

StanfordLawSchool

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Legal Research Paper Series

**Chronology of Legal Education at Stanford
1885-2006**

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Chronology of Legal Education at Stanford, 1885-2006

11/11/1885—Leland and Jane Stanford sign the Grant Founding and Endowing The Leland Stanford Junior University.¹

10/1/1891—Stanford University opens.²

1892-3—The *Annual Register* describes Stanford President David Starr Jordan's innovative model for a liberal legal education combining collegiate and professional study: undergraduates would be able to major in law, and those intending to enter the legal profession could complete a fifth year of graduate coursework.³

1893-4—The Law Department opens.⁴ The *Annual Register* shows 46 students—3 graduate, 35 undergraduate, and 8 special (persons at least 20 years of age who are not candidates for a degree but study one particular subject)—registered in the department.⁵ Benjamin Harrison (A.B., LL.D., Miami University; President of the United States, 1889-93), Non-Resident Professor of Constitutional Law, teaches *The Development of the Constitution**, becoming the first former U.S. president to serve as a professor anywhere.⁶ Nathan Abbott (A.B., Yale; LL.B., Boston University) defers his professorship for a year, so Edwin Hamlin Woodruff (LL.B., Cornell), Stanford's first librarian, teaches *Elementary Law** and *Contracts**.⁷ The Law and Debating Society has 12 members, including Woodruff and Society President John Campbell Applewhite.⁸
*as described in the *Annual Register*:

The Development of the Constitution (6 lectures)—Genesis of the Constitution; Colonial Charters and Constitutions; the Organization of the States and their earliest Constitutions; the Confederation; the Constitutional Convention.

Elementary Law—This course deals with the structural elements of Anglo-American law and is intended to familiarize the student with its fundamental conceptions, principles, classifications, and relations. Textbook: Robinson's *Elementary Law*.

Contracts—This course includes: (a) a study of the elementary principles and conceptions of the law of contracts; (b) a study of a considerable number of leading and typical cases from which the student will deduce statements of principles; (c) incidentally, instruction and practice in methods of dealing with legal material.

1894-5—Abbott becomes the head of the Law Department.⁹ He later recalls (in a letter dated March 3, 1933) his role in the formation of the Law Library that year:

I advised the buying of the American Decisions because of the extensive notes which the students could refer to in the absence of text books which Pres. Jordan did not feel the University could afford to buy....Before the Decisions were received the Bancroft Whitney Company gave us a set of books called "The Pony Law Series". I remember making a little book case about fifteen inches long and seven or eight inches high and five inches deep to hold these books. At this time the students had no place in the quadrangle to study and we were given the first room on the left hand (ground floor) of the entrance to Encina Hall [the men's dormitory]. I remember hanging this book shelf, like a picture, on the wall of this little room and it was the beginning of your Law Library.¹⁰

Ewald Flügel, Professor of English Philology, teaches Anglo-Saxon Laws for the first time, using a textbook written in Anglo-Saxon.¹¹ Bench and Bar and Coif Law Club form, combining moot-court training, legal study, and camaraderie.¹² The department awards its first Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) degrees to Scott Calhoun, William Doherty, Martin Herbert Kennedy, and Lewis H. Smith.¹³

1895-6—Abbott begins teaching Moot Court; the course description in the *Annual Register* reads: "The moot courts, of which there are now six [Bench and Bar, Coif Club, The Green Bag, Curtis Law Club, Marshall Law Club, and Bracton Law Club¹⁴], are limited to nine members each. Four members prepare briefs and argue a case, the remainder of the members sit as judges. Additional courts will be organized when required. Each member will be required to prepare a brief and an opinion, or two briefs or two opinions, each semester for which he registers."¹⁵ The Law Department recommends that undergraduates elect Economics or History as their minor and that they begin their legal studies in their second year; majors must present a thesis of about 3,000 words.¹⁶ The department awards, along with A.B. degrees, four Master of Arts (A.M.) degrees, never awarding this type of degree again.¹⁷ The four recipients, who had earned Bachelor of Arts in History degrees before entering the A.M. program, studied law for a year and completed a thesis.¹⁸

