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Class of 1956 Fifteen Year Report Preface

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PREFACE

In 1953, when the Class of 1956 entered law school, the physical plant was much as it is today. The stack addition to the Legal Research Building was completed in 1955 so that the Class became familiar before graduation with the only expansion of the buildings making up the Law Quadrangle that has occurred since the original construction was completed in 1933. While the external structure has remained the same, there have been many changes within the buildings.

In Hutchins Hall the fourth floor is occupied by the offices of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education as well as the Michigan Law Review. The Institute is a joint venture of the University of Michigan Law School, Wayne State University Law School, and the State Bar of Michigan. Its primary responsibility is the formulation and administration of a program to facilitate the transition from law school to active practice, to improve the general professional competence of the members of the bar, and to provide advanced specialty courses for the practitioner. The Placement Office now occupies space on the second floor of Hutchins with 2 full-time permanent staff including the supervisor and 2 additional staff during fall recruiting and interviewing. Room 200 was remodeled some years ago to provide 14 small offices along the sides which are used as interview offices by the Placement Office and as study carrels. The bulk of this large room is still a study hall. There is also a closed circuit TV system on the second floor of Hutchins which is connected with the court room in the county building in downtown Ann Arbor. A balcony area providing additional carrels for use by Law Review staff has been built into the Faculty Library on the third floor of Hutchins. There is now an all-student lounge in the basement of Hutchins as well as a lounge for women students.

There have been many changes in the Legal Research Building as well. Possibly the most notable are the newly constructed meeting rooms for various student organizations, a faculty lounge, a copy center, and a Law School Fund Office, all in the basement. On the ninth floor a large area, formerly used by the Legislative Research Center and later as a secretarial pool, has been remodeled into several offices, including five for professors and two for secretaries. New elevators have been installed in both Hutchins and Legal Research.

The Law School Fund mentioned above was an outgrowth of the Law School Centennial Fund which was promoted in 1959 as a part of the University Sesquicentennial Celebration. From 1961, the date of its beginning, through 1970, the Law School Fund has been

responsible for the collection of \$1,796,732.86 in gifts from 26,252 alumni. It was also in 1961 that the Lawyers' Club was reorganized to include the entire student body of the Law School, past and present. Prior to this time membership was limited to those students living in the two dormitory buildings of the Law Quadrangle. A Committee of Visitors was also formed in 1961. This is composed of interested alumni who, serving a two-year term, visit the school at least once a year to confer with the faculty and students and to make recommendations to the School for the continuing improvement of its programs and services to legal education and to the bar.

The following student organizations have been formed since 1956: Black Law Students' Alliance, Law Wives Association, Women Law Students' Organization, International Law Society, Legal Aid Society, Environmental Law Society, Milan-Jackson Prison Program, Legislative Aid Bureau, and Civil Rights Research Council.

A Journal of Law Reform and Res Gestae, a student newspaper, have been added to the publications.

The changes in the law library have been considerable. As of July 1, 1956 the library contained 268,636 bound volumes in addition to large numbers of pamphlets, reprints and documents. As of October 4, 1971 the library contains 421,000 bound volumes in addition to pamphlets, reprints and documents. The staff has increased proportionately with 19 professional members and 18 full-time non-professional staff; in addition there are 31 desk assistants and hourly employees.

Faculty: The active faculty as of September 1953 included 14 full-time professors, 7 associate professors, and 4 assistant professors. In addition, there were 2 part-time professors and a lecturer. The total full-time faculty numbered 25, and the full teaching staff totaled 28.

