HISTORICAL NOTE

on the

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF LAW

(Cincinnati Law School)

Roscoe L. Barrow

HISTORICAL NOTE ON THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF LAW (CINCINNATI LAW SCHOOL)

The genesis of the University of Cincinnati College of Law is the Cincinnati Law School, which began training law students in 1833.[1] Its service to legal education has been substantially continuous.[2] This longevity ranks the Law School as the fourth oldest in the United States.[3]

The founders of the Cincinnati Law School were Timothy Walker, Edward King, and Judge John C. Wright of the Ohio Supreme Court. Walker had studied law at Harvard and King at Litchfield. This experience convinced them that a student could develop his potential in a law school better than through reading in a law office. In 1833, the faculty consisted of Walker, who was Dean, Judge Wright and Joseph S. Bennam.[4] There were seventeen students in the first class.[5] The first sessions were held on the north side of Third Street east of Main Street. The course could be completed in one term. The announcement of the Cincinnati Law School, dated May 29, 1833, describes the method of instruction as follows:

> "The course of instruction will embrace lectures on General and local law; practice in Moot Courts organized on the mode of the several Courts in Ohio, and frequent examinations upon the books read. Also, such new and difficult questions as occur on the Circuits in different parts of the State, will be submitted to the students for examination."

This was a strong educational program for its day.

The Cincinnati Law School lacked authority to confer degrees. Another educational institution in Cincinnati, the Cincinnati College, had been chartered by the Ohio General Assembly in 1819 and was authorized to confer degrees but it did not have a department of law. In 1835 The Cincinnati Law School became a department of the Cincinnati College, which, thereafter conferred degrees on its

graduates, including those graduated in 1833 and 1834. The Cincinnati College building was located on the east side of Walnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The faculty of the Cincinnati Law School became the faculty of the Law School of the Cincinnati College and the curriculum remained the same.

The Cincinnati College's first educational program was begun in 1819 in the arts and sciences. In the same year that the Cincinnati Law School joined the Cincinnati College, 1835, a Medical Department was organized in the College by Dr. Daniel Drake. These academic units made an important contribution to higher education in the United States.[6] However, due to declining fortune, destruction of the College's building by fire, and the competition of the Woodward College and the Medical College of Ohio, the arts and sciences and medical programs were discontinued. Thus, the Cincinnati Law School is the only surviving academic unit of the Cincinnati College.

During the 1800s, the faculty of the Law School practiced law. Accordingly, the instruction was given principally in the evening. However, toward the turn of the century, a trend to afternoon classes developed. By the early 1900s, the classes were scheduled largely in the morning hours. No course of previous study was required for admission, but students were advised to read prescribed text books on law prior to enrollment, and some law students had read law in a law office. A substantial percentage of the law students had obtained a liberal arts degree.

The Law School assumed an "in loco parentis" relation to law students. The rules of conduct, published in the bulletin for academic year 1837-38, forbade students from dueling. Also, students were permitted to enter a tavern only if accompanied by one of their professors. Corporal punishment "as a means to excitement to study" was prohibited, but the rules of conduct provided that "in cases of continued wilful disobedience . . . the instructor . . . may at his discretion use the rod. . . ." A letter from an irate parent complained that the infliction of corporal punishment on his son for absence from classes was excessive.

For thirty years, the law degree was conferred on students completing one term of six months' duration. In the academic year 1863-64 the requirement for graduation was increased to two terms of six months with a six months' vacation between terms.[7] However, if a student, on the basis of reading in a law office, could pass an

Old Cincinnati College — Fourth & Walnut Streets

examination covering the subjects in the first term, he was given advanced standing.

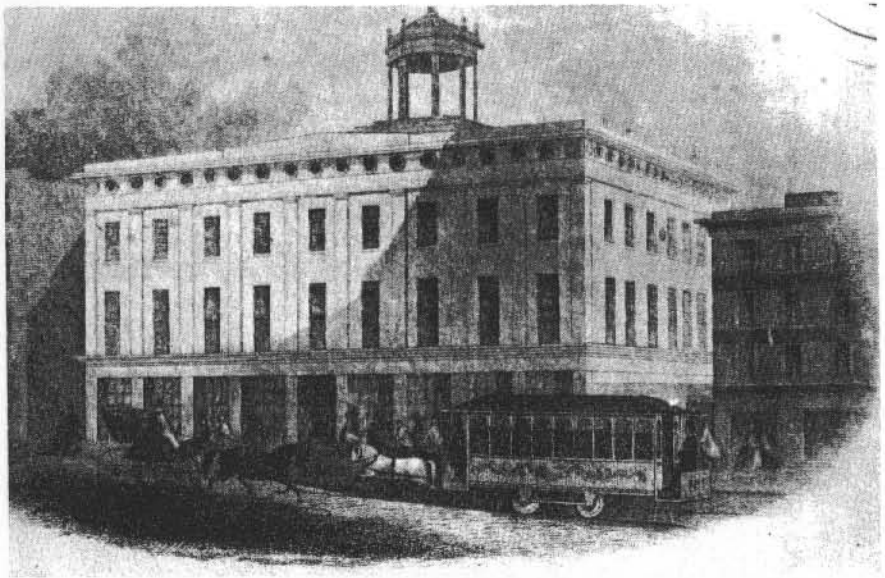
Timothy Walker is duly credited with firmly establishing the Law School. He was devoted to the institution and was highly creative. In 1837, he published his "*Introduction to American Law.*" It ran through eleven editions, the last in 1905, and is regarded as the "American Blackstone."[8] Also, in 1843, he founded "*The Western Law Journal*" and edited it for many years. The *Journal* reported significant judicial decisions and published articles by authorities on law. It combined the functions of the modern law reporter and law review. Walker was a fine teacher and inspired his students with zeal for the Profession of the Law.

In 1845, the Cincinnati College's building was destroyed by fire. A new building was constructed on the same site. The Young Men's Mercantile Association, which had organized a library in 1822, contributed $10,000 to the construction of the new building. In exchange the College gave a perpetual lease to the Association of space for its library. In 1902, the College made a perpetual lease of the site of the building on Walnut Street for a perpetual ground rent of $10,562 per annum and $50,000 to be used in the construction of the new home of the Law School at Ninth Street near Race Street. The purchaser of the interest constructed a new building at the Walnut Street site in which the Mercantile Library is still housed.

The major part of the funds for construction of the new home of the College was raised through the sale of bonds.[9] In the same year that the Ohio General Assembly empowered the College to issue the bonds, it also demonstrated its regard for the quality of the College's educational program by authorizing the Supreme Court of Ohio to admit graduates of the Law School to the Bar of Ohio upon award of their diploma. In 1869, the College building again burned, and, in 1870, it was reconstructed.

The deanship of Maskell E. Curwen spanned the years 1850-68.[10] Curwen was the author of "*Curwen on Torts*" and edited the *Revised Statutes of Ohio*, continuing the work begun by Salmon P. Chase. Outstanding faculty members during this period included Judge Bellamy Storer, who served nineteen years, and Judge George Hoadly, who served twenty-three years. Judge Hoadly was Governor of Ohio and was an outstanding corporation lawyer.