4/10/1897—The Stanford chapter (the Miller Inn) of the legal fraternity Phi Delta Phi is installed.¹⁹ Future Stanford Law School students and U.S. Supreme Court justices Sandra Day O'Connor and William H. Rehnquist (both Class of 1952) will become members.²⁰ The law clubs at this time are Bench and Bar, Coif Club, Curtis Law Club, Marshall Moot Court, Erskine Moot Court, Coke Law Club, and Field Court.²¹

1897-8—Law courses are taught in two recitation rooms in the Engineering building, while the Law Library remains in a bedroom on the lower floor of Encina Hall, a half-mile away. The library consists of a set of California reports, a few recent volumes of U.S. Supreme Court reports, and a small collection of textbooks.²²

1898-9—The Law Department gains two more bedrooms in Encina Hall for student study space and the department office.²³

1899-1900—The Law Department moves into the old quarters of Stanford’s main library in the Inner Quadrangle. The space is partitioned into two recitation rooms, three offices, and a stack room and reading room combined. The Law Library obtains the *National Reporter System* from West Publishing Company.²⁴ Law majors may not take courses in the department during their first year as undergraduates; they are to elect Elementary Law in their second year, two additional first-year courses in their third year, and three more first-year courses in their fourth year. After earning their A.B., they may complete two years of graduate coursework (five second-year and five third-year courses and a 5,000-word thesis) to earn a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.).²⁵ Undergraduates have registration and library fees of \$11 per semester, while graduate students have a library fee of \$2 per semester.²⁶

Summer 1900—The Association of American Law Schools is founded; Stanford becomes one of its 32 charter members.²⁷

1900-1—The Law Department awards its first professional degree, LL.B., to James Taylor Burcham.²⁸

11/14/1902—The Court of Abbott’s Inn forms as the undergraduate counterpart to the graduate-student Bench and Bar Moot Court.²⁹

1903-4—The undergraduate Arcade Moot Court forms.³⁰

5/19/1905: The Stanford chapter of the legal fraternity Delta Chi is installed.³¹

1905-6—The degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.) replaces the LL.B.³²

1906-7—Abbott resigns; Charles Henry Huberich (LL.B., LL.M., University of Texas; D.C.L., Yale; J.U.D., University of Heidelberg) replaces him as Executive Head of the Law Department.³³

1907-8—Undergraduates can earn a “Bachelor of Arts in the Pre-Legal Course.”³⁴

12/18/1908—Stanford’s Board of Trustees authorizes the use of the term “Law School” to designate the professional coursework within the Law Department.³⁵

1908-9—Frederic Campbell Woodward (LL.B., LL.M., Cornell; A.M., Dickinson College) becomes Executive Head of the Law Department.³⁶ Students taking professional courses in the Law Department pay a tuition fee of \$2 per unit, with a maximum of \$25 per semester, and around \$25 per year for textbooks.³⁷ The department acquires the old quarters of the Mathematics Department in the Inner Quadrangle. The Law Library has 13,502 volumes.³⁸ Section 280b of the *California Code of Civil Procedure* provides that any person who satisfactorily completes the Law School’s three-year professional course is entitled to a license to practice law in all state courts.³⁹

5/13/1911—The Holmes Chapter of the legal fraternity Phi Alpha Delta is installed.⁴⁰

5/31/1911—The Law School’s first summer term begins; it continues for eight weeks.⁴¹

1911-2—The Law School reinstates the LL.B., awarding it to students who have completed two years of undergraduate coursework and all three years of the professional law curriculum (J.D. candidates must have completed three years of undergraduate coursework and earned an A.B.).⁴² The Stanford chapter of The Order of the Coif, a national law honor society, is installed and four members of the graduating class are elected.⁴³

3/31/1916—Woodward is named “Dean of the Law School.”⁴⁴

Summer 1916—Charles Andrews Huston (A.B., J.D., University of Chicago; S.J.D., Harvard) becomes Dean of the Law School.⁴⁵

5/21/1917—Altha Perry (A.B., Pre-Legal, Stanford, 1915) receives a J.D. from the Law School, making her the first woman to receive a professional law degree from Stanford.⁴⁶ Later, under the name Altha Perry Curry, she practices with the law firm of Skeel, McKelvy, Henke, Evenson & Uhlmann in Seattle.⁴⁷

[Women’s Legal History Biography Project](#)

1917-8—The Law School, along with the rest of Stanford University, adopts a quarter system.⁴⁸ Arthur Martin Cathcart (A.B., Stanford) serves as Acting Dean for the final three quarters; Huston returns the following year.⁴⁹ The school now requires LL.B. candidates to have completed three years of undergraduate coursework and earned an A.B., while J.D. candidates must now have completed four years of undergraduate coursework.⁵⁰ However, for the remainder of WWI, Pre-Legal majors may count two years of the Law School’s professional curriculum toward their A.B. degrees.⁵¹ Two professors maintain a Legal Aid Bureau for the enlisted men of Camp Fremont in Menlo Park; advanced students give advice and prepare legal papers.⁵²

See appendix A: Stanford’s Role in the History of the California Bar Exam.