In addition to teaching responsibilities, E. Blythe Stason was the school's only dean, Hobart Coffey was director of the law library, Lewis M. Simes was director of Legal Research, Russell A. Smith was secretary of the law school, Samuel D. Estep was director of the Legislative Research Center, William B. Harvey was Admissions Officer, and William J. Pierce was assistant director of Legislative Research Center. Other members of the faculty were: Ralph W. Aigler, Burke Shartel, John P. Dawson, William W. Blume, Laylin K. James, Hessel E. Yntema, Paul G. Kauper, William W. Bishop, Jr., George E. Palmer, S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, Frank Cooper, Marcus L. Plant, Charles W. Joiner, L. Hart Wright, Allan F. Smith, John W. Reed,

Roy L. Steinheimer, Edmund F. DeVine, Luke K. Cooperrider, B. James George, Jr., and Arthur M. Smith. Marvin Niehuss, a long time member of the law faculty, was serving as an executive officer of the University. Miss Katherine C. Murray was the recorder.

The 1971-72 faculty is composed of 43 full-time professors including three (President Fleming, Vice President R. L. Knauss, and Vice President Allan F. Smith) who are on a full-time assignment to executive posts in the University. In addition, there are 1 visiting professor, 4 associate professors, 6 assistant professors, 1 adjunct assistant professor (part-time), 1 visiting assistant professor, 7 instructors, and 4 lecturers. Thus the teaching staff has expanded from 28 to 66. The dean and an associate dean, both of whom are also professors, are included in the count. Other key administrative personnel include 2 assistant deans, 2 assistants to the dean, a registrar and supervisor of law school records, a supervisor of the Placement Office, a supervisor of the Admissions Office, and a supervisor of the Law School Fund.

Those members of the 1953-1954 faculty still on the active staff are William W. Bishop, Jr., Luke K. Cooperrider, Edmund F. DeVine, Samuel D. Estep, Paul G. Kauper, George E. Palmer, William J. Pierce, Marcus L. Plant, John W. Reed, Russell A. Smith, and L. Hart Wright. Professors Aigler, Coffey, Cooper, James, Shartel, Arthur M. Smith, and Yntema are deceased. Dean Stason and Professors Blume, Oppenheim, and Simes are retired. Professor Dawson has been a member of the Harvard Law School staff since 1955. Professor George resigned to join the Practicing Law Institute in New York and more recently to return to Michigan to head a program at Wayne State University Law School on administration of justice. Professors Harvey, Joiner, and Steinheimer have become law deans at Indiana, Wayne State, and Washington and Lee respectively. Professor Allan F. Smith is now vice president for academic affairs for the University. Professor Marvin Niehuss, who served the University for many years in various high administrative posts, rejoined the teaching faculty in 1969.

Enrollment: The total enrollment for 1953-1954 regular session was 679*. This included 252 members in the freshman class of which 11 were women.

The total enrollment for 1971-1972 regular session is 1,244*. Of this number 353 are listed as members of the freshman class, and 56 of the 353 are women.

Admission: In 1953 those eligible for the first degrees in law were (1) graduates of approved colleges, including engineering colleges, whose scholastic records and other evidences of ability indicated, in the judgment of the Committee on Admissions, a reasonable probability of success in the law school, and (2) students who had been admitted to the integrated program. In addition to

*Summer sessions not included

the above each applicant was expected to take the Law School Admission Test unless, because of special circumstances, the test was waived.

The requirements for admission as listed in the 1971-1972 official publication for the first degree in law are as follows: (1) must be a graduate of an accredited college, and (2) have a scholastic record, score on the Law School Admission Test and other evidences of ability to indicate substantial probability of success in the law school. The integrated program is no longer in effect.

Curriculum & Degree: In 1953 graduation requirements included six semesters or the equivalent in full-time residence and the completion of 50 credit hours of work in addition to the 30 hours of required course work in the first year. Those participating in the integrated program followed a special course of study. The first year courses were Civil Procedure I (3 hours), Contracts (6 hours), Criminal Law & Its Enforcement (4 hours), Equity (3 hours), Introduction to the Legal System (1 hour), Property (8 hours), and Torts (5 hours). The required courses for the second year were Civil Procedure II (3 hours), Constitutional Law (4 hours), and Trusts and Estates (3 hours). During the third year Evidence (3 hours) and Practice Court or Civil Procedure III (1 hour) were required. In addition each student had to elect at least 3 courses from the Public Law Group and at least 1 from the Jurisprudence Group. While joining a Case Club was not required, students were encouraged to do so as a means of gaining additional court experience and to supplement and augment the work in Practice Court. During the years 1953-1956 the members of the Michigan Law Review editorial staff were chosen from the third year class on the basis of scholarship and evidence of aptitude for editorial work.

