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The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

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THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
TEACHING. Annual Review of Legal Education. New York, 1931.

The review for 1930, prepared by Alfred Z. Reed for the Carnegie Foundation is of particular interest to the profession in Indiana by reason of the movement to advance standards for admission to the bar in this state. The present publication is full of valuable facts for those who are interested in the local problem. It records changes made during the past year in bar admission requirements, and outstanding developments among the law schools. Comparative tables show the present requirements for admission to the bars of each of the sixty states and Canadian provinces, and changes in the number of law schools of different types, and of their students during the last forty years. The individual schools are listed, with their tuition fees, student attendance, and the time required to complete the course, in parallel columns, distinguishing from the 82 full-time law schools of the United States and the 5 full-time law schools of Canada, the 98 part-time or "mixed" schools of this country that offer instruction at hours convenient for self-supporting students, and the 5 Canadian schools in which the students serve a concurrent clerkship in a law office.

The groupings of the various states, according to standards for admission are not flattering to Indiana. To quote from the report: ". . . it will be found that fifteen states are more advanced than the rest, in that at least they require all applicants to have secured a specified amount of

general education, however small, and, following this, to study law during some definitely prescribed period, long or short. These fifteen states are the following:

"Bar Admission Systems of a Technically Advanced Type

Colorado	Kansas	Minnesota	Ohio	South Carolina
Connecticut	Maryland	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Tennessee
Illinois	Michigan	New York	Rhode Island	Washington State

"Nineteen jurisdictions resemble the above group in demanding both a specific amount of general education and a definite period of law study, before the bar examination. They do not insist, however, in all cases, that the general education be secured before the period of law study begins. This technical defect in the rule encourages the diversion of time that is really needed for legal study to concurrent "cram work" that is a most inadequate substitute for a sound preliminary education. The states included in this intermediate group are the following:

"Bar Admission Systems of a Technically Intermediate Type

Delaware	Kentucky	Montana	Oregon	West Virginia
Dist. of Col.	Louisiana	Nebraska	South Dakota	Wisconsin
Idaho	Maine	New Mexico	Texas	Wyoming
Iowa	Massachusetts	Oklahoma	Vermont	

"Finally, the remaining fifteen states have systems of still more primitive type, in that reliance is placed solely upon the bar examination to test either general education, or legal attainments, or both. This failure to winnow out the applicants before they come up for examination now only adds needlessly to the bar examiners' labors, but exaggerates the possible efficacy of any unsupported examination. The states that are in this most backward group of all are the following:

"Bar Admission Systems of a Technically Primitive Type

Alabama	California	Indiana	Nevada	North Dakota
Arizona	Florida	Mississippi	New Hampshire	Utah
Arkansas	Georgia	Missouri	North Carolina	Virginia"

FOWLER VINCENT HARPER.