4/30/1922—Delta Chi becomes a general fraternity.⁵³

Summer 1922—Marion Rice Kirkwood (A.B., J.D., Stanford) becomes Dean of the Law School.⁵⁴

10/13/1922—The Root Senate of the legal fraternity Delta Theta Phi is installed at Stanford.⁵⁵

1923—Stanford Law School is among the first law schools accredited by the American Bar Association.⁵⁶

6/27/1924—Stanford’s Board of Trustees adopts a resolution whereby a student must have a Bachelor of Arts to be admitted to the Law School’s professional curriculum.⁵⁷

4/13/1927—Stanford’s Board of Trustees approves a change in the Law School’s degree requirements: the LL.B. will be awarded upon fulfillment of the existing requirements for the J.D., while the J.D. will be awarded upon completion of a fourth year of study and a thesis on some modern legal problem.⁵⁸

1927-8—The Stanford Law Student Association institutes a moot-court system.⁵⁹

1930-1—Cathcart serves again as Acting Dean.⁶⁰

1932-3—The Master of Laws (LL.M.) replaces the J.D., and the Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.)—to be awarded to students who, after earning their LL.M., complete a year of independent legal research and present a thesis that the faculty deems “a contribution to knowledge”—is introduced.⁶¹ The legal fraternity The Benchers is installed.⁶²

1937-8—The Law School first offers a Legal Writing course to address “complaints from practising [stet] lawyers that students coming from the law schools were, in many instances, unable to write clear, grammatical and effective English.”⁶³ A required course for all first-year law students, it involves “analysis of legal problems, collection of authorities for their solution, and the preparation of written opinions and articles thereon.”⁶⁴

1/12/1942—The Law School faculty votes to modify the requirements for the LL.B. for the remainder of World War II such that Pre-Legal majors may spread their third year of academic study and first year of professional study over their junior and senior years and thus earn their A.B. and LL.B. in six years.⁶⁵

1945—The Law School puts together a booklet, ...*by the Greatness of His Life*, to remember those students and graduates who lost their lives in WWII.⁶⁶ The booklet contains brief biographies of fifteen men; it also explains that on December 29, 1944, relatives and friends of the students and graduates who had died established the Stanford Law Veterans Memorial Scholarship Fund “as a tribute of honor, affection, and respect.” The scholarship is to be awarded, upon faculty recommendation, to a deserving Law School student.

1945-6—Lowell Turrentine (A.B., Princeton; LL.B., S.J.D., Harvard) serves as Acting Dean.⁶⁷

9/1/1946—Carl Bernhardt Spaeth (A.B., Dartmouth; B.A., B.C.L., Oxford) becomes Dean of the Law School.⁶⁸

6/13/1948—Delbert Wong, a Chinese-American, receives his LL.B. from the Law School, becoming the school’s first Asian-American graduate.⁶⁹ In 1959, Wong becomes the first Chinese-American judge in the continental United States when appointed to the Los Angeles County Municipal Court; in 1961, he moves to the Superior Court.⁷⁰

10/23/1948—At the dedication ceremony for Crothers Hall, the Law School’s first

dormitory, Acting President of Stanford University Alvin C. Eurich calls the hall “a substantial and beautiful step toward the fulfillment of the dream that all Stanford students should live on the campus in order to get the most out of their education.”⁷¹ Judge George E. Crothers (A.M. in Law, Stanford, 1896; the late Jane Stanford’s personal lawyer) donated over \$125,000 for the building, which has 63 single rooms; the first residents were chosen by lot from among those students of high academic standing.⁷² A 1951 expansion will provide 40 double rooms.⁷³

