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OPPORTUNITIES IN THE LEGAL
PROFESSION

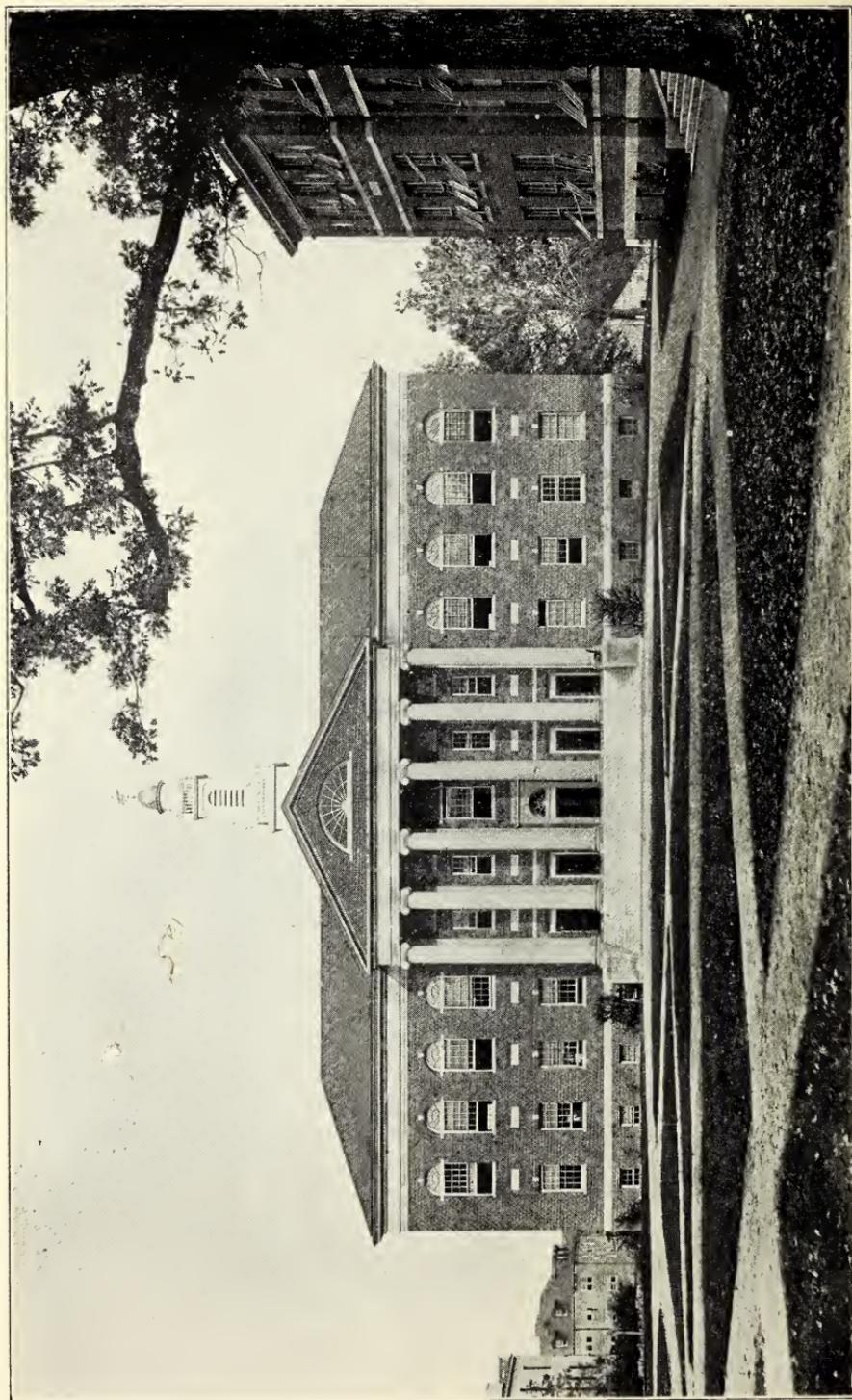


SKETCH AND PICTURES OF THE
LAW SCHOOL

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For Summer School Announcement see page 15