Rufus King was Dean of the Law School from 1875 until 1880.[11] William Howard Taft, who studied under Dean King, described him as "a man of the highest type, a gentleman bred in the bone, a hard headed, hard hitting lawyer, deeply trained in the common law . . . He . . . devoted his life long to the cause of education in all its



Cincinnati College — Walnut Street

branches. No student could sit under him and not be inspired to higher things."[12] During Dean King's administration, the curriculum was broadened substantially and the number of class sessions was doubled.[13] Other members of the faculty were Judge Hoadly, Professor Henry A. Morrill, who served on the faculty for forty years, and Major General Manning F. Force, the author of a textbook entitled "*Principles of the Criminal Law.*" Dean King taught Constitutional Law. In his will, he endowed the Rufus King Professorship of Constitutional Law, which continues today.

In 1878, an alumni association of the Law School was organized. Charles D. Drake was the first President.[14]

The quality of the educational program was improved greatly during the administration of Dean Jacob D. Cox from 1880 to 1897. In 1896, the course of study was increased to three academic years of eight months each, with a four month vacation between terms.[15] This was a giant step forward. In 1971 it continues the same. The faculty was enlarged by the addition of George R. Sage, Channing Richards and Hiram D. Peck. The number of graduates, during Cox's administration, averaged seventy-five per year. This is the strongest period of the Law School's competitive era in legal education.

Cox achieved a variety of accomplishments. He was a distinguished General in the Civil War and an outstanding military historian and scientist. He was Governor of Ohio, served briefly as Secretary of the Interior under Grant — resigning because of differences over the civil service — and was then elected to Congress.

Cox also served as President of the University of Cincinnati from 1885 to 1889. In 1886, Cox proposed the consolidation of all the educational institutions in the City.[16] A union of several of the medical institutions was achieved. In 1892, the Ohio General Assembly amended the statute of 1819, which had chartered the Cincinnati College, to provide that all powers conferred by the statute on the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati College should thereafter be exercised by the Board of Trustees of the University of Cincinnati.[17] The Trustees of the Cincinnati College objected strenuously to this statute. In *Ohio v. Neff*, the Ohio Supreme Court held that the statute violated the protection of private property assured by the Ohio Constitution and was void.[18]

The litigation between the University and the Cincinnati College had disrupted negotiations for a merger of the two schools. Accord-

ingly, in 1896, the University of Cincinnati established a Law Department. Moving spirits in this development were Alfred B. Benedict and William Howard Taft. Benedict was a graduate of the University and of the Cincinnati Law School and was then serving on the Board of Directors of the University. The Law Department was begun with an illustrious faculty of six members. William Howard Taft, then a Federal Circuit Judge, was made Dean. The other members were Judson Harmon, who had served as Attorney-General of the United States and was to serve as Governor of Ohio; Lawrence Maxwell, who had served as Solicitor-General of the United States; Rufus B. Smith, then Judge of the Superior Court and who was to serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors of U.C.; Dr. Gustavus H. Wald, the noted authority on contracts, and J. Doddridge Brannan.

Professor Langdell of Harvard had developed the "case" system of law study to replace the textbook system. It was recognized by the faculty of the new Law Department that the "case" method created a realistic atmosphere for study of the litigative process and laid an effective base for dissection and analysis of legal doctrine. Hence, the faculty decided to adopt the "case" method. Wald and Brannan had studied under Langdell and were familiar with the system. The classes of the new Law Department were conducted in rooms on the north side of Fourth Street between Vine and Walnut. The law course, like that of the Cincinnati Law School, required three academic years for completion.

The competition between the two Law Schools paved the way to an early union. In 1897, the Cincinnati College and the University of Cincinnati entered into a contract for a merger of at least ten years. The united schools were to be called the Cincinnati Law School. The College, which had facilities, was to furnish these and the income from its endowment. The University was to contribute $1,000 annually. The tuition paid by students also was to be used exclusively in the legal education program. The reorganization was executed by Dean Taft. The members of the faculty of the UC Law department were retained. From the Cincinnati Law School faculty Professor H.A. Morrill and Judge John R. Sayler were appointed but Dean Cox, while favoring the merger, declined to serve. The following year, four additional members were appointed: Albert B. Benedict, Harlan Cleveland, Frank B. James and Charles M. Hepburn. The combined group constituted an outstanding faculty.

In 1900, the Association of American Law Schools was organized,

with the purpose of establishing standards of legal education appropriate to the responsibilities of members of the bar in serving society. The Cincinnati Law School participated in the formation of the Association and was a charter member.

Taft was appointed Governor of the Philippines in 1900 and he was succeeded as Dean by Professor Gustavus H. Wald. Dean Wald was the author of "*Wald's Pollock on Contracts*," which ran through three editions.[19] In 1902, after a brief term as Dean, he died. In his memory, members of his family, Mrs. Betty Wald and Richard H. Wald, endowed the Gustavus H. Wald Professorship of the Law of Contracts, which continues today.

William P. Rogers, who had served as dean of the University of Indiana Law School, was appointed Dean in 1902 and served until 1916.[20] The Cincinnati Law School had been the only law school in Ohio until 1885. However, there were now a number of law schools in Ohio and adjoining states. This decreased enrollment. Nevertheless, under Rogers, the faculty raised the standard of admission from a high school education to one year of college.[21] During this period, approximately one-third of the students in the Law School obtained college degrees prior to beginning law study. Also, in this period the curriculum was broadened significantly, and greater emphasis was placed on the use of full time faculty members.

On October 17, 1903, the new home of the Cincinnati Law School at 21 West Ninth Street was dedicated. An impressive program was presented.[22] Dean Rogers' address includes a statement which discloses his progressive philosophy of legal education:

> "Law, like civilization, is a growth. . . . In this evolution of the law, in this forward march with civilization, the trained lawyers must lead the column. They must guard the community's interests and look well to her laws. The proper laws of a community may there exist not only long before they are decreed but often in contradiction to those which are declared. When the letter of the law is dead, when its precepts are disregarded and its commands unenforced, it is no longer law in that community though no repeal has been enacted, nor decision rendered declaring it void."

His words are appropriate for the foreseeable future. The principal address was given by Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent English jurist, on the virtues of the common law.

In 1907, the Cincinnati Law School, upon a unanimous vote of the students, adopted the honor system of taking examinations.[23] On his examination book the student was required to certify that he had not given or received aid in the examination. Also, he was under a duty to report any observed violation by other students. This honor system continues in the Law School today.

