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Legal Education at Michigan

University of Michigan Law School

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"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."
education for a dynamic profession

The University of Michigan Law School, founded in 1859, ranks among the distinguished law schools of the country in preparing young men and women for successful careers in all phases of an exciting, dynamic, and challenging profession. This includes not only the private practice of law, but also careers in public service and private industry. Legal education at Michigan likewise provides a solid foundation for participation in the responsibilities of citizenship.

The practice of law has always been an honored and respected profession. More than any other calling, it reflects the basic beliefs of our society in the worth of the individual and in responsible, democratic government. The law has been the vocation of more members of Congress and other national and state leaders than has any other single profession or occupation. Most lawyers, at one time or another in their careers, make some contribution to public affairs. Moreover, industry increasingly looks to the legal profession for the talents required to meet the complex problems of management—especially in connection with such matters as taxation, labor relations, security regulation, and other phases of modern administrative law. By the same token, government looks to lawyers not only as legal representatives, but also in administrative posts.
Without undue specialization, the Michigan Law School has shaped its program to give its students a sound and thorough education in the fundamentals of the law, so that its graduates may perform with credit and success in any of these fields of service. Michigan is a "national" law school, drawing its students from most states of the Union and from many foreign countries.

Classrooms in the Law School are arranged in amphitheater form, with student tables and chairs on tiers. Lecture courses, seminars, and practice court all have a part in the instructional program.
Sound education for the legal profession must equip the student with thorough knowledge of the fundamental legal principles, and in addition must give him an understanding of the role of law in modern society. This is particularly important since the law is ever-changing to meet the changing needs of men and their affairs. It is for this reason, among others, that students are required to have an adequate college background before being admitted to the Law School.

In the Law School instruction is offered in all important phases of the common and statute laws of the United States, and in addition, time is devoted to such semi-professional, cultural subjects as comparative law, international law, legal history, and jurisprudence. The fundamental prin-
ciples of the law are illuminated by study of their origin, development, and function. Because the School draws its students from all states and also from foreign countries, general principles of the law are emphasized in preference to local law. Graduates are qualified to take any of the state bar examinations, depending upon their choice of location for law practice.

One of the pioneers in the use of the "case method" of teaching, the Michigan Law School has developed the method to a most effective degree. Free classroom discussion of legal principles, as disclosed in reported cases, statutes, and other legal materials is the core of the program, but various other classroom techniques are utilized where appropriate. Problems are submitted for solution, and legal research and drafting are required. Students explore related materials as time permits, in order better to understand the application of the law to social problems. To insure that students become familiar with the conduct of litigation, instruction is offered in civil and criminal procedures. This teaching is supplemented by especially realistic work in the practice court, and by programs of student-managed case clubs, or moot courts.

Practice court is required of all senior students in the Law School. A fully-equipped court room provides the setting for student trials. In connection with these trials, the School has conducted a pioneering educational experiment: the use of motion pictures to supply the factual bases of litigation. Special movies are taken of staged
litigious events. These are shown to the "witnesses" and principals in the trials, who later are examined by the student lawyers. In addition to practice in preparing briefs and arguing cases, this "movie" method gives the students experience in obtaining information from their clients and witnesses and in actually trying cases before juries.

Although the primary function of the Law School is to prepare its students for the practice of law, it is also deemed important to provide for the education of law teachers, scholars and writers. The School therefore offers advanced graduate instruction in all the principal divisions of the law, including the several branches of public law, comparative law, legal history, and philosophy of law. Special encouragement is given to legal research, for the financial support of which the School has the benefit of the William W. Cook Endowment Fund.
As a part of its program, the School from time to time brings to the Law Quadrangle speakers prominent in their respective fields to deliver special lectures or conduct institutes on topics not covered in the regular course. These lectures and institutes serve to broaden the horizons of the students and are of special value in affording acquaintance with leaders in the profession. Two major series of lectures are offered.
The practice courtroom provides a realistic setting for student participation in moot court proceedings. Practice court is a required course for all students, and many of them also participate voluntarily in Case Club work.

annually, open to law students as well as to the general public. These are the William W. Cook Lectures on American Institutions and the Thomas M. Cooley Lectures. The Cook Lectures were established by the donor to disseminate understanding of institutions regarded as peculiarly American—organizations that have made notable contributions to what is called “the American way of life.” The Cooley Lectures are designed to encourage the discussion of timely topics of a more distinctly professional character. These lectures are published and thus made generally available to all who are interested.