MANNING HALL—HOME OF LAW SCHOOL

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The young man selecting a vocation may well stand puzzled in contemplating the legal profession. It offers possible careers varying all the way from abject failure to glowing success. The puzzle is not solved by any general statement that the profession is crowded or is not crowded. The truth is that it depends on the individual as to whether he will find himself crowded at the bar. There is not even standing room for a dabbling, inefficient lawyer; there is no end of room for the able, well-educated and industrious lawyer.

North Carolina Needs Good Lawyers

North Carolina is a field which should attract capable lawyers at this time. The actual number of lawyers in a place is, as indicated above, a poor criterion of a lawyer's opportunity. It may be noted in passing, however, that North Carolina has relatively few. There is in this state one lawyer for every 1615 population. Only two states have a smaller proportion of lawyers. The proportion ranges from South Carolina where they have only one lawyer to each 1702 population to the District of Columbia where they have one lawyer to each 181 population. The attractiveness of North Carolina as a field for lawyers lies chiefly in the commercial and industrial activity of the state. Factories are being built, property is changing hands and a tremendous volume of commerce is being carried on. This activity requires the guidance of lawyers—particularly of lawyers whose experience and education fit them to understand the nature of the industry and commerce that goes on around them. North Carolina would seem to be a better field for lawyers than the states that have been over-advertised. With all her commercial and industrial activity she has only one-third as many lawyers in proportion to population as have the states bordering on the Pacific.

What a Lawyer Does

The work of a lawyer is extremely varied. The popular impression perhaps pictures him in court every day making dramatic appeals to the jury. There are lawyers who spend a great deal of time in court. The large city firms have special trial lawyers who do very little but try cases. The average lawyer, however, does not spend more than one day out of ten in the court room; and there are many successful, useful lawyers who rarely try a case. The client is better



FIRST YEAR CLASS ROOM

served and better pleased with a lawyer who keeps him out of court. It is not possible always to keep a client out of litigation but careful guidance will keep his legal position so clear that it will seldom need to be established in court.

Law furnishes the traffic lines for human activity. It is the business of lawyers to discern those lines and point them out. The modern client knows it is cheaper to procure guidance before, than defense after, he has overstepped the bounds.