11/1948—The *Stanford Law Review* publishes its first issue; future U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher (Class of 1949) serves as President. In the issue’s introduction, Phil S. Gibson, Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, writes of the importance of such a publication, “The law review escapes from the conventional bonds which limit the lawyer to a cautious representation of his client, and the similar bonds which confine judges to the record before them; in escaping, it is free to use judicial decisions as instruments in the shaping of the law.”⁷⁴

7/15/1950—The Law School holds a dedication ceremony for its new home, the remodeled former quarters of the Stanford administration; Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the U.S. Supreme Court delivers the address.⁷⁵ Stanford hired the design firm of Weihe, Frick & Kruse and the construction firm of Wagner & Martinez for the \$950,000 project, to which alumni and friends contributed \$250,000.⁷⁶ In its review of the remodeled building, *The Stanford Daily* wrote, “Down went the stained glass windows, the skylight above the high lobby, the circular marble staircases, the small mezzanine that gave the building only one and a half floors. In their place, within the familiar sandstone walls, rose a functional, modern five-story structure. . . . Law students and faculty walk on floors of linoleum or asphalt tile. Above their heads is sound-resistant acoustical plaster. They read by fluorescent lighting.”⁷⁷

6/15/1952—Sandra Day (later Sandra Day O’Connor) and William Hubbs Rehnquist, both on the Editorial Board of the *Stanford Law Review* and elected to The Order of the Coif, receive their LL.B. degrees from the Law School.⁷⁸ In 1981, O’Connor becomes the first woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court; Rehnquist joins the Court in 1972 and becomes Chief Justice in 1986.⁷⁹ In a 2005 interview with Michael Eagan ’74 for *Stanford Lawyer*, Rehnquist says of his relationship with O’Connor during their law-school years, “I don’t think we really got to know each other until toward the end of the first year. Then I went and visited her at her family’s ranch that summer. We dated some in the second year, and then we kind of went different ways.”⁸⁰

11/25/1952—Finalists in the first Marion Rice Kirkwood Moot Court Competition, organized by the Moot Court Board, argue before California Supreme Court Justice Jesse W. Carter, U.S. District Court Judge Louis E. Goodman, and California Appellate Court Judge Raymond E. Peters. Judges in later competitions include Supreme Court Justices Hugo L. Black, Harry A. Blackmun, William J. Brennan, Jr., Stephen G. Breyer, Tom C. Clark, William O. Douglas, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Anthony M. Kennedy, Thurgood Marshall, Sandra Day O’Connor, William H. Rehnquist, Antonin Scalia, John Paul Stevens, Potter Stewart, and Byron R. White.⁸¹

1952-3—Samuel David Thurman, Jr. (A.B., University of Utah; LL.B., Stanford) serves as Acting Dean of the Law School.⁸²

5/1/1954—The California Law Revision Commission—created by the State Legislature in 1953 and charged with examining the common law and statutes of the state and judicial decisions for the purpose of recommending needed reforms—locates its headquarters at the Law School, where there are “available facilities for legal research, as well as the advice and counsel of a law faculty.”⁸³

8/22/1955—Fulton Lewis, Jr., a conservative radio commentator, uses his nationally syndicated broadcast to launch an attack on Stanford over the impending appointment of Herbert L. Packer to the Law School faculty. Law School Dean Spaeth recruited Packer to conduct a study of the testimonies of important witnesses in judicial and legislative inquiries into communist activities in the United States. Stanford President J.E. Wallace Sterling convinces the Board of Trustees of Packer’s integrity, and Packer is appointed on January 1, 1956. With a \$25,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic, he spends the next six years assembling and analyzing over 200,000 pages of testimony—including the testimony of Whittaker Chambers in the Alger Hiss case. Packer’s culminating book, *Ex-Communist Witnesses: Four Studies in Fact Finding*, comes out in 1962 and, according to his Memorial Resolution, “fails to satisfy extremists of the right or the left” but “establishes Packer as an original and imposing scholar.”⁸⁴

10/31-11/1/1958—The Law School’s alumni Board of Visitors, meant to establish “more effective two-way communication between the school and its graduates,” holds its first meeting.⁸⁵

1962—John Richard McDonough, Jr. (LL.B., Columbia) becomes Acting Dean of the Law School.⁸⁶