Another important part of legal education at Michigan is the encouragement of close fellowship between students, students and faculty, and students and members of the practicing bar. Opportunity for such fellowship is afforded by
Films of litigious events are used in preparation for practice court cases. The films are shown to students taking the part of witnesses and principals in the case, from whom the student lawyers must draw the information on which their cases are based.

the dormitory, dining, and recreational facilities of the Lawyers Club, where students live together and where they have frequent opportunity of associating informally with faculty members and visitors to the Quadrangle. Indeed the donor of the Quadrangle especially intended the creation of an American Inn of Court where professional esprit-de-corps would be promoted by the informal contacts made possible by associations within the Quadrangle walls.

practice court

Practice Court trials are as realistic as the best efforts of students and faculty can make them. Witnesses and jurors are usually students from the undergraduate colleges rather than law students, whose testimony and judgment might be influenced by their own knowledge of law. Many students also take part in the Case Club trials. A member of the Law School faculty serves as judge for all cases.
A program of timely, constructive research on legal problems is an integral part of the work of the Law School. Faculty members, undergraduate students, graduate students both foreign and American, and visiting scholars participate in the research program. The late William W. Cook, '82L, a distinguished and generous alumnus of the Law School, established the W. W. Cook Endowment Fund, a substantial sum of money set aside in trust with the provision that the income shall be used for legal research at Michigan. The research program is carried on under the direction of a faculty Graduate and Research Committee.

One of the most important research activities is the work of the Legislative Research Center, an organization formed for the purpose of studying current problems in legislation. The work of the Center is carried on by Professors Estep and Pierce and a staff of research assistants. Current trends in legislation are investigated, and monographs on various aspects of current legislation are prepared and published from time to time.

The initial volume on legislative trends came off the press in November, 1952, and succeeding volumes are now in print. The Legislative Research Center also renders assistance to legislative and bar association committees entrusted with the task of drafting legislation.

An extensive study of the inter-American law of negotiable instruments is another continuing project. Prominent South American lawyers, sent to the School on United States Department of State fellowships, have prepared a number of monographs on various aspects of the negotiable instruments laws of countries in the Western Hemisphere. Some of these have been published, and a complete annotated concordance of the text of all such laws will ultimately be available. The project is not only a scholarly treatment of an important branch of the law, but also a timely and practical study of value to lawyers engaged in inter-American financial or commercial transactions.

A broad program in the fields of international law and comparative law has been under way for some
time in the Law School. Professor Yntema is editor-in-chief of the American Journal of Comparative Law in which outstanding articles are published, and until recently the Journal of International Law was published here under the editorship of Professor Bishop. A substantial expansion of the program is now being undertaken as the result of a grant from the Ford Foundation. The program embraces expanded course and seminar offerings for law students, study and research abroad by American scholars, opportunities for foreign graduate students to study in America, and the fostering of scholarly research in international legal studies.

The research staff is composed of professors, fellows and assistants, including not only regular members of the faculty, relieved temporarily from teaching duties, but also, at times visiting research professors from other institutions and graduate students. The program of graduate instruction strongly encourages research. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law (S.J.D.) must complete and publish original research studies in partial satisfaction of the degree requirements.

Undergraduate students participate in the publication of the Michigan Law Review. Founded in 1902, the Law Review is published monthly from November to June, and contains leading articles of timely interest. In addition, it contains comments on current cases and legal problems which are prepared by student editors. Not only is the Review a medium for publication of research; for its student editors it serves also as an extremely valuable medium for the development of skills in legal research and writing.