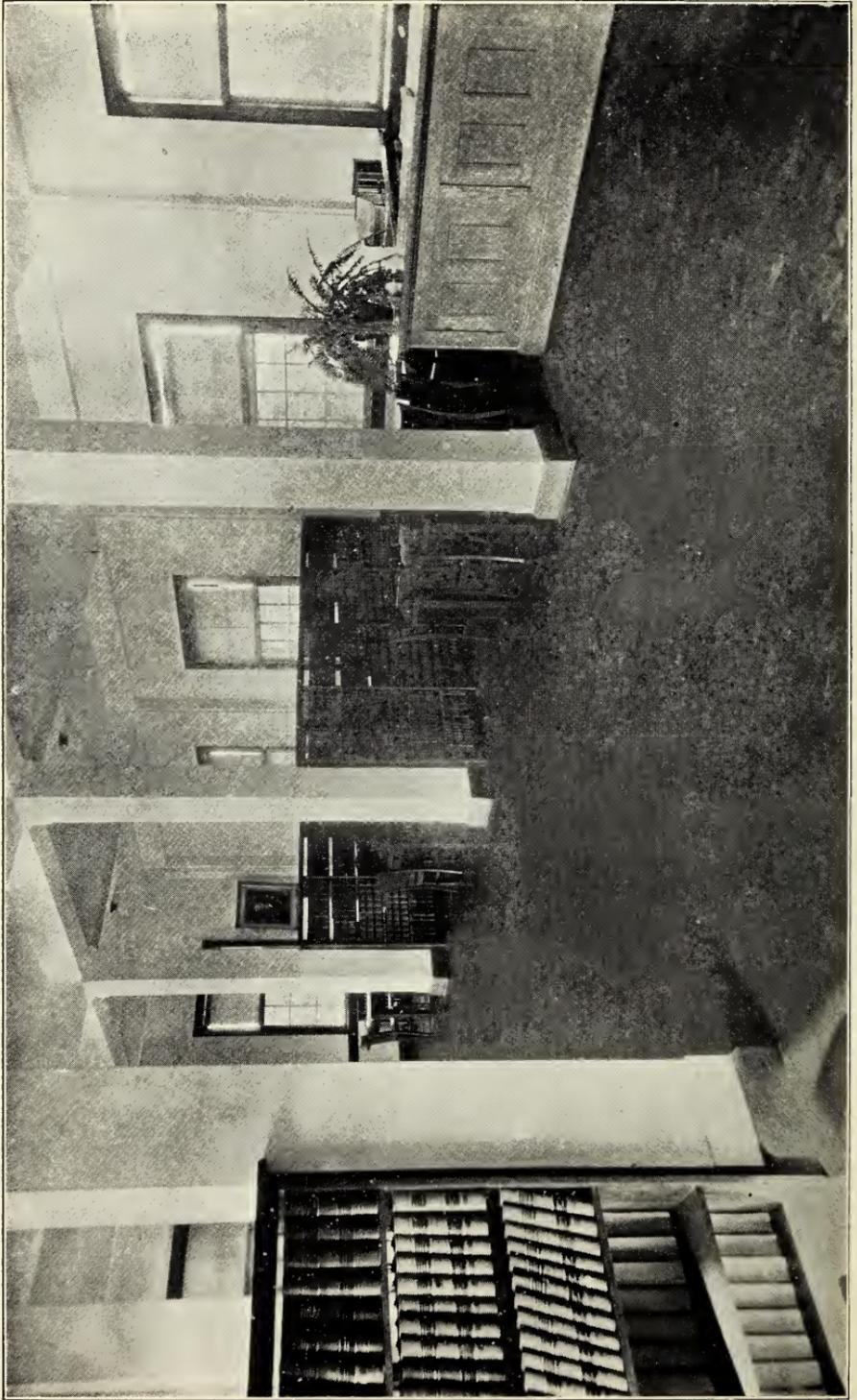
Office practice, which is becoming relatively more important than in the past, demands an attention to detail that the rough and ready trial lawyers of the past frequently lacked. The modern lawyer needs less power of dramatic appeal but more accurate information, power of analysis and sound judgment than did his predecessors. The office practice consists in the main of giving clients counsel and legal advice to help them carry through complicated transactions, to inform them as to their rights, and to aid them in settling disputes without recourse to litigation; in preparing or giving advice with regard to legal instruments such as contracts, deeds, and wills; in examining titles to property; in aiding in collection of accounts, and in serving as trustee of private estates.

The Law Is a Jealous Mistress

The law has a peculiar hold on its devotees. Men will mine coal, clerk in a store, lay brick and carry on all the human occupations but frequently, if not generally, the work is done as a means of earning a living. The typical good lawyer regards his work as more than a means of earning a livelihood. He loves the work itself. He throws every bit of his strength into it. He seldom quits his work while he has strength to carry it on, even though he becomes financially able to retire. The zeal with which great lawyers do their work may be interpreted as both a beckon and a warning. It is a beckon in that it indicates the absorbing delight which successful lawyers find in their work; it is a warning in that it forecasts a hectic competition for all who enter.

Preparing to Practice Law

The preparation that should be made is perhaps best indicated by quoting from a report adopted by the American Bar Association. This Association made up of a very large number of representative lawyers of the United States, has given much attention in recent years to the matter of legal education. In 1920 it appointed a committee to study



THE LAW LIBRARY

the problem and to report its recommendations to the association. This report was made in 1921, and the association, after careful consideration and extended debate, then adopted a resolution of which the following is a part:

“(1) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with the following standards:

“(a) It shall require as a condition of admission at least two years of study in a college.