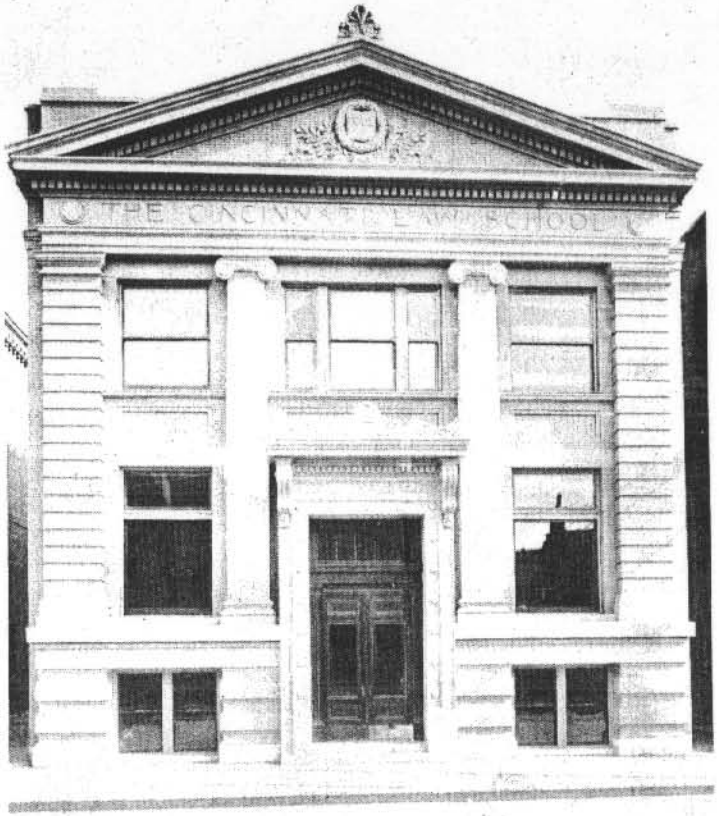
On June 5, 1908, the Cincinnati Law School celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary.[24] The major addresses were by Dean James Barr Ames of the Harvard Law School and Dean George W. Kirchwey of the Columbia School of Law. Dean Ames, emphasized that "The training of students must always be the chief object of the law school, but this work should be supplemented by solid contributions of their professors to the improvement of law." Dean Kirchwey's address made the point that "our legal education is wholly insufficient to answer the high purposes to which the bar of this country is called." He recommended that a college degree should be a prerequisite to law study, observing that:

> "Our judges are, in the nature of our system, practically the leaders in the social revolution which is upon us, and if it is to be wisely guided, it should be in the hands of men who know the forces with which they are dealing."

The agreement for merger which the University of Cincinnati and the Cincinnati College made in 1897 only bound the Cincinnati College for ten years. In 1911, the Cincinnati College severed its connection with the University.[25] It was thought by some trustees of the College that the University was exercising disproportionate control over the College.

In 1916, Dean Rogers retired and was succeeded by Professor Alfred B. Benedict. Dean Benedict had been a moving force behind the initial merger of the Law Department of the University and the Cincinnati College. His interest in unification of the law schools continued. Benedict negotiated with Rufus B. Smith, then Chairman of the Board of Directors of the University, regarding potential terms of a merger. The late Francis H. Baldwin had recently bequeathed $700,000 to the University. Smith assured Benedict that it was possible for the University to contribute $13,000 annually to the support of the Law School.[26] This sum substantially matched the income from the endowment of the Cincinnati College.

In 1918, the final union of the Law School of the Cincinnati



Cincinnati Law School—Ninth Street

College (Cincinnati Law School) and the University of Cincinnati was achieved.[27] The agreement provided that the University would maintain the Cincinnati Law School "as a school of instruction in law in the most approved manner" and "of as high grade or higher than . . . now maintained." The course of instruction was to be at least three years. At least three of the faculty were required to be full time teachers. The trusts granted to the College by the wills of Rufus King, Mary Dexter and John R. Sayler, and the gifts of Betty Wald, Richard H. Wald and of George Wood Logan, were to be performed by the University. All income from the endowment and property of the College and all tuition paid by students was to be applied exclusively to maintenance of the Law School. In addition, the University was to contribute $13,000 annually. Today,

the President and the Board of Directors of the University serve in the dual capacity of President and Trustees of the Cincinnati College. Also, the Dean of the UC College of Law serves as one of the Trustees of the Cincinnati College.

Dean Rogers, in his final report, stated that it was advisable for the Cincinnati Law School to present all legal education offered in the vicinity. He suggested that the quality of night legal education could be raised substantially by extending the program of study to four years, the last of which should be taken in the day law school[28] In 1916, under Dean Benedict, an Evening Department was begun. The faculty which formerly conducted the Cincinnati Y.M.C.A. Night Law School became the faculty of the Evening Department of the Cincinnati Law School. The requirements for graduation from the Evening Department with the LL.B. degree were as follows:

> "Satisfactory completion of the three years' course in the Evening Department and a one year course in the Day Department to be prescribed by the Trustees, and comprising subjects not included in the Evening Department."[29]

It was explained that the traditional curriculum of night law schools omitted some subjects in the growing public law field which were offered in day law schools. Students who had successfully completed the three year course in the Evening Department were admitted to the Bar Examination and it was contemplated that the program of study in the Day Department could be taken on released time after the student had begun the practice of law. This proved to be impractical for some law students in the Evening Department and they requested that the requirement of a year's study in the Day Department be revoked. Accordingly, the Trustees adopted a policy of permitting the fourth year of study to be taken in the Evening Department but provided that the instruction should be given by Faculty of the Day Department.[30]

Apparently the transfer of the YMCA Night Law School faculty to the newly established Evening Department of the Cincinnati Law School was not preceded by a firm merger agreement. In any event, the YMCA Night Law School continued operations, recruiting a new faculty.[31] In the second year of operation of the Evening Department of the Cincinnati Law School, only ten students enrolled. To have committed the Law School to four years of instruction for this small group would have entailed substantial financial loss, which the

Law School was unable to bear. Accordingly, the Trustees of the Law School voted to discontinue enrollment of first year classes in the Evening Division and thereby phased out the evening law school program.[32]

During World War I, enrollment declined but following the war, increased and four of the faculty taught full time. A combined liberal arts and law program was adopted under which the liberal arts student could devote the senior year to law study.[33]

In 1917, the Law School and the Legal Aid Society initiated a program under which senior law students, under the supervision of practicing lawyers, provide legal service to indigent persons. The program has continued without interruption and now includes junior as well as senior law students.

In 1920, the building at 21 West Ninth Street was sold and the Law School was moved into the original McMicken Building located on Clifton Avenue two blocks west of Vine Street, near the old streetcar incline. Here classes were conducted until 1925. Professor Alfred A. Morrison, who enrolled in the Law School in 1924, recalls with nostalgia "the streetcars going up or down on the incline" and "the whiff of the hops which emanated so regularly from the breweries that any student who happened to have studied late and to have hurried off to bed without winding his watch could wind and set it by the 9:05 a.m. whiff."[34]

On October 25, 1925, the present home of the Law School, Alphonso Taft Hall, located on the main campus of the University of Cincinnati, was dedicated. It was most fitting that the building be named for Alphonso Taft. A generous contribution toward the cost of construction was made by Alphonso Taft's son, Charles P. Taft and Mrs. Taft. Alphonso Taft had a life long interest in the University of Cincinnati and the Law School. He served on the faculty of the Law School in 1866-67 and was later Chairman of the Board of Directors of the University of Cincinnati. In public life, he was an outstanding jurist, Minister to Austria and Russia, and Secretary of War in Grant's Cabinet. Three of Alphonso Taft's sons were graduates of the Law School. The principal address at the dedication exercises was given by one of these, William Howard Taft, who had served as President of the United States and was then Chief Justice of the United States.