Prof. Allan F. Smith, director of legal research, and Hessel E. Yntema, research professor of comparative law, look over the shelf of research publications issued by the Law School.
Legal studies published to date in book form by the Michigan Law School as a part of its research program are:

*Discovery Before Trial*, George Ragland, Jr. (1932)
*Ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment of the Constitution of the United States*, Everett S. Brown (1938)
*Torts in the Conflict of Laws*, Moffatt Hancock (1942)
*The Amending of the Federal Constitution*, Lester B. Orfield (1942)
*The Prevention of Repeated Crime*, John B. White (1943)
*The Conflict of Laws: A Comparative Study*, Ernst Rabel (3 vols., 1945–50)
*Unreported Opinions of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1836–1843*, William W. Blume (1945)
*The Constitution and Socio-Economic Change*, Henry Rottschaefer (1948)
*Soviet Civil Law*, Vladimir Gsovski (2 vols., 1948–49)
*Survey of Metropolitan Courts: Detroit Area*, Maxine B. Virtue (1950)
*Some Problems of Equity*, Zechariah Chafee, Jr. (1950)
*Administrative Agencies and the Courts*, Frank E. Cooper (1951)
*Our Legal System and How it Operates*, Burke Shartel (1951)
*Conflict of Laws and International Contracts*, Proceedings of 1949 Summer Institute (1951)
*Taxation of Business Enterprise*, Proceedings of 1951 Summer Institute (1952)
*Current Trends in State Legislation, 1952*, Legislative Research Center (1952); *Id., 1953–54* Legislative Research Center (1955)
*Retroactive Legislation Affecting Interests in Land*, John Scurlock (1953)
*Selected Topics on the Law of Torts*, William L. Prosser (1953)
*Perpetuities and Other Restraints*, William F. Fratcher (1954)
*Integration of Public Utility Holding Companies*, Robert F. Ritchie (1955)
*A Common Lawyer Looks at the Civil Law*, Frederick H. Lawson (1955)
*Public Policy and the Dead Hand*, Lewis M. Simes (1955)
the William W. Cook Quadrangle

The William W. Cook Law Quadrangle is the home of the Law School. Situated immediately south of the central University campus, it is a unique and splendid educational plant. In physical facilities it is second to none in the nation.

The Quadrangle consists of four buildings, the Lawyers Club, the John P. Cook Building, the Legal Research Building, and Hutchins Hall. Within their walls are the classrooms, offices, and libraries of the Law School and residence and dining facilities for many of the law students. The oldest of the buildings, the Lawyers Club, was completed in 1924; Hutchins Hall, the last of the group to be completed, was occupied in 1933.

Constructed of Weymouth seam-faced granite with trimmings of Indiana limestone, the buildings are a late Jacobean type of Gothic architecture. The main entrance to the Quadrangle is from South University Avenue through an
arch under the great central tower of the Lawyers Club. Immediately opposite, across the carpet of grass and flagstone walks, is the imposing Legal Research Building. To the left is the John P. Cook Building, a wing of the Lawyers Club, and to the right are other elements of the Lawyers Club and Hutchins Hall.

These buildings, erected with exacting care for every detail of architecture, decoration and furnishing, are devoted to the training of lawyers and to the increase of knowledge concerning the law. They are the enduring memorial of a man who believed that the "preservation and development" of American institutions "have been, are, and will continue to be under the leadership of the legal profession." They are the tools with which a great University makes its contribution to the strengthening of these institutions.
Both single rooms and suites are available in the Lawyers Club and the John P. Cook Building. About one-third of the law students live in these residence halls.

The Lawyers Club, with its lounge and dining hall, is a part of the Law Quadrangle. Membership in the Club is open to all students, whether or not they live in the Club.

Living and studying together is an integral part of the Michigan program of legal education. The Lawyers Club buildings are devoted to this purpose. They contain student quarters, guest rooms, dining hall, lounge, and recreation room, all open to Club members and guests.

The dormitory buildings are divided into thirteen sections, each with its own entry-way, thus dividing the residents into small groups to facilitate close association and acquaintanceship. There are single rooms as well as suites shared by two or three roommates. All rooms are equipped with matching oak furniture and are supplied with hot and cold running water. Many of them have individual fireplaces.

About three hundred and fifty persons—approximately one-third of the students in the Law School—are housed in the Quadrangle. The remainder live in other University residence halls or elsewhere in the community. All law students, whether or not they live in the Quadrangle, are eligible for membership in the Lawyers Club, and as members are permitted to use its recreational facilities.