“(b) It shall require its students to pursue a course of three years' duration if they devote substantially all of their time to their studies, and a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours, if they devote only part of their working time to their studies.

“(c) It shall provide an adequate library available for the use of the students.

“(d) It shall have among its teachers a sufficient number giving their entire time to the school to insure actual personal acquaintance and influence with the whole student body.”

This action of the association was endorsed by a conference of representatives of state bar associations, state boards of bar examiners and law teachers in 1922. The resolution quoted may, therefore, be fairly said to represent the opinions of the ablest and best informed men in the profession today.

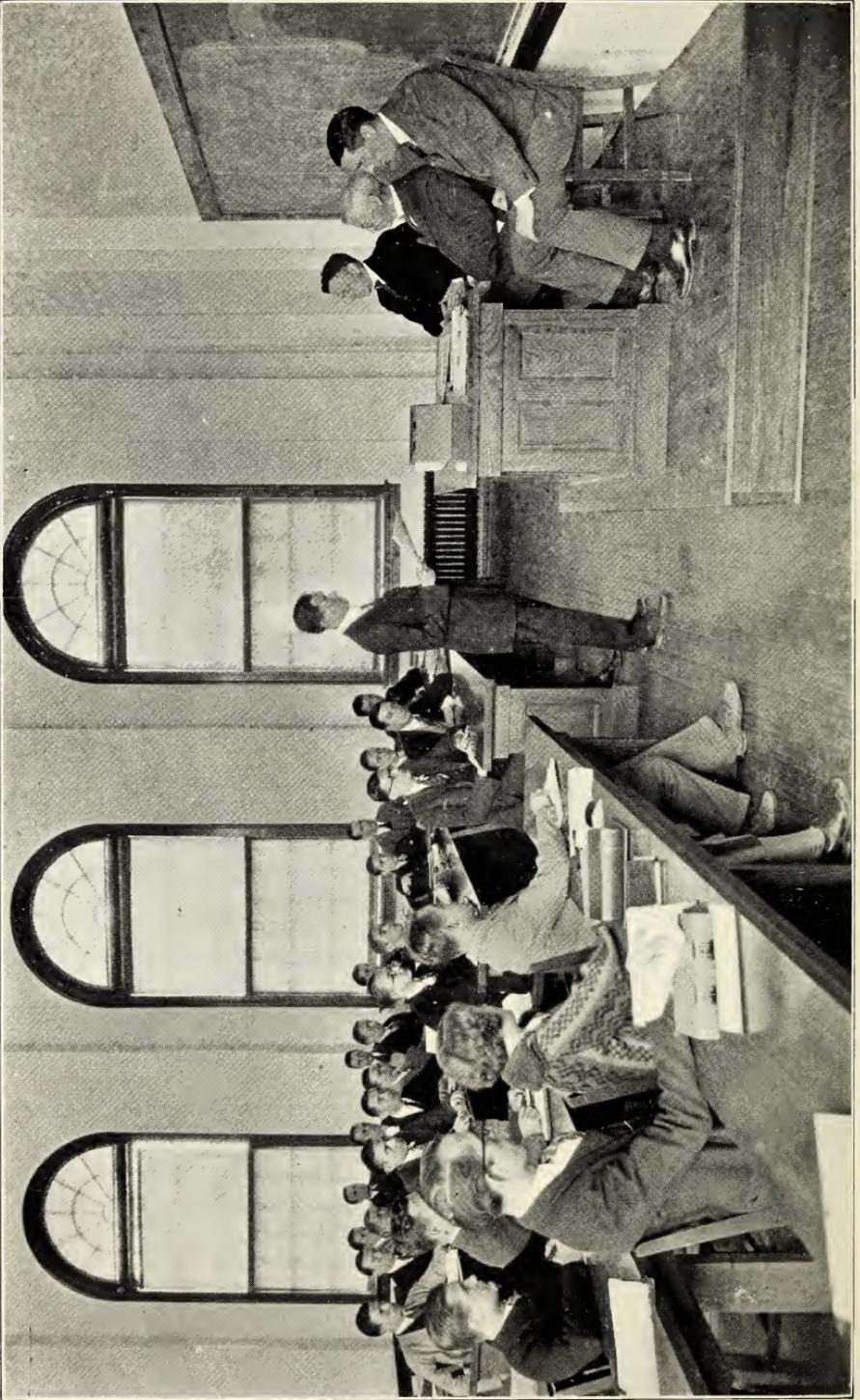
The Association has classified the Law Schools of the United States. Class A includes those schools who conform to the above specifications. Class B includes all those schools whose programs will, if carried out, bring them into Class A not later than September, 1925. Class X includes other schools. A student entering the legal profession at this time cannot afford to ignore the American Bar Association classification of schools.