1964—Bayless Manning (A.B., LL.B., Yale) becomes Dean of the Law School.⁸⁷

8/1965—Stanford Law Professor Gerald Gunther produces the seventh edition of the casebook *Constitutional Law*, begun by Columbia Law Professor Noel T. Dowling. For the thirteenth (1997) edition, Stanford Law Professor Kathleen M. Sullivan joins Gunther as co-author of what is by now “the standard text on the subject in most American law schools.”⁸⁸ At Stanford’s memorial service for Gunther on October 4, 2002, Sullivan remarks, “Gerry Gunther was to me first, as he was to many of the hundreds of thousands who first encountered him through his monumental casebook, simply an icon.... [Gunther’s] casebook was not just a work of constitutional law but a work of jurisprudence....It was the work of the conductor who knew every principal’s part but had in front of him the whole score.”⁸⁹

Spring 1966—The first edition of the *Stanford Law School Yearbook* (last published in 1980) and the first issue of *Stanford Lawyer*—a magazine for alumni and friends—are printed. The Law School establishes the Nathan Abbott Scholar honor, to be bestowed

annually upon the graduating student with the highest cumulative grade-point average; William Arneill Reppy, Jr. is named the first Nathan Abbott Scholar.⁹⁰

1966-7—The Law School adopts a semester system.⁹¹ The first volume of the *Stanford Journal of International Studies* (later the *Stanford Journal of International Law*) contains the proceedings of Stanford's East-West Trade Conference.

6/16/1968—Sallyanne Payton receives her LL.B. from the Law School, becoming the school's first African-American graduate.⁹² She later becomes the William W. Cook Professor of Law at the University of Michigan.⁹³

1969-70—The Law School first offers the Master of Jurisprudence (J.M.), a nonprofessional degree to be awarded to students who complete two years of legal study.⁹⁴ The J.D. replaces the LL.B., and the Master of the Science of Law (J.S.M.) replaces the LL.M.⁹⁵

11/19/1970—The *Stanford Law School Journal* (later the *Stanford Law Journal*) publishes its first issue; it ceases publication in November 1996.

9/1/1971—Thomas Ehrlich (A.B., LL.B., Harvard) becomes Dean of the Law School.⁹⁶

1972—Barbara Allen Babcock, the first female professor at the Law School, and William B. Gould IV, the first African-American professor, join the faculty.⁹⁷ Richard E. Lang '29 establishes the Richard E. Lang Professorship for the Dean of the Law School.⁹⁸

Crown Quadrangle:

In September 1975, the Law School celebrated the completion of Crown Quadrangle, the first facility built specifically for the school. The complex, which still houses the school today, consists of the Robert Crown Law Library, F.I.R. Hall, the James Irvine Gallery, and Kresge Auditorium. Donations from over 500 alumni and friends helped fund the \$11.9 million project, begun in August 1972 and completed in June 1975. On September 21, the first day of the celebration, U.S. President Gerald R. Ford delivered an address on "Law, Learning & Liberty"⁹⁹ to a crowd of 10,000. He spoke of the need to ensure every American's right to privacy, saying, "We must protect every individual from excessive and unnecessary intrusions by a Big Brother bureaucracy...I see the great challenge of our next hundred years as the advancement of individual independence—of specific steps to safeguard the identity of each and every American from the pressures of conformity." To meet this challenge, Ford suggested, "we still need a positive and passionate commitment to law, to learning, and to liberty," a triad that Stanford "was built and still stands upon." Crown Quadrangle was formally dedicated on September 26.¹⁰⁰

The firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill prepared the architectural plans for the complex; Michael Bolton of Bolles Associates was the interior designer, and Carl W. Olson & Sons Company was the contractor. The "fractured fin" exterior finish of the reinforced-concrete buildings was accomplished with a specially designed pneumatic hammer.¹⁰¹

The largest of the four buildings, the Robert Crown Law Library, was a gift from the Crown family of Chicago. Judge John Crown of the Cook County Circuit Court, who had earned a bachelor's degree from Stanford in 1951 and who served on the Law School's Board of Visitors from 1971 to 1987, convinced his family to donate the library in the memory of his brother.¹⁰² Robert Crown, a business-materials and real-estate executive, had died of a heart attack in 1969.¹⁰³

