there is a formal banquet in the Club dining room, to which prominent lawyers throughout the country are invited. An outstanding member of the Bar delivers the principal address of the evening.

The first Founders' Day was held in 1926, the second year the Club was founded, and the address was delivered by the Honorable Marvin B. Rosenberry, a justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In 1927 the Honorable Rousseau A. Burch, justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, delivered the address; in

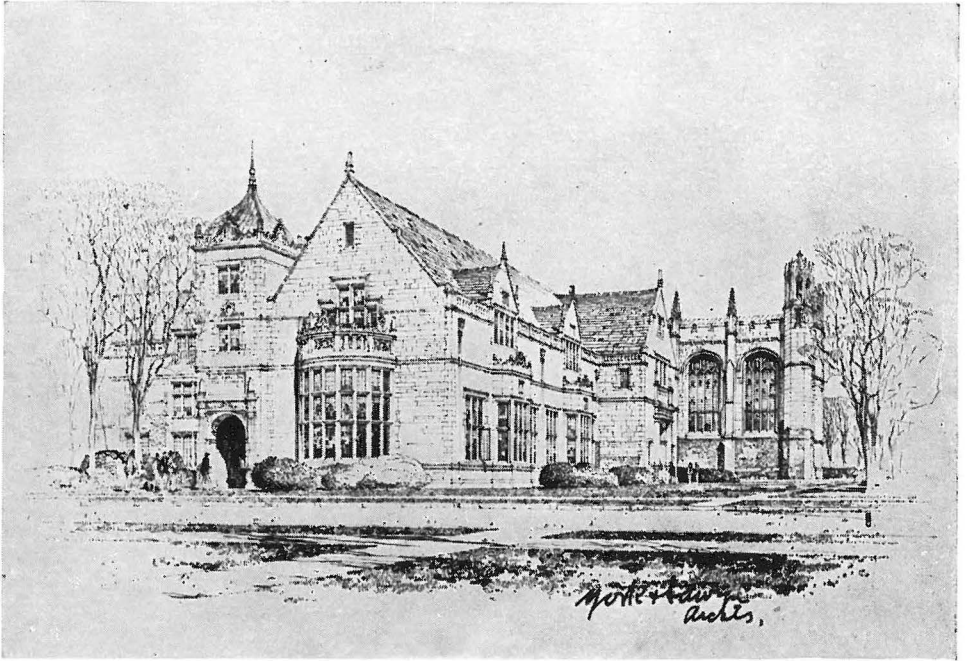


1928 Silas H. Strawn, then President of the American Bar Association, was speaker; in 1929 the Honorable Louis H. Fead, justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan; in 1930 Frank J. Loesch, a member of the Wickersham Committee; and in 1931 the speaker was the Honorable Arthur C. Denison, justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. At the Banquet, billets are presented to the seniors who have lived in the Club for at least two years.

The recreation room is located below the lounge, occupying the entire north end of the lower floor. It contains a valuable collection of old English prints from Mr. Cook's estate. It is equipped for cards, ping-pong, checkers, and chess.

On a whole, the Club life is very pleasant and congenial. There is little of the dormitory attitude and the atmosphere is distinctly professional in its nature.