In the final analysis, the greatness of a law school is determined by the level at which its graduates have carried their professional

responsibilities. Measured by that standard, the Cincinnati Law School is a great law school. For example, at the dedication of the Alphonso Taft Hall, prominent alumni present included President and Chief Justice of the United States William Howard Taft, Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, former Speaker of the House "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Chief Justice of Ohio Carrington T. Marshall, former Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court Hugh L. Nichols, and other notable graduates. Other distinguished alumni include Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Willis Van Devanter, Speakers of the House of Representatives Champ Clark and Milton Sayler, United States Attorney General Judson Harmon, Solicitor General of the United States Lawrence Maxwell, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, and many others who have served as Chief Justices or Associate Justices of State Supreme Courts, members of the Federal Judiciary, and Senators, Congressmen and Governors of various states.

The striking number of distinguished alumni of the UC College of Law is due in significant part to the fact that for a long time the Cincinnati Law School was the only Law School west of the Alleghenies. However, the record is in part a reflection of the high quality of the program of instruction. This is evidenced by the continuing success of alumni of the UC College of Law after a large number of law schools had been established in Ohio and adjoining States. For example, at the present time two members of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Paul C. Weick and John W. Peck, four members of the Federal District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, David S. Porter, Timothy S. Hogan, Joseph P. Kinneary, and Carl B. Rubin, and Associate Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court Louis Schneider Jr., are graduates of the UC College of Law. Over the years, many UC College of Law graduates have been judges in the local trial courts.

In 1925, Murray Seasongood began his teaching of Municipal Corporations, a post held for 34 years, retiring in 1959 at the age of eighty. His "Cases on Municipal Corporations," compiled while on the UC Faculty, was used in many law schools. He was succeeded by Charles P. Taft, the third generation of the Tafts to teach in the Cincinnati Law School.

In 1926, Merton L. Ferson, a gifted teacher, scholar and administrator, became Dean of the UC College of Law and provided

outstanding leadership for two decades.[35] Ferson had served with distinction as Dean of the George Washington University Law School and the University of North Carolina Law School. In his teaching, Ferson posed hypothetical cases involving a horse named"Pompey" and a cow named "Violet." To his students Pompey and Violet became real personalities.

Under Ferson, a number of steps were taken to improve the quality of legal education. In 1937, three years of college work were required for admission to the College of Law. The curriculum was broadened. Ferson favored an increase in the time for the law course from three to four years; however, the recommendation was not adopted. In 1927, the *Cincinnati Law Review* was begun. It was then the only law review published in Ohio. The *Review* not only published articles by authorities on law but also provided a medium for publication of comments and notes on recent cases written by law students. Even today the *Law Review* is the most effective teaching tool in the Law School. Case clubs were organized to develop skill in oral argument. One of the clubs was named for Timothy Walker and the other for William Howard Taft. Ferson developed (with Stoddard) the first law school aptitude test and used it in the admissions process at UC. He increased the ratio of full time to part time teachers and by attracting members from different parts of the country made the faculty more national in character. To maintain communication with alumni, the "Bulletin," containing news of significant events at the Law School was regularly sent to the graduates.

In 1928, Mrs. Edith Harrison Smith endowed at the UC College of Law a law collection as a memorial to her late husband, Rufus B. Smith. Rufus B. Smith was a distinguished alumnus, a member of the faculty of law, and chairman of the Board of Directors of the University of Cincinnati. Today the Rufus B. Smith Law Collection exceeds 67,000 volumes.

On June 9, 1933 the centennial of the Cincinnati Law School was celebrated. Distinguished alumni convened from all parts of the country. The major address in the impressive program was given by Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School.

The great depression of the early thirties had a strong impact on law. Many new laws intended to restart the stalled economy were passed and new administrative agencies were created to execute these laws. These changes called for a reexamination of the

curriculum and increased emphasis on the public law. Dean Ferson and the creative faculty which he had helped to assemble were equal to this. The student not only was trained in the lawyer's skills but also, using Ferson's term, developed "social-mindedness."

Dean Ferson appreciated the importance of organizations in promoting excellence in legal education. He, together with Grauman Marks — then Chairman of the Legal Education Committee of the Ohio Bar Association — led the founding of the League of Ohio Law Schools. Also, he served as the League's first President. This organization has contributed to the improvement of standards of legal education among the law schools of Ohio. Ferson served with distinction as President of the Association of American Law Schools, which serves a similar function on the national level.

Dean Ferson was sensitive to the relationship between law schools and the profession of the bar. He was president of the Cincinnati Bar Association. Also he led the establishment of the Cincinnati Law Institutes and Bar Conferences in which outstanding authorities in the law lectured and judges, lawyers and law teachers participated. Some of these proceedings were published in the *Cincinnati Law Review* The topics selected were timely and important and the treatment of them was creative.

The UC College of Law, like all other educational institutions in the country, was greatly affected by World War II. The entry into the armed forces of young men and women of law school age drastically reduced enrollment. Most members of the full time faculty took leaves of absence to serve in the armed forces or in the new Federal agencies created to facilitate the war effort and to maintain economic stability. Consideration was given to closing the Law School for the duration of the war. However, the Cincinnati Law School had a record of continuous service through the Civil War, Spanish-American War and World War I. The importance of maintaining unbroken the Law School's long record of continuous service was appreciated. Hence, the educational program was continued throughout World War II. In view of the small number of students enrolled and the desire to maintain the high quality of the *Cincinnati Law Review*, publication of the *Review* was suspended from 1942 to 1947.

Ferson made a substantial contribution to legal scholarship. He was one of the "restaters" of the American Law Institute's "Restatement of Contracts" and did the annotations for the Ohio

section. His "Rational Basis of Contracts" and "Principles of Agency" are creative approaches to the simplification and clarification of these complex areas of law. Other members of the faculty published important works. Among these was Professor Harold Shepherd who, while a member of the UC faculty of law, edited the first edition of his "Cases and Materials on Contracts." At the age of seventy, Ferson reached the compulsory retirement age at UC. For him retirement was fifteen more years of teaching and publication at other law schools.

In 1946, Frank S. Rowley, who had been a Professor at the UC College of Law for twenty years, became Dean. Professor Rowley was a fine teacher and compiled a highly practical casebook on "Secured Transactions." The first article published in the *Cincinnati Law Review* is an article by Rowley on the subject of radio broadcasting. During World War II, Professor Rowley was Procurement Judge Advocate of the Army. He was cognizant of the place of public law in society. Faculty recruited during his deanship typically had experience in practice with administrative agencies as well as in private law firms.

During World War II, most persons who contemplated studying law had postponed their legal education in order to enter the armed services. At the end of World War II, this backlog of law students inundated the law schools throughout the country. It was deemed in the over-all interest to assist the returning service men and women to make up part of the time given in the service of their country. By omitting the usual three months summer vacation and most holidays, three full semesters of law study were compressed into each academic year. In this way, the three year law curriculum was completed in two years. In this period, enrollment at the UC College of Law reached a peak of 439 students, and facilities were overcrowded. Nevertheless, through diligent effort, the faculty maintained a course of study of excellent quality.