F.I.R. Hall, the classroom building, was a gift from Frederick I. Richman '28. Connecting the library to F.I.R. Hall is the James Irvine Gallery, donated by The James Irvine Foundation of San Francisco. The gallery has meeting and common rooms, including a student lounge and café that open onto the Benjamin Scott Crocker ('58) Garden. Kresge Auditorium, donated by The Kresge Foundation of Detroit, completes the quadrangle.¹⁰⁴

The Arthur E. Cooley ('04) Courtyard forms the entrance to Crown Quadrangle. In 1975, Dame Barbara Hepworth's 1966 bronze sculpture *Four-Square (Walk Through)*, on loan for two years from The Norton Simon Foundation, adorned the courtyard; Alexander Calder's 1963 sheet-metal sculpture *Le Faucon (The Falcon)* is now the courtyard's centerpiece.¹⁰⁵

1/1/1976—J. Keith Mann (B.S., LL.B., Indiana University) becomes Acting Dean of the Law School.¹⁰⁶

9/1/1976—Charles J. Meyers (B.A., Rice; LL.B., University of Texas; LL.M., J.S.D., Columbia) becomes the Richard E. Lang Professor of Law and Dean.¹⁰⁷

1977—Former (and subsequent) Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme becomes the first recipient of the Law School's Jackson H. Ralston Prize and Lectureship in International Law. Opal Ralston established the prize in 1972 in memory of her husband, an international lawyer and judge who had lectured at the Law School. The prize is to be awarded on an annual basis to "someone who has made distinguished contributions to the development of the role of law in international relations"; the selection committee includes the Law School's dean, Stanford's president, the chief justice of the California Supreme Court, and the secretary-general of the United Nations.¹⁰⁸

1977-8—The Law School first offers the Master of Legal Studies (M.L.S.), a nonprofessional degree to be awarded to students who have a non-law doctoral degree and who complete two years of legal study.¹⁰⁹

6/1978—The *Stanford Environmental Law Annual* (later the *Stanford Environmental Law Journal*) publishes its first issue.

11/2/1979—Alexander Calder's 1963 stabile *Le Faucon* is installed in the Arthur E. Cooley Courtyard. The 3-ton, painted-steel sculpture is a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Lang '29 of Seattle.¹¹⁰

At the dedication ceremony on November 17, Stanford President Peter S. Bing says he believes the university has a "responsibility to humanize its professional graduates in addition to making them technically competent. Certainly direct exposure to

art and creativity is a better way of accomplishing that end than simply studying about them.” Thanking the Langs, he continues, “Art has been described as that which enables us to rise above the beasts and fly among the gods. I am sure that *Le Faucon* is going to take many of our students flying in the years to come.”¹¹¹ Albert E. Elsen, Walter A. Haas Professor of Art History, also speaks at the dedication, calling the sculpture “a memorable member of Calder’s private bestiary in which he dissolved distinctions between fact and fairy tale, engineering and zoology.” Elsen argues that law and art are complementary disciplines: “The law requires imagination in the service of reason. Art such as Calder’s puts reason in the service of imagination. Perched at the entrance of the Stanford Law School, *Le Faucon* is a more eloquent reminder than the words of any jurist about one of the law’s great functions: the protection of creativity in our society.”¹¹²

The Langs also commissioned Robert Motherwell in 1975 to execute a work of art commemorating Crown Quadrangle’s completion; the result, an oil and paper collage on canvas entitled *In Celebration*, now hangs in the foyer of the library/office building. Other notable works of art hanging in this foyer today include Jasper Johns’s 1969 *No*, a lithograph with embossing and lead collage (gift of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Piesset); Ellsworth Kelly’s 1974 lithograph *Grape Leaves I* (gift of George and Anne Packer in memory of Herbert L. Packer, Jackson Eli Reynolds Professor of Law); Sam Francis’s 1969 lithograph *Straight Line of the Sun* (gift of Professor and Mrs. John Henry Merryman in memory of Herbert L. Packer); Michael S. Moore’s 1976 *Rivers of Jewels, Mountains of Lights*, acrylic on canvas (gift of Don Thayer); and Tom Holland’s *Bood*, epoxy on fiberglass, date unknown (gift of the artist and Nicholas Wilder).¹¹³

1981-2—Mann serves again as Acting Dean.¹¹⁴

7/1/1982—John Hart Ely (A.B., Princeton; LL.B., Yale) becomes the Richard E. Lang Professor of Law and Dean.¹¹⁵