Moral Integrity is Necessary

One indispensable characteristic remains to be mentioned, namely, moral integrity. The nature of the lawyer's calling exposes him to temptations of peculiar subtlety and force. No student who mistrusts his own moral strength or intellectual honesty should seek to enter the practice of law. An upright character is not merely a moral virtue in a lawyer. It is a business asset. Men with brilliant minds and good training have often failed in the legal profession through lack of integrity.

The Lawyer's Earning Power

The income of lawyers varies so much with the individual and his location that it is hard to give any information that would be helpful.



ARGUING A MOOT CASE

In 1912 the Harvard Law School inquired of all graduates of its school from 1902 to 1912 asking for their net earnings each year since graduation. The replies showed that of those reporting, the average earnings for the first year were \$644; the fifth year, \$2,668; the tenth year, \$5,825. It must be noted that less than half of those written to responded, and probably the answers represent the more successful. These estimates, of course, represent pre-war conditions. No data is available on the present earnings of lawyers, but presumably they have increased somewhat in recent years. There are lawyers in New York and other large cities whose incomes exceed \$50,000 per year. In general, however, it may be said that while the profession offers very large financial rewards to a successful few, these prizes are keenly contended for and are the rewards only of exceptional ability, usually backed by competent training.



SOME OF THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY ON FRONT STEPS

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LAW SCHOOL

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL

The law school which developed into the School of Law of the University of North Carolina was founded in 1843 at Chapel Hill as a private school by William H. Battle, then a judge of the superior court later a justice of the supreme court of the state. The school later was completely incorporated into the University. The course which at first was only one year was lengthened to two years and later to three years. Some of the most prominent lawyers and judges of the state have been on the faculty and instructional staff of the School. Among these may be mentioned: Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Dr. John Manning, Judge James C. McRae, Sol. Gen. S. L. Phillips, Dean L. P. McGehee, Prof. A. C. McIntosh, Chief Justice J. E. Shepherd, Judge W. R. Allen, Chief Justice Walter Cark, Judge H. G. Connor, Judge J. C. Biggs, and Judge W. P. Stacy.

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

Graduates and former students of the school have given a good account of themselves. A large percent of the North Carolina bar attended here. The same is true of the judges who have manned the Supreme Court of the State and made it notable among the appellate courts of this country. Every member of that Court at present except one, attended this School. Many others of these alumni and former students have attained high and honored positions. They have served in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. They have been Governors, legislators and educators. The list of Superior Court judges among them is long. One has been Judge Advocate General in the United States Army. A cross section of our judicial and legislative institutions today would reveal four University of Carolina men on the Supreme Court of the State, eleven on the Superior Court, seven in the National House of Representatives, twenty-two in the State Senate and forty-two in the State House of Representatives.