During Dean Rowley's administration, the Robert S. Marx Seminars were begun. Through these programs, outstanding authorities on law and political science are brought to the College to discourse on timely, significant developments in the law. Originally admission was by invitation issued to persons selected on the basis of potential interest. Judge Marx developed at the College of Law his creative course entitled "Facts." In this course, he taught students techniques for discovering, preserving and presenting facts

at the pre-litigative and litigative levels. The classroom theory was implemented with clinical sessions in offices of the United States Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney for Hamilton County, and other legal offices. Thus, he anticipated by years the present swing of the pendulum of legal education toward the clinical method.

In 1948, Judge John W. Peck began his Practice Court, in which Senior law students conducted a complete trial of a case. Judge Peck held this court until 1968, during much of this period commuting from Columbus, Ohio, where he served on the Ohio Supreme Court and as Tax Commissioner.

In 1952, while in the prime of life, Dean Rowley died. His untimely passing was a great loss to the College of Law. Those who studied under him remember his mastery of his subject and his insistence that students be completely familiar with the materials studied. Seldom has a man more completely won the hearts and respect of his students and faculty.

The greatness of any institution depends in significant part on a woman who places the institution above all else. At the UC College of Law, this woman was Nettie Birk. Nettie Birk began serving the College in 1917. She became Secretary of the Faculty in 1918 and, when the position of Secretary of the College was created in 1947, she was named to it. She was devoted to law students and did all in her ability to assist them. She followed the progress of the alumni with deep interest. Throughout her service, she compiled scrapbooks which recorded the events at the Law School and the success of the alumni. She had planned to retire in 1952, after 35 years of service. However, when Dean Rowley died suddenly and an inexperienced administrator was selected dean, she obeyed the call of duty two additional years. During World War II, Nettie Birk originated a newsletter through which her students in the armed services kept contact with each other. An alumnus somewhere over there wrote to Nettie Birk: "Keep the Servicemen's News Letter coming. It is a morale builder of the highest order." At the UC College of Law, Nettie Birk was alma mater.

Following the death of Dean Rowley, Professor Roscoe L. Barrow was named Acting Dean in 1952 and Dean in 1953. Prior to joining the faculty in 1949, he had served in legal positions with several Federal departments and agencies, being at one time Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

Following World War II, enrollment in law schools throughout

the country had reached a new crest due to the return of the servicemen. The rapid entry into the profession of large numbers of law school graduates eventually created a delay in assimilation of them. Consequently, enrollment at UC and in law schools throughout the country declined substantially.

In 1952, the UC law students formed the Student Bar Association. Through the Association, the law students govern themselves. In this way, professional responsibility and leadership are developed. Also the Association invites judges and lawyers to address the students and plans student activities.

Also in 1952, an exchange program between students of the Colleges of Medicine and Law was developed. Medical students gave expert testimony or attending physician testimony in Practice Court cases involving medico-legal issues. Law students joined medical students in the diagnostic clinics at the College of Medicine. The purpose was to bring about greater understanding and power of communication between doctors and lawyers in order that both professions might better serve the patient-client. The innovation was reported in *Newsweek Magazine* for February 2, 1953 and generated favorable comment in educational journals.

From 1953 through 1954, Dean Barrow, aided by some members of the faculty, conducted a study of the laws and administrative practices throughout the country relating to epilepsy. The results of the study were reported in a book, "Epilepsy and the Law," written by Dean Barrow and Dr. Howard D. Fabing, a member of the faculty of the College of Medicine and, a world renowned neurologist. Within a decade, the anachronistic laws described in the book had been repealed and the model laws proposed therein had been enacted throughout the country.

In 1954, the College of Law began a program of continuing legal education for practicing lawyers. These courses were of full semester length but were not a part of a degree program. The courses were intended to provide the practicing lawyer with advanced professional study in areas of law which were new or which were undergoing substantial change. Courses were presented in Dayton, Ohio, as well as in Cincinnati. The continuing legal education program was directed by Professor Frank D. Emerson, the author of a book on corporation law entitled "Shareholder Democracy."

In the fifties, legal education was criticized by the Profession

of the Bar for insufficient emphasis upon development of the lawyer's skills. Many commentators recommended that law students be required to serve a clinical period comparable to the internship served by medical students. The faculty of the College of Law attempted to meet this criticism by developing a unique program of applied skills. Since 1917, senior law students had been serving in the Legal Aid Clinic conducted by the Legal Aid Society. Judge Marx had created at UC his unique course on "Facts." The "Case Club" course provided first year students experience in writing briefs and arguing appellate cases. The "Practice Court" provided third year students experience in trying a case. However, to augment the applied skills program, the faculty increased the hours required for graduation from 80 to 86, and added a "Legal Writing Seminar," in which students draft legal instruments such as the beginning lawyers must prepare, and a course in "Trial Technique," in which students study the more difficult phases of trial work. In 1956, Professor Irwin C. Rutter was appointed to supervise the applied skills program and to integrate it with the substantive theory courses. He made significant contributions to education in the applied skills, which other law schools have adopted.

Prior to 1953, the Marx Seminars had been designed for practicing lawyers and, with rare exception, students were not invited. In 1953, a second category of Marx programs, the Marx Lectures, was begun, designed for law students. However, lawyers having a special interest in the subject matter were invited.

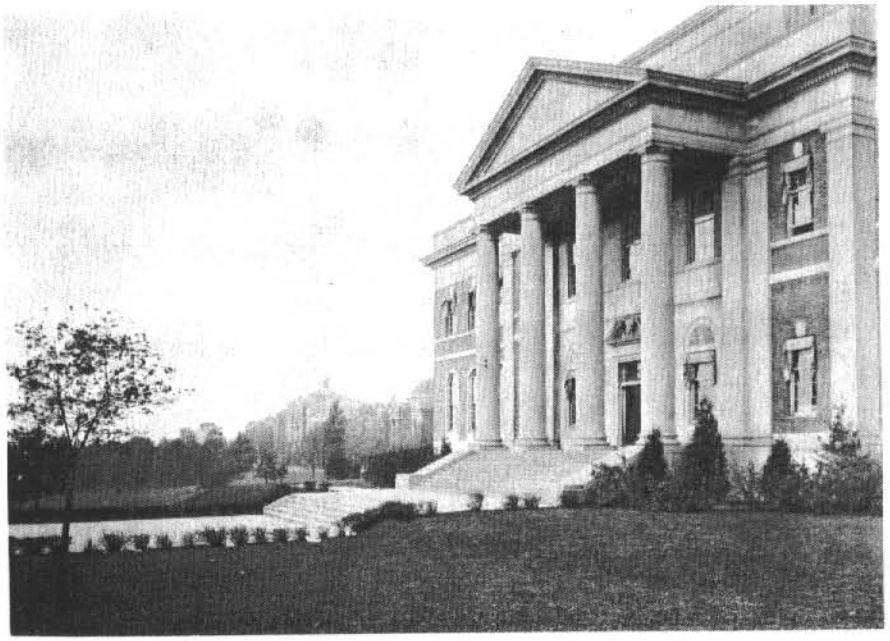
In 1958, A College of Law publication, "Letter to the Alumni" was begun and served the important function of informing alumni of significant events at the Law School.