A list of 29 electives and 18 seminars and special courses was offered from which students elected hours to add to the 44 hours of required courses to meet the requirements of a minimum total of 80 hours for the LL.B or J.D. degree.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) was awarded on the fulfillment of the above requirements. A degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.) was conferred upon those students who had met the course and academic requirements prescribed for the Bachelor of Law degree, had earned a Bachelor of Arts degree or its equivalent, and had maintained an average grade of B or better in all work carried after entering law school.

At present the degree of Juris Doctor is conferred upon all students who have met the entrance requirements and have satis-

factorily completed the program of law study prescribed by the regulations of the school. This includes six terms or its equivalent in full-time residence, and the satisfactory completion of 82 hours of work. If a student maintains a cumulative average of 3.2 or better on all work carried, the degree is awarded with honors.

The awarding of a J.D. degree has been made retroactive for the benefit of all graduates who request it. If desired a new diploma will be issued for a modest fee. To date some 3,000 graduates have requested the change from LL.B. to J.D.

The current list of required courses is as follows: first year- Case Club (1 hour), Civil Procedure (6 hours), Constitutional Law I (2 hours), Contracts (6 hours), Criminal Law (4 hours), Property (6 hours), and Torts (5 hours); second year - Problems & Research (2 hours). The only other requirement is the election and completion of at least one seminar. All other course and group requirements were eliminated a few years ago.

In addition to the required courses, 50 courses and 36 seminars are listed in the current catalogue. In addition to these, students may elect up to 6 hours of approved non-Law School courses and also may gain up to 6 hours of credit toward graduation through approved, independent research and writing projects. Participation in work for the Michigan Law Review and the new journal entitled Journal of Law Reform carries no academic credit. The editorial board of the Michigan Law Review is chosen from the previous year's board on the basis of their work on the Review as juniors. Junior members are chosen on the basis of academic achievement and writing ability. The staff for the Journal of Law Reform is chosen in a similar fashion although eligibility depends more heavily on writing ability than on scholarship.

The names of the elective courses and seminars as listed in the current catalogue are:

Accounting for Law Students (1 hour)	Law & Psychiatry (2 hours)
Administrative Process (2 or 3 hrs.)	Law Office Problems (1 hour)
Admiralty (2 hours)	Legal Philosophy (2 hours)
Business Associations (3 hours)	Legal Problems of Environmental Quality (2 hours)
Business Planning (2 hours)	Legislation (3 hours)
Commercial Transactions (4 hours)	Local Government Law (3 hrs.)
Communist Law (2 hours)	Municipal Corporations (3 hrs.)
Conflict of Laws (3 hours)	Oil & Gas (2 hours)
Constitutional Law II (3 hours)	Patent Law (2 hours)
Consumer Credit Transactions (2 hrs.)	Professional Responsibility
Corporations (3 hours)	& the Legal Profession (2 hrs.)
Criminal Justice, Admin. of: Police Practices & Courts (3 hours)	Public Control of Land Use (2 hrs)