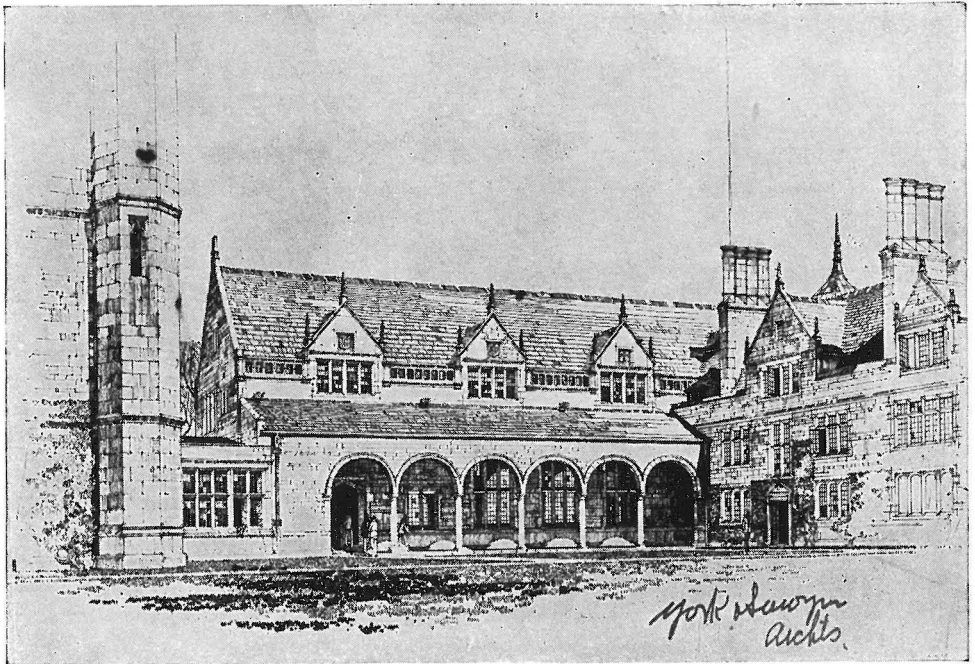




The Contribution of the Lawyers Club to Legal Research

NINE years ago this spring Mr. William W. Cook, of New York, a distinguished corporation lawyer, author of a monumental treatise on corporation law, and graduate of the Law School of the University of Michigan, wrote to the Regents of the University offering to erect a combined club and dormitory for law students, to be known as the Lawyers Club.

Mr. Cook sought to accomplish two purposes. He was impressed with the value of a stimulating atmosphere and inspiring surroundings in the education of students of law, and he hoped to provide an institution patterned somewhat after the English Inns of Court where students could enjoy the advantages of mutual association



in their professional work and could occasionally meet judges and practicing lawyers and hear them discuss the problems and ideals of the profession.

But he also wished to finance the institution in such a way that it would produce a substantial revenue to be devoted to the improvement of the law itself by means of systematic research work. To this end he provided, by the terms of the gift, that "all dues and all profit from the operation of the building shall be used exclusively for legal research work."

The research program of the Law School has been built upon this foundation. The Board of Governors have appropriated funds from year to year out of the net profits of the Lawyers Club for the development of research in law. In 1928-29 the expenditures for legal research amounted to \$9,000; in 1929-30 they amounted to \$11,637; for 1930-31 they will total about \$23,000.

While the results of research are expected to come slowly, the Lawyers Club can already see tangible evidence of valuable accomplishment in the new system of legal procedure which went into operation in Michigan on January 1 of this year. This would have been an impossibility without the aid of the Lawyers Club, and represents a direct investment in the interest of the public of more than \$10,000. A new set of rules for the federal courts of Michigan constitutes another undertaking to be financed by the Lawyers Club, and a third will be a new code of practice adapted for use in the state of Illinois. A series of legal studies to be published by the Legal Research Institute of the University of Michigan will be started next fall as a further contribution of the Lawyers Club to a better system of laws and a more efficient administration of justice.

While the profits of the Lawyers Club were never expected to be more than an infinitesimal return on the great investment of two and a half million dollars in the dormitory units, they will be constant and continuous, and although much larger sums will doubtless become available from the Cook endowment, the Lawyers Club will always furnish the underlying support for the research program of the Law School.



THE Board of Editors take this opportunity to acknowledge their indebtedness and show their appreciation to Miss Emma Laubheimer for her "appreciation" of Mr. Cook; to Professor Edson R. Sunderland for his report upon the research activities; to Professors Grover C. Grismore and Edwin C. Gaddard for their constructive criticism and help in organization; and to the Alumni Association of the University for its generous help toward gathering material for this book.