MANNING HALL

The Law School is now settled in a new building erected specially for it and named Manning Hall. The outside material of this building is brick finished with Indiana limestone. The interior finish is oak

and marble. It contains two large class rooms and three small class rooms, a library, locker room, smoking room, and seven offices. The library is equipped with Snead stacks, and has a capacity of 30,000 volumes.

Few schools occupy quarters better fitted for law-school work. Absence of classes from other colleges gives the building the professional atmosphere necessary for first class professional study and makes it the home of a student-faculty group whose thought and energy are devoted to a single line of work. Lockers are provided for all students, thus enabling them to keep books and other personal property in the building and to do practically all their work there. On the main floor is a special room for women students. The combined seating capacity of the class rooms is about 300. Each class room is fitted with writing benches and chairs thus providing comfort and convenience in note taking. Offices are provided for all members of the faculty, who are thus accessible for consultation throughout the day.

STANDING OF THE SCHOOL

The North Carolina University Law School is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, organized in 1900 and now composed of leading law schools of the United States, including the law schools of such Universities as Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Chicago, Michigan and others.

The object of the Association is the improvement of legal education in America and especially in Law Schools. Law Schools belonging to the Association are required by its Articles of Association to comply with certain fixed standards as to entrance requirements, equipment and quantity and quality of work required for a law degree.

The University of North Carolina Law School is the only law school in the state that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

The school has also adopted the program recently recommended by the American Bar Association and expects to begin the next academic year as a Class "A" school under their classification.

THE STUDENT BODY

The requirement that a student must have some college training before entering the law school is having perceptible effect. Those entering now are more mature and have greater seriousness of purpose. A student with only high school training often found himself perplexed by the case method of instruction and unable to follow the pace in

legal reasoning set by those who were better prepared. Men coming into law school under the new requirements are more uniformly able and alert. This is a factor of importance to the individual student; for his own work is greatly affected by the intellectual plane of his associates. The spirited and competitive attack of a class of keen men of the type now in the law school on a knotty legal problem is a mutual stimulation and gives every member a foretaste of the professional contention that awaits him in practice. Legal propositions are subjected in class to a merciless criticism from all angles. This process has a toughening effect on both the law and the students. There exists in the student body a morale which makes it fashionable to work, which exalts scholastic attainment and which includes a sense of professional ethics high enough to assure the integrity of examinations conducted according to the "honor system".

THE LAW FACULTY

The faculty consists of six men who give their full time to the work of the school. Two of these men received their legal education at Harvard, one at George Washington University, one at the University of Iowa, and two by reading and extended practice at the North Carolina Bar. Special lectures are given from time to time by men who are prominent on the bench or at the bar.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The chief aims of the College of Law are to train students thoroughly in the principles of the common law, to develop their power of legal reasoning and to teach the fundamentals of North Carolina practice. The case method of instruction is used to attain these ends. The relative advantages of this method is no longer debated. More than 90 per cent of the members of the Association of American Law Schools have adopted it. This method discloses the common law principles, not as mere sequences of words—but as living forces. The analysis and interpretation of cases under a fire of Socratic questioning tends to develop in a student the mental acuteness and accuracy which mark a real lawyer. The case method provides an education of ideas rather than words, establishes an active and critical rather than a passive attitude, and produces real mental power rather than facility in repeating definitions, maxims and high sounding phrases. The modern law school with this improved method of instruction has much greater relative advantages over office reading than did law schools of an earlier period, when they were looked upon merely as a method of imparting information.

REQUIREMENTS AND DEGREES

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred on such students as enter with two years or more of liberal arts work, and complete successfully eighty-four semester hours of law work. The time required for this is three academic years. Summer courses are offered for credit which make it possible to graduate in less than three calendar years. (For announcement of 1925 Summer School see page 15.)

The degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) is conferred on students who enter the Law School with an A.B. degree or its equivalent, maintaining an average of B in 84 semester hours of law work and who submit material for publication in the *Law Review*. The time requirements are the same as for the LL.B. degree. The scholastic requirements for this degree are deliberately placed high in order that it may be a mark of distinction to the man who receives it.