Criminal Procedure: From Bail to Post-Conviction Review (3 hrs.)	Regulated Industries (2 or 3 hrs)
Debtors' & Creditors' Rights (3 hrs.)	Restitution (3 hours)
Equitable Remedies (2 or 3 hours)	Security (3 hours)
European Legal Systems (2 hours)	Taxation I (4 hours)
Evidence (3 hours)	Taxation II (5 hours)
Family Law (3hours)	Taxation, Estate & Gifts (2 hrs.)
Federal Antitrust Laws (3 hours)	Trial Practice (2 hours)
Federal Courts & the Federal System (3 hours)	The Welfare System (2 hours)
International Law (3 hours)	Trusts & Estates I (3 hours)
International Transactions, Law (2 hrs.)	Trusts & Estates II (3 hours)
Investment Securities (2 hours)	Unfair Trade Practices (3 hrs.)
Labor Law I (3 hours)	Water Law, Planning & Policy (3 hours)
Labor Law II (2 hours)	Workmen's Compensation (2 hrs.)
Law & Institutions of the Atlantic Area (3 hours)	

The following seminars and special courses are offered as demand warrants:

African Law & Economic Development (2 hours)	Legal Norms & Corporate Policy (2 hours)
Church & State (2 hours)	Legal Problems of Higher Education (2 hours)
Civil Liberties (2 hours)	Legislative Problems (2 hrs.)
Communications Sciences & the Law (2 hours)	Medicolegal Problems (2 hrs.)
Comparative Constitutional Law (2 hrs.)	Race Relations Law (2 hrs.)
Comparative Contract Law (2 hours)	Regulation of Securities & Security Markets (2 hrs.)
Constitutional Criminal Procedure (2 hours)	Roman Law, Introduction to (2 hours)
Copyright (2 hours)	Science & the Law (2 hours)
Current Problems in Tax Policy (2 hrs.)	Selected Problems in the Law of Trusts (2 hours)
Environmental Quality Control Research (2 hours)	Social Control & the Administrative Process (2 hrs.)
Estate Planning (2 hours)	Socio-Legal Research (2 hrs.)
European Business Organization (2 hrs.)	Symbolic Logic & Legal Communications (3 hours)
Federal Jurisdiction (2 hours)	Tax Affairs of American Corporations Engaged in Foreign Operations (1 hour)
International Law (2 hours)	Tax Procedures & Problems (2 hrs)
International Organization (United Nations & Specialized Agencies)(2 hrs.)	The Lawyer as a Negotiator (2 hours)
International Problems of Criminal Law (2 hours)	The United States Congress(2 hrs)
Labor Law (2 hours)	
Law & Society (2 hours)	
Law, History & Society (2 hours)	
Legal Control of Land Use (2 hours)	

Living Accommodations: In 1953 the Lawyers' Club had accommodations

for single men only. The room rental ranged from \$100 to \$150 per semester. The board rate was \$11 per week for lunch and dinner six days per week and dinner on Sunday. A special cafeteria service was available for breakfast. Women students were housed in University approved housing. The facilities at Willow Run Village were available to married students at monthly rentals from \$37 to \$41.

The 1971-1972 official publication lists approximately 20 rooms in the Lawyers' Club available to women. Lawyers' Club board and room contracts are for the full year and as of September 1971 prices range from \$1,143 to \$1,434. These prices include lunch and dinner six days a week and Sunday Brunch. Breakfast is à la carte. Other University housing is open to both single men and women. The University now provides married student housing on the North Campus. Rents for University owned apartments range from \$106 to \$172 per month.

Tuition, Fees & Books: The tuition cost to Michigan residents in 1953 was \$125 per semester and to non-residents \$250 per semester. These fees covered all University charges including Health Service, athletic coupon book, and Michigan Union or Michigan League privileges. Casebooks for class work averaged about \$75 per year.

Fees listed in the 1971-1972 announcement are \$400 each term for Michigan residents and \$1,020 per term for non-residents, but as of September 1971 these have been raised to \$450 per term for residents and to \$1,150 for non-residents. These fees entitle students to services of the Michigan Union or the Michigan League. An additional \$10 fee is charged each term to cover preparation and issuance of special and supplemental materials; it also includes membership in the Lawyers' Club. Health Service and athletic events are extra. Casebooks for class work average \$125 to \$150 per year.