During the biennium 1957-59, the faculty revised the curriculum substantially. One object was to maintain the interest of students by providing more individualized instruction. Thus in the third year, the number of seminars was increased. Seminar classes are limited in size and the emphasis is on research and the writing of a major paper. Some of the seminars were interdisciplinary in character, notably Land Utilization and Nuclear Energy Law.

The Librarian, Professor William B. Jeffrey, Jr., reconstructed the card catalogue for the law collection. He noted that the last available shelf space had been filled, and that it would be necessary to postpone substantial acquisitions until a new library building could be provided.

On May 9 and 10, 1958, the 125th anniversary of the College of Law and the centennial of the birth of its outstanding alumnus, William Howard Taft, were celebrated. The commemoration was a homecoming for alumni from all parts of the country. The highlight of the program was an address by Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren. He called for greater emphasis on judicial administration in order that the work of the courts might be expedited and even-handed justice dispensed. The Chief Justice, who received an honorary degree, was very tolerant of the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign conspicuously displayed in downtown Cincinnati.

At the Alumni Association Banquet, an outstanding alumnus, former Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, was the principal speaker. He warned that the Bill of Rights was being interpreted in a manner which protected criminals and that the government, in the process of informing citizens, was aiding Communist Russia. Speaking of the grand tradition of the Cincinnati Law School, Dean Barrow concluded, "In our Commemorative Exercises we express pride in our grand tradition. But we also look to the past as a prologue to a greater future. Let us so serve that, when our Sesqui-



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Centennial is celebrated, those who appraise our work may say that this too, was a worthy part of the grand tradition."

Early in 1961, a representative of the Board of Trustees of the Salmon P. Chase College of Law opened negotiations with the President and Board of Directors of the University of Cincinnati for a merger of the Chase College with UC. Initially, the President and Board of Directors of UC were favorably inclined toward a merger. However, when the subject was broached to the Dean and Faculty of the UC College of Law, they suggested that the merger might result in deterioration of the educational program of the College of Law and recommended that a thorough study be made prior to reaching a decision.

It was pointed out that the quality law schools having day and evening divisions were phasing out their evening divisions and that, in the complex society of today and for the foreseeable future, the "rule of law" required training at the highest professional level. Just as the medical schools, on the basis of the Flexner Report, long ago discontinued part time medical education, today the prevailing view among legal educators is that training for the profession of the law is a full time job. At the turn of the century, the Cincinnati Law School was a day law school and it seemed anachronistic to begin an evening law school in 1961. Also, the merger in 1916 of the U.C. College of Law with the Y.M.C.A. Night Law School had proved unsuccessful. More important, to have maintained an evening law school program at the quality level attained in the day law school would have entailed much greater cost than the typical night law school incurred.

To aid in solving the question of whether the two Colleges of Law should be merged, a representative of the Association of American Law Schools and a representative of the American Bar Association were commissioned to make a study. While differing on the advisability of a merger, these authorities agreed that, if programs of equal quality were to be maintained in the day and evening programs, a substantial additional endowment of the evening program would have been necessary. The representative of Chase College was informed of this report. On this note, negotiations terminated.

"Give me a log hut," said James A. Garfield, "with only a simple bench, Mark Hopkins on one end and I on the other, and you may have all the buildings, apparatus and libraries without him." This

statement appropriately emphasizes the importance of good teaching. The Socratic method, in which King Professor Wilbur R. Lester at UC is skilled, is essential to strong legal education. However, legal education of high quality also requires facilities and service conducive to research and study. Alphonso Taft Hall was planned when the full time faculty was small, secretarial staff limited, and a library and one class room for each of the three years in law school were adequate facilities. The expansion of full time faculty, increase in secretarial service, growth of the book collection, and addition of seminar and elective courses, rendered Alphonso Taft Hall inadequate.

The Trustees of the Robert A. Marx Estate, Mr. Samuel Huttenbauer, Mr. Howard Kaichen, Mr. Lawrence I. Levi, and Mr. Hugh White recognized this. Also, they appreciated that because of Judge Marx's life-long interest in the College of Law, as alumnus, teacher and benefactor, an improvement of the facilities would be a most appropriate memorial to Judge Marx. Judge Marx had expressed to some of the Trustees, the wish that they make a substantial gift to the College. In academic year 1961-62, The Trustees donated $450,000 for the construction of the Robert S. Marx Law Library. The construction of a new building for the law collection released space in Alphonso Taft Hall for other essential uses. These improvements enabled law students to prepare more effectively to assume their professional responsibilities. Professor Charles E. Stevenson, who was a civil engineer and lawyer, was the faculty chairman for this improvement.

At the commencement exercises in June 1963, the graduates for the first time received the Juris Doctor degree. Later the degree was conferred retroactively upon recipients of the LL.B. degree who preferred the J.D. degree. Law students are required to obtain a baccalaureate degree prior to beginning study of law. They spend three more years in residence to obtain the degree in law. The total years of higher education required to qualify for the law degree are seven. A baccalaureate degree in law connotes a lower level of education than has in fact been obtained. This tends to downgrade the profession of the law in the eyes of the public. More recently, the American Bar Association has recommended that law schools change the law degree from LL.B. to J.D. and this recommendation has been adopted widely.

In 1957 students of the College of Law began publication of a

newspaper, "The Restatement." This medium of communication has provided an important forum for the dissemination of ideas regarding legal education. Also, it reports significant events at the College of Law.

From 1951 to 1964, the Master of Laws degree was offered at the College of Law. The College did not have a special graduate law department such as exists in law schools having substantial enrollment in the program of graduate study. However, the program was useful to the occasional law graduate who desired to spend a fourth year of law study in a special area. In 1964, the graduate program was terminated because enrollment was increasing and faculty resources had to be conserved for the J.D. program.

In 1961, Professor Stanley E. Harper, Jr., was appointed Associate Dean of the UC College of Law. Prior to his appointment, the administration had been conducted by a dean without the aid of a second officer.

On May 6-8, 1965, the Robert S. Marx Law Library was dedicated. The dedicatory exercises were held in conjunction with the Twenty-Sixth Annual Conference of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the United States. In attendance were the Judges of the Federal Courts in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, representatives from many sister law schools throughout the United States, and alumni and friends of the College of Law. The dedicatory address was made by the Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren. The Chief Justice was introduced by Mr. Justice Potter Stewart, then Sixth Circuit Justice. The theme for the dedicatory events was "Decision Making in a Free Society." The Chief Justice adopted this theme for his address. Emphasizing the role of the individual in decision making, he said: "Each of us has the grave responsibility of decision-making. He also has the obligation to let the decision be known — through the ballot, by communicating with his legislative representatives, and by expressing himself at the community level."

In 1963, Dean Barrow had announced his resignation as Dean, effective at the end of the 1964-65 academic year. In 1965, Dr. Claude R. Sowle was appointed Dean. Dean Sowle had served as Associate Dean of the Northwestern University School of Law and had gained national recognition as an authority on Criminal Law. He was co-editor of a widely used casebook on Criminal Law, "Cases and Comments on Criminal Justice," and of a book entitled "A

Concise Explanation of the Illinois Criminal Code." Also he was Editor in Chief of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* from 1960 to 1965. Dean Sowle was very perceptive of public relations and possessed a gift for administration. In 1967, during the illness of Vice President for Academic Affairs Hoke S. Greene, Dean Sowle exercised the additional role of Acting Vice President of Academic Affairs at UC.