Particularly impressive in archi-
Artistic detail is the dining hall of the Club, which seats three hundred students at long oak tables. The great ceiling of the hall, fifty feet above the floor, is carved from old ship timbers, hammer-beam in construction. At the ends of the trusses supporting these beams are carved figures of eminent jurists, including Coke, Blackstone, Marshall and Cooley.

Students may spend their leisure hours in the lounge, adjoining the dining hall. This is a large room, Renaissance in style, with a high vaulted ceiling of white plaster with a design in relief. It is furnished with easy chairs and is well stocked with magazines and newspapers for spare time reading. The recreation hall, with ping pong, card tables, television, and other equipment, is in the basement of the Lawyers Club.
Lawyers Club

Not only present law students but also many distinguished members of the bench and bar are members of the Lawyers Club. All members of the Club have guest privileges to the full extent of the Club's facilities. Judges and lawyers live and dine at the Club while in the Quadrangle for the purpose of engaging in research and study in the superb Legal Research Library. They are often available for conferences and informal conversations with residents of the Club. The Club is the social headquarters for students as well as a residence and dining hall. It is directed by a Board of Governors composed of members of the faculty, University Regents, judges, practicing lawyers, and students.
The largest structure of the Quadrangle is the Legal Research Building, containing the Law Library and research offices. The main doorway opens directly into the reading room, which extends the full length of the building and seats slightly more than five hundred persons at long study tables. High windows of tinted glass are inset with stained glass sections showing the seals of the principal colleges and universities of the world. The walls of the reading room are paneled with English Pollard oak. The ceiling consists of large medallions of plaster, paneled and decorated in blue and gold. Opening off the main reading room are small alcoves with shelves holding some 20,000 volumes of reports, statutes, digests, law reviews, encyclopedias and dictionaries. To these the student has free access. The remainder of the library collection, totaling more than 260,000 accessioned volumes together with many thousands of pamphlets and reports, is housed in stacks, accessible on call at the reference desk.

On the floor above the reading
room are thirty-two offices used by research assistants, faculty members, and visiting lawyers. In the adjacent stacks are thirty-one additional research rooms for faculty and graduate students.

Today's splendid Law Library, the largest law library west of the Atlantic seaboard, has grown from a collection of about 350 books with which the School commenced instruction in 1859. Most of the volumes in the original collection were donated by Thomas M. Cooley, one of the members of the first faculty of the School. Starting from this modest beginning, the library has been augmented by books purchased with appropriations from University funds, and by gifts from friends of the School. In addition, the William W. Cook Endowment Fund has furnished financial support that has made possible the acquisition of thousands of volumes especially needed for legal research.

The original stack structure was enlarged in 1954-55 by the addition of four new stack levels, providing space for thirty-one new offices and shelving for approximately 140,000 additional volumes. The total capacity of the present reading room and stacks is now about 400,000 volumes.

An addition to the Legal Research Building was completed in 1955, adding much-needed space to the Law Library stacks and also providing additional offices for faculty members and research associates. Below is seen the entrance to the Legal Research Building and the main reading room of the Library.
Hutchins Hall

Classrooms and faculty offices are located in Hutchins Hall, a large four-story building, the last of the Law Quadrangle units to be completed. It was named in honor of Harry B. Hutchins, Dean of the Law School from 1895 to 1910 and President of the University from 1910 to 1920.

Hutchins Hall contains nine classrooms, with seating capacities ranging from 50 to 250 students, and four seminar rooms used for meetings of small groups. There is also a large reading room with adjoining stacks for a small reference library. Classrooms are constructed for maximum comfort and convenience, with student tables and chairs arranged in amphitheater form on tiers rising toward the rear of the room. An unusually attractive Practice Court room is also included.

Faculty and administrative offices of the Law School are on the
third and fourth floors of Hutchins Hall. The third floor also has a faculty library with a capacity of 25,000 volumes. Headquarters of the Michigan Law Review are on the fourth floor.

A unique alumni room is a special feature of the first floor. It is furnished with leather easy chairs, and contains numerous items of special interest to former students re-visiting their Alma Mater. Class pictures, beginning with the Class of 1873, are conveniently displayed.