4/1984—The East Palo Alto Community Law Project (EPACLCP), organized by Stanford Law students, opens a legal-services clinic in the predominately low-income, black community of East Palo Alto. The management and financing of EPACLCP, a nonprofit corporation, are independent of Stanford Law School, but Law School professors and students are actively involved in the leadership and running of the project.¹¹⁶

6/26/1987—The Law School celebrates the opening of the Mark Taper Law Student Center, connected by a walkway to Crothers Hall. Mark Taper, grandfather of Andrew M. Taper ’85 and retired financier, donated \$1 million for the center’s construction and established an endowment for ongoing maintenance. The two-story, 4000-square-foot center contains an exercise and fitness area, several meeting rooms, a kitchen, and a lounge with fireplace and piano that opens onto a patio.¹¹⁷

9/1/1987—Paul Brest (A.B., Swarthmore; LL.B., Harvard) becomes the Richard E. Lang Professor of Law and Dean.¹¹⁸

Fall 1989—The *Stanford Law & Policy Review* publishes its first issue.

10/17/1989—The 7.1-magnitude Loma Prieta earthquake causes no serious damage or injuries at the Law School but leaves the library in disarray. The quake happens to strike during the height of the fall interviewing season: *Stanford Lawyer* reports, “One student caught in a third-story office says that the interviewer (a New Yorker) resolutely ignored the shaking environment and her warnings, until she physically pulled him under a desk. Only momentarily distracted, he coolly resumed: ‘Now, what about your grade sheet?’ In the same spirit, 15 of 28 law firm representatives...showed up the next day for their appointments. Some two-thirds of the scheduled students were there, too. Interviewing took place al fresco, in sun-washed Cooley Courtyard.”¹¹⁹

1989-90—The Law School no longer offers the J.M. degree.¹²⁰

5/9/1992—Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Herman Phleger Visiting Professor of Law at Stanford and former Soviet president, delivers an address on “The Rule of Law” to an audience of 9,500 at Frost Amphitheater. Speaking of international law’s guiding principles, Gorbachev remarks, “I favor the fusion of law and justice in international affairs, just as this is done in states that are based on the rule of law. This is precisely how I visualize the new world order.”¹²¹

6/1993—The Law School holds the first of its Executive Education Programs: leaders of sixty-two U.S. corporations attend a three-day seminar on “Tools for Executive Survival,” co-sponsored by the National Association of Securities Dealers. Professor Joseph Grundfest, who designed the interdisciplinary program, tells *Stanford Lawyer*, “To the best of our knowledge, this is the first and only law school program designed specifically for business executives rather than lawyers.”¹²²

Fall 1994—The *Stanford Journal of Law, Business & Finance* publishes its first issue.

1995-6—The Stanford Program in International Legal Studies (SPILS) welcomes its first fellows. SPILS is open to specially qualified academics, lawyers, judges, public officials, and other professionals trained in law outside the U.S. Each fellow completes an intensive, interdisciplinary research project on a topic of concern to a particular region of the world or to the international community as a whole, leading to a J.S.M. degree.¹²³

1/1997—The electronically published *Stanford Technology Law Review* is founded.¹²⁴

1997¹²⁵—The Stanford Law Students Association organizes its first annual Battle of the Brains, a *Jeopardy!*-like student vs. faculty trivia contest and fundraiser. Law firms and corporations sponsor the event, which, over the years, benefits such public-interest organizations as EPACLP and the Stanford Community Law Clinic. In 2005, Ken Jennings, the longest-reigning *Jeopardy!* champion, hosts the event.¹²⁶

9/1/1999—Kathleen M. Sullivan [B.A., Cornell; B.A., Oxford (Marshall Scholar); J.D., Harvard] becomes the Richard E. Lang Professor of Law and Dean; she is the first woman to head any of Stanford’s seven schools.¹²⁷

12/1999—The interdisciplinary, electronically published *Stanford Journal of Legal Studies* is founded¹²⁸; in Spring 2000, with a new format, it becomes *Stanford Agora: An Online Journal of Legal Perspectives*.¹²⁹

Fall 2002—The Law School introduces a new Master of Laws program, limited to students who have earned a primary law degree outside the U.S. and who have at least two years of professional legal experience. The one-year program allows specialization in Corporate Governance and Practice or Law, Science and Technology.¹³⁰