As a result of the greatly increased office space and book capacity made possible by completion of the Robert S. Marx Law Library building the remodeling of Alphonso Taft Hall, and the national trend of increasing enrollment, the full time faculty was increased from eleven to sixteen, the College's rate of book acquisition was doubled, the staff for the Library and secretarial service for the Faculty were increased substantially, and enrollment reached 300 in the 1968-69 school year. Notwithstanding the significant increase in the size of the student body, admission standards, in terms of the required scholastic average in pre-law study and the law school aptitude score, were raised substantially.

Associate Dean Harper, after the first year of Dean Sowle's administration, returned to full time teaching and Professor Samuel S. Wilson became Associate Dean.

Dean Sowle's administrative talent was recognized by the presidential search committees of various universities. In June 1969, after four years of service as Dean, Dr. Sowle resigned to accept the Presidency of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. Upon his resignation, Professor Samuel S. Wilson was named Acting Dean and Professor James L. Kennedy, Jr. was named Associate Dean.

In 1969, the Ohio Supreme Court issued a rule which permits law students to practice law under limited conditions and, in 1970, the College of Law established a Civil and Criminal Practice Clinic, which utilizes the Court's student practice rule. As space in the Alphonso Taft Hall and the Robert S. Marx Library was exhausted, a building at 316 West McMillian Street was rented to house the Clinic. Here law students, supervised by a Clinical Instructor, provide representational services to indigents in all phases of civil and criminal matters, including trial and appeal. The criminal cases are in the Hamilton County Municipal Court. The civil cases may be in local courts or before administrative agencies. In addition to representing clients, the clinical program includes a classroom component and a writing requirement. The first Clinical Instructor was

Professor Thomas E. Murphy. He was assisted in establishing procedure and policy by Acting Dean Samuel S. Wilson and Professor John J. Murphy.

In 1970, two important gifts were made to support the program of legal education. The Nippert Chair of Law was endowed with a gift of $625,000. This chair, occupied by the Dean of the College of Law, honors two members of the Nippert family who attended the College of Law, Judge Alfred K. Nippert (1897), and James G. Nippert, who was a member of the class of 1924, and who died in 1923, following an injury incurred in playing varsity football at UC. Also, Mr. Joseph L. Meyer, class of 1896, established the "Jacob and Rosa Meyer Endowment" to support the Law Library of the College of Law. In memory of the late Mr. Joseph L. Meyer, the Court Room at the College of Law has been named the "Joseph L. Meyer Court Room."

In academic year 1969-70 the unusual phenomenon of campus unrest spread through the country like an epidemic. Escalation of the war in Southeast Asia triggered riots at many universities and some students were killed, notably at Kent State University in Ohio and Jackson State in Mississippi. The latter events, and the appearance on the campus of outsiders, led to conditions at the University of Cincinnati constituting a threat to life and property. As the atmosphere was too charged with emotion and fear to permit effective study and a repetition of the tragedy at Kent State seemed possible, the Administration recommended and the Board of Directors ordered the closing of the University.

When the closing occurred, classes at the College of Law had been substantially completed. However, it was not possible to give examinations. The faculty adopted a policy of giving examinations later to those students who were required to have taken examinations in order to be admitted to a Bar Examination or for other purpose.

During 1969-70, a Decanal Selection Committee searched for a permanent Dean. Acting Dean Wilson requested that he not be considered for the post. After an extensive search, Dr. Edward A. Mearns, Jr., was appointed Dean. He had served as Associate Dean of the University of Virginia School of Law and as Dean at Long Island University. Dean Mearns was a consultant on civil rights to the United States Commission on Civil Rights and the United States Commissioner of Education. Also, he was Associate Director of the Association of American Law Schools' Orientation Program in

American Law, which assists foreign law students in accommodating to the study of law in the United States.

Dean Mearns is an ideal Dean for the time. He is very effective in communicating with students. His administration is personalized, the conference being used extensively, and invites "input" in decision making. Dr. Mearns values the importance of long range planning and is setting new goals for the future service of the College of Law. Immediate problems which he faces are that the increased enrollment has rendered the reader stations in the relatively new Robert S. Marx Law Library below the standard required by the Association of American Law Schools and the number of students per faculty member above the level desired by law schools of highest quality.

In 1971, the Faculty's continuous study of the curriculum led to a number of modifications. Practically all courses offered in the second and third years of law study were made elective. The research and writing program was extended so as to provide substantial research and writing programs during each of the three years of law study. The clinical and field work was expanded. Courses relating to the protection of the environment, the problems of consumers and the urban poor, and other areas of concern to present day America, were added to the curriculum.

At the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Cincinnati Law School, in 1908, Dean James Barr Ames of the Harvard Law School observed that an important function of a law school is "solid contributions by their professors to the improvement of law." For a partial list of recent contributions, see Footnote 36.

This is a time of student concern and involvement. College graduates are turning increasingly to law study and the Profession of the Law as a forum in which to contribute to the solving of the problems of mankind. Law students today display more social-mindedness than has been exhibited since the great depression of the thirties. To fill an entering class of 100 students in the fall of 1971, the College of Law selected from 1,300 applicants. The qualifications, in terms of undergraduate scholarship and law school aptitude test scores, are rising. Law students are joining the faculty on committees for the study of curriculum and other matters of concern to students. Their views contribute to sound decision making and improve the quality of legal education.

With a creative faculty making solid contributions to teaching and the improvement of the law, gifted students involved in the

concerns of society, and the new leadership provided by Dean Mearns, the UC College of Law in 1971 is taking its place in the grand tradition of the Cincinnati Law School. May the College of Law, as Rufus B. Smith said long ago, "Ever turn its eyes to the rising — not the setting sun."

ROSCOE L. BARROW

[1]This historical note is based principally upon the official records and publications of the Cincinnati Law School, the Cincinnati College and the UC College of Law, Professor Reginald C. McGrane's history, "The University of Cincinnati: A Success Story in Higher Education" (Harper & Row, New York, 1963), the *Cincinnati Alumnus* for March 1933, publicizing the celebration of the centennial of the Law School, the scrapbooks compiled by the late Secretary of the College, Nettie Birk, and the proceedings and addresses at significant events in the life of the College, have provided valuable information.

[2]No session was conducted during academic year 1841-42 because due to declining enrollment a number of the faculty had resigned and Dean Walker was ill. Except for this year, the service of the Cincinnati Law School has been continuous from 1833 to the present.

[3]The older law schools are Harvard (1817), Yale (1824) and Virginia (1825). Other law schools, such as Litchfield, were established prior to 1833. Among these was Transylvania located at Lexington, Kentucky. However, these schools were dissolved.

[4]A year later, Edmund S. Mansfield was appointed.

[5]One of these students was Charles D. Drake, the son of Dr. Daniel Drake. Charles Drake became United States Senator from Missouri, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, and wrote a book entitled "Drake on Attachment."