Among the notable architectural features of Hutchins Hall are the many inscriptions of a legal character—quotations, mottos, and the like—some carved in stone and others worked into the windows in stained glass and lead. Colored glass cartoons depicting legal situations have been set in the windows of the first floor corridors. On the outside of the building are carved the seals of the State of Michigan and the University as well as such well-known symbols of the law as the quill and scales of justice. Among practical features of the building are the rubber tile floors and acoustical plaster in classrooms.

scholarships and financial aid

Several types of financial assistance are available to students in the Law School, partly through the generosity of alumni and other friends, and partly through appropriations made by the Regents of the University in recognition of the fact that scholarship funds serve a worthy purpose by assisting in the education of persons of superior ability but limited means. The different types of financial assistance in addition to graduate and research fellowships include scholarships, grants-in-aid which are repayable when the student is financially able, prize awards to second and third year students, short-term loans and long-term loans to be repaid after graduation.

scholarships for the first year

A number of scholarships covering full tuition for the academic year are awarded to applicants for admission to the first year class who, on the basis of undergraduate record and Law School Admission Test score, show a probability of superior scholarship in the Law School and who demonstrate need of financial assistance in order to pursue a legal education at Michigan. Since, insofar as possible, the full energies of the student should be devoted to his studies during
the first year, recipients of these scholarships are not required to engage in part-time employment. Feasible employment opportunities are taken into account, however, in determining the existence of financial need during the second and third years. Requirements for the renewals of awards for the second and third years are described below. Application forms may be procured from the Admissions Officer, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and should be submitted by March 15 preceding enrollment in the Law School.

assistance in the second and third years

Two different types of scholarships are available to students entering the second or third years of law study. The first of these is in the form of gifts, and scholarship and need are combined in determining eligibility. With respect to the factor of scholarship, account is taken of the student’s grade average and of the prospect that as a student he will make a contribution to legal literature. The prospect that an applicant will as a student make a contribution to legal literature may be satisfied, in the case of applicants seeking awards covering the second year, by showing an intent to fulfill the “try out” requirements of the Michigan Law Review, or in the case of scholarships covering the third year, by showing an intent to serve as a member of the Editorial Board of the Law Review. Ordinarily only those students with a grade average in excess of “B” will meet the scholarship requirement. Because of limitation of funds, gifts are generally made only to those students who are doing what they can by way of part-time employment to help themselves.

A second type of scholarship is available to second and third year students who have maintained a satisfactory average (“C” or better) in the School and who show financial need. In the case of these awards, the will of the donor who provided the funds expressed the hope that “such students when they become able will pay back to the Law School such financial assistance as they may have received to help establish a revolving fund which the Law School can continue to use for similar aid to future students of said School.”

Any student in the Law School with a grade average sufficiently high to be entitled to continue in the School is also eligible for an interest-bearing loan on making a proper showing of need. Loans for relatively short terms are available from general University loan funds. Long term loans repayable in installments after graduation are available from special funds provided by alumni and friends of the Law School.

prize awards

Each year a number of substantial cash awards are made. Some of these go to top-ranking students of the second and third year classes. Others go to the four second-year students who are finalists in the Case Club competition. Another goes to the student member of the Law Review staff of the preceding year whose work was most outstanding. These prizes are made available principally through various endowments.
history of the Law School

Although the Organic Act of the University of Michigan, passed by the state legislature in 1837, included provision for a "department of law," actual establishment of the program was delayed for twenty-two years. Courses in law were first offered in 1859, when the Law School (then known as the Law Department) was opened with a faculty consisting of James V. Campbell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, Charles I. Walker, a practicing attorney in Detroit, and Thomas M. Cooley, a young lawyer then practicing in Adrian, Michigan, just launching a career that eventually brought him recognition as one of the greatest legal minds of the nineteenth century.