10/19/2002—To mark the 50th anniversary of the Kirkwood Moot Court Competition and the 50-year reunion of the Class of 1952, the Law School holds a reargument of 1952's Steel Seizure Case (*Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*). The Supreme Court ruled in a 6-3 decision that U.S. President Harry Truman did not have the authority to seize the country's steel mills to avert a strike, despite Truman's argument that a strike could cut off critical military supplies for the war in Korea. In the Law School's reenactment, Supreme Court justices Sandra Day O'Connor '52 and William H. Rehnquist '52 and Stanford President Emeritus and Law Professor Gerhard Casper preside over the moot court. Chuck Koob '69 argues on behalf of the steel industry, while Karen Stevenson '98 argues for the Truman administration. Over 1,500 people attend the event in Memorial Auditorium.¹³¹

11/2002—The Stanford Community Law Clinic opens with the purpose of assisting low-income residents of East Menlo Park, East Palo Alto, Redwood City, and other nearby communities with legal problems relating to housing, workers' rights, and government benefits.¹³² The Law School decided to create the clinic when EPACLC announced in Summer 2002 that it was closing; the new clinic operates in partnership with the Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County.¹³³

By Fall 2005, the Law School operates nine clinics (year founded): the Criminal Prosecution Clinic (1996); the Environmental Law Clinic (1997); the Cyberlaw Clinic (2001); the Education Advocacy Clinic (2001); the Stanford Community Law Clinic (2002); the Supreme Court Litigation Clinic (2004); the Immigrants' Rights Clinic (2005); the Capital Defense Clinic (2005); and the International Community Law Clinic: Ghana (2005).¹³⁴

9/1/2004—Larry D. Kramer (A.B., Brown; J.D., University of Chicago) becomes the Richard E. Lang Professor of Law and Dean.¹³⁵

4/2005—The *Stanford Journal of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties* publishes its first issue.

2/2006—Construction begins on the Munger Graduate Residences project. A five-building complex, adjacent to the Law School, will house 600 graduate students in 355 studios and 1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, and 4-bedroom apartments. Law students, expected to occupy around one-third of the units, will have first priority to the new housing (Crothers Hall will become undergraduate housing). The residence complex will include a great hall, a pub/café, a kitchen, a convenience store, an exercise area, and numerous meeting spaces. In addition, a 1277-space, underground parking garage will provide

parking for residents and replace the parking lost due to the project. The expected completion date is Spring 2008.¹³⁶

The \$125 million project is possible largely thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Munger's donation of \$43.5 million worth of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. stock to Stanford and the Law School in 2004. Charles T. Munger is the vice chairman of Berkshire Hathaway, a holding company based in Omaha, Nebraska, and the founder of Munger, Tolles & Olson LLP in Los Angeles. His wife, Nancy B. Munger (A.B., Stanford, 1945), has served on Stanford's Board of Trustees. The Mungers' daughter Emilie Munger Ogden (A.B., Stanford, 1982) graduated from the Law School in 1989, and their daughter Wendy (A.B., Stanford, 1972) is a university trustee.¹³⁷

3/2006—William H. Neukom '67, former Microsoft general counsel and current partner at Preston Gates & Ellis LLP in Seattle, commits \$20 million for the construction of a new academic building at the Law School that will house clinics, classrooms, and faculty offices.¹³⁸

2006-7—The Law School adopts a modified semester system to facilitate the transition to a full quarter system in the academic year 2009-10.¹³⁹

Appendix A: Stanford's Role in the History of the California Bar Exam

In 1910, Frederic Campbell Woodward—Dean of Stanford Law School and Chairman of the California State Bar Association's Section on Legal Education—helped draft a bill to amend the sections of the *California Code of Civil Procedure* (“C.C.P.”) relating to admission to the bar. On October 13, 1910, Woodward wrote to a Los Angeles judge on behalf of the Legal Education Section, “We are very anxious to elevate the standard of legal education in California, and the experience of the leading eastern states indicates that the creation of a state board of bar examiners and the requirement of three years of law study ought to accomplish a great deal.”¹⁴⁰ At the time, C.C.P. § 276 required no specific length of study for admission to the bar and left all examinations to the District Courts of Appeal.¹⁴¹ Furthermore, *California Political Code* (“P.C.”) § 1483 read