[6]During the Presidency of Dr. William H. McGuffey, 1836-1839, he published the first through the fourth in his long series of "McGuffey's Eclectic Readers." The College established what was probably the first professorship of music in the United States, a testimonial to the musical interest of Cincinnatians. Also, in 1836, it established one of the first courses in civil engineering to be offered by any educational institution in the nation. In 1843, it erected an astronomical observatory. The faculty of the Medical Department was highly regarded and published medical textbooks and the *Western Journal of Medicine*.

[7]See "The Thirteenth Annual Catalogue of the Law School of the Cincinnati College for the Academical Year 1863-64," pages 6 and 7.

[8]In his address at the dedication of Alphonso Taft Hall, in 1925, Chief Justice of the United States William Howard Taft said, "Just last week Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes . . . told me that it was Walker's American Law that first gave him any adequate conception of what law was and what was the profession upon which he was entering."

[9]Address of E.W. Kittredge, President of the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati College, delivered at the dedication of the Cincinnati Law School's building constructed at 21 West Ninth Street.

[10]Dean Walker resigned as Dean in 1844. William S. Groesbeck and Charles L. Telford, partners in the practice of law, were in charge of the Law School from 1844 to 1849. Their method of instruction emphasized examination upon assigned textbooks on law. See McGrane, *Supra* note 1, page 39.

[11]The bulletins for the Law School for the years 1869 to 1875 show that the administration was rotated annually among the faculty.

[12]Address of Chief Justice of the United States William Howard Taft, delivered at the dedication of Alphonso Taft Hall on October 28, 1925.

[13]Bulletin of the Cincinnati Law School for academic year 1877-78.

[14]McGrane, *supra* note 1, page 127; *supra*, note 5.

[15]Bulletin of the Cincinnati Law School for academic year 1895-96.

[16]Circular dated May 4, 1886, issued by President Cox, and reply of the Trustees of the Cincinnati College dated June 8, 1886.

[17]89 Ohio Laws 647 (1892).

[18]52 Oh. S. 375 (1895).

[19]The third edition of Wald's treatise on Contracts was completed after Dean Wald's death by Professor Samuel Williston of the Harvard Law School, who twelve years later published the first edition of "Williston on Contracts."

[20]In the brief interim, Harlan Cleveland served as Acting Dean.

[21]Dean Rogers' report of June 16, 1915, to the President and Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati College.

[22]The proceedings, including notable addresses, are recorded in the *University of Cincinnati Record* for June and July, 1904.

[23]Report of Dean Rogers to the Trustees of the Cincinnati College, dated May 27, 1907.

[24]The proceedings are recorded in the University of Cincinnati Record for June, 1908.

[25]Report of Dean Rogers to the Trustees of the Cincinnati College, dated May 21, 1912.

[26]Minutes, meeting of the Trustees of the Cincinnati College for March 8, 1918.

[27]The contract is in the official records.

[28]*Supra* note 21.

[29]Minutes of the meeting of the Trustees of the Cincinnati College, April 22, 1916; Bulletin of the Evening Department of the Cincinnati Law School for 1916.

[30]Minutes of the Meeting of the Trustees of the Cincinnati College, for September 26, 1916.

[31]Commercial Tribune, July 14, 1916; see the account, in this Centennial Book by Professor C. Maxwell Dieffenbach of the Salmon P. Chase College of Law.

[32]Minutes of the meeting of the Trustees of the Cincinnati College held on September 28, 1917.

[33]Announcement of the College of Law for 1919-20, page 17.

[34]Remarks by UC Professor Alfred A. Morrison made at a luncheon honoring him upon his retirement.

[35]From 1924 to 1926, Dr. Robert C. Pugh was Acting Dean.

[36]In 1955, Dean Barrow was appointed to direct a study of the broadcasting industry and the regulation of it by the Federal Communications Commission. In October 1957, the book length report resulting from the study, "Network Broadcasting," was published. The study brought about some new legislation by the Congress, substantial changes in the FCC's regulations, and significant changes in the practices of the broadcasting industry.

In the early sixties, members of the Faculty engaged in significant publication and public service. King Professor Wilbur R. Lester served as Staff Director of the Committee on Personnel of the Administrative Conference of the United States and was the author of the important report on Hearing Examiners. Professor Robert

N. Cook began his pioneer research on a comprehensive unified land data system utilizing electronic computers for recording and retrieval.

Professor Ernest C. Friesen, Jr., with the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation, conducted field studies in pre-trial conference procedures. Professor Richard L. Strecker wrote a book on "Taxation of Close Corporations." Dean Barrow was appointed Consultant to the Federal Communications Commission and he was President of the Cincinnati Bar Association in 1962-63.

During Dean Sowle's administration, members of the Faculty performed significant public service and publication. Professor Stanley E. Harper, Jr., served as Staff Director of the Rules Advisory Committee of the Supreme Court of Ohio and had a major role in the development of the Ohio Rules of Civil and Appellate Procedure. Professor Fred A. Dewey made a field study of the handling of mental cases by the Probate Courts of Ohio. Professor Robert N. Cook, in 1967, conducted the Tri-State Conference on A Comprehensive Unified Land Data System, and in 1969, published "Real Property in Computers and the Law." Wald Professor Roscoe L. Barrow, in 1965, published the revised second edition of "Epilepsy and the Law," and in 1968 directed hearings for the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the Fairness Doctrine. Professor John J. Murphy in 1966-67 was Project Director of the Release of Indigent Accused Project, conducted in cooperation with the Cincinnati Bar Association, and, in 1969, was Director of the CLEO program conducted at the UC College of Law in collaboration with other law schools in Ohio and adjoining States. Professor Gersham Goldstein, in 1968, wrote Volume 6 of Barton's Federal Tax Laws Correlated.

In 1971, the Faculty of the College of Law was continuing to practice Dean Ames' standard. Professor William T. Bahlman, Jr. was rewriting Davies' two volume work on Corporation Law. Wald Professor Roscoe L. Barrow was serving as Chairman of the Contracts Committee of the National Conference of Bar Examiner's Multi-State Bar Examination project and was writing a book on broadcasting law. Professor Robert N. Cook's Comprehensive Unified Land Data System concept had been adopted in Malaysia and implementation of it in the United States, Canada and other countries was being considered strongly. Professor Kenneth L. Aplin was named Adviser to the Supreme Court of Ohio with regard to the drafting of the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure. Professor Gersham Goldstein's book entitled "Readings in Death and Gift Tax Reform" was published. Professor Stanley E. Harper, Jr., published a book entitled "Civil Rules Volume for Paige's Ohio Code" and was engaged with others, including Professor Samuel S. Wilson, in writing a multi-volume work entitled "Anderson's Ohio Civil Practice." King Professor Wilbur R. Lester was concluding his term as President of the Ohio Chapter of the Association of American University Professors. Professor John J. Murphy was continuing his service in the CLEO program. Professor Victor E. Schwartz was writing a book entitled "Comparative Negligence — The Total Picture," and was named Official Advisor to the Ohio Judicial Conference on Rules of Evidence. Professor Richard G. Singer developed a program, in cooperation with the Law Enforcement Assistance Association, under which law students engaged in field work internships in the Probation and Parole Departments and the City Work House and was writing a book entitled "Cases and Materials on Corrections."