Ninety-two students enrolled for instruction in law during the first year—all having satisfied the sole requirements for admission by being "18 years of age and of a good moral character." Under the wise leadership of the early faculty, the school grew rapidly in enrollment and prestige. It gradually increased its entrance requirements, first by demanding also "a good English education," later a certificate of high school graduation, then two, three, and eventually (in 1927) four years of college study and the Bachelor's degree with an academic record good enough to indicate probable success in law study. Enrollment just before World War II approximated 600 students, but since the war it has increased, with from 750 to 1,000 students in residence.

Changes in the curriculum of law studies have accompanied the development of the School. At the outset the degree program consisted of two six-month terms, but the requirements were increased until in 1895 the present three year period of study was established. In the beginning the faculty was made up entirely of practitioners, but since 1915 the staff has been composed principally of men for whom teaching has been a full-time profession. The School continues, however, to call upon practicing lawyers for consultation, special lectures and other assistance.
The first classes of the Law School were held in Mason Hall, one of the original campus buildings, but in 1865 the School moved to a new law building on the northwest corner of the campus, known as Haven Hall. This building was destroyed by fire in 1950 but was the home of law classes until 1933 when Hutchins Hall was occupied. (The original Mason and Haven Halls have since been replaced by new structures of the same names.)

James V. Campbell was the first Dean of the Law School, holding
the office from 1859 to 1871. He was succeeded by Thomas M. Cooley, Dean until 1883. Thereafter administration of the School was directed successively by Charles A. Kent (1883–85), Henry Wade Rogers (1885–90), Jerome C. Knowlton (1890–95), Harry B. Hutchins (1895–1910), Henry M. Bates (1910–39), and E. Blythe Stason since 1939.

Shown above is the wing of the Lawyers Club housing the dining room where the residents of the Club and the John P. Cook Building have their meals.
William W. Cook, who gave the Law Quadrangle to the University of Michigan and endowed its legal research and lectureships, is known to all Michigan alumni for his generous gifts to his Alma Mater. A native of Michigan, born in the town of Hillsdale in 1858, Mr. Cook entered the University in 1877, and earned the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1880. He then enrolled in the Law School and in 1882 was granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Entering the practice of law in New York City, he soon became an able and influential member of the bar. For many years he was General Counsel of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Company, but in 1921 he retired from active practice to devote the rest of his life to study and writing. He died June 4, 1930, at Port Chester, New York.

Mr. Cook was both a competent lawyer and a prolific writer who earned for himself a notable reputation as a scholar and author. His most important work, known to every practicing lawyer, is Cook on Corporations, first published in 1887 under the title Stock and Stockholders. It is now a six-volume work in its eighth edition. In 1924 Mr. Cook published a brief volume on the law of corporations entitled Principles of Corporation Law. This was a summary of his larger work and was intended primarily for the use of law students.

It was in 1922 that Mr. Cook first revealed his broadening interests with publication of a volume called Power and Responsibility of the American Bar. In it he set forth his earnest belief in the importance of the lawyer as a leader in American affairs, and he spoke strongly for the necessity of maintaining the highest level of intelligence and integrity in the legal profession. His belief in the virtue and value of American institutions was likewise growing, and in 1927 he published a two-volume work, American Institutions and Their Preservation. In this he set forth his philosophy concerning the "American way of life."

Mr. Cook gave to the University the William W. Cook Law Quadrangle with its four major buildings, because he believed that by helping legal education he was helping the bar, and through the bar was helping America. In addition to these buildings, he gave the William W. Cook Endowment Fund for the support of legal research. He likewise gave the Martha Cook Dormitory for women students, named in honor of his mother. This is an undergraduate dormitory and is not a part of the Law Quadrangle.

Through his gift of the Law Quadrangle, William W. Cook made a unique and remarkable contribution, making available for future generations of law students facilities for legal education equal to the needs of the dynamic profession of law. At the same time his generous endowment of legal research provides support for continuing exploration of the law itself and its relation to society. Mr. Cook's gift to his Alma Mater truly expresses his ideal of "an American Inn of Court."

WILLIAM W. COOK
INSCRIBED ABOVE ENTRANCE TO LEGAL RESEARCH BUILDING
"JUSTICE AND POWER MUST BE BROUGHT TOGETHER SO THAT WHATEVER IS JUST MAY BE POWERFUL, AND WHATEVER IS POWERFUL MAY BE JUST." PASCAL