THE LAW REVIEW

The North Carolina *Law Review* is a professional journal published quarterly. It has a circulation of nearly 1,500 and is a strong incentive to research work. One of the highest honors that can come to a student is his election to the editorial board of this magazine.

LAW FRATERNITIES

The three leading legal fraternities have chapters in the school—Vance Inn of Phi Delta Phi, Thomas Ruffin Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta and Battle Senate of Delta Theta Phi.

LAW CLUBS

The students have organized a number of clubs. Cases are argued in these clubs as they would be argued in an appellate court. The aim is to provide training in actual court practice, and experience in making independent investigation of mooted law questions. The administrative officers of these clubs together with the class presidents constitute what is known as the Law School Association which is devoted to furthering and improving the work of the Law School.

SUMMER SESSIONS, 1925

The Summer School for 1925 will cover a period of twelve weeks, divided into two sessions of six weeks each. The first session begins Friday, June 12th, and ends Tuesday, July 21st. The second session begins Wednesday, July 22nd, and ends Saturday, August 29th.

The purpose of the Summer School is to lighten and supplement the work of the regular session by enabling students to complete subjects usually taken in the regular session, or to shorten the period of study for a degree. It is possible for one, by attending summer schools to attain a law degree in considerably less than three calendar years.

Subjects have been selected to afford proper work, both for students beginning the study of law and advanced students. The character of instruction and the amount and grade of work required will be the same as that of the regular session. Each subject will be given six hours per week during one session and will count, when completed as two semester hour credits. Students may begin their study of law in the Summer Session as well as in September.

SUBJECTS FIRST SESSION 1925

First Year

Personal Property—Warren's Cases, PROFESSOR ROWLEY.

Legal Liability—Beale's Cases, PROFESSOR WETTACH.

Second and Third Year

Legal Liability—Beale's Cases, PROFESSOR WETTACH.

Public Utilities—Teacher to be appointed.

SUBJECTS SECOND SESSION 1925

First Year

Criminal Law—PROFESSOR WETTACH.

Domestic Relations—PROFESSOR McINTOSH.

Second and Third Year

Domestic Relations—PROFESSOR McINTOSH.

Taxation—Beale's Cases, PROFESSOR COATES.

REVIEW COURSE

There will be offered during the Summer of 1925 a review of the courses required by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for admission to the bar. This review work begins June 12 and ends August 21. Work done in this review course may not be counted toward a degree.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The University of North Carolina

MEMBER ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS

COURSES

Three Year Course—Students who have two years of Liberal Arts work to their credit when entering may attain the LL.B. degree in three years.

Students having an A.B. to their credit when entering may attain the J.D. degree in three years.

Six Year Combined Course—Three years of Liberal Arts work and three years of law work lead to both degrees, A.B. and LL.B.

Summer Session Courses—June 12th to August 29th. Two terms of six weeks each. Regular students can secure special courses and accelerate graduation. Students may begin their study of law in the Summer Session.

Review Course—June 12th to August 21st. A review of the courses required by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for admission to the bar. No credit toward a degree is given for review courses.

RESIDENT FACULTY

HARRY WOODBURN CHASE, Ph.D.,
LL.D., *President*.

MERTON LEROY FERSON, Ph.B.,
A.M., LL.B., *Dean*.

ATWELL CAMPBELL McINTOSH,
A.M., LL.D.

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ROBERT HASLEY WETTACH, A.M.,
LL.B., S.J.D.

ALBERT COATES, A.B., LL.B.

FRANK SMITHERS ROWLEY, A.B.,
LL.M.

LUCILE ELLIOTT, *Librarian*.

NON-RESIDENT LECTURERS

WALTER PARKER STACY, A.B.,
LL.D., *Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court of North Car-
olina.*

HENRY GROVES CONNOR, LL.D.,
*Judge of the United States
District Court. (Deceased Nov.
23, 1924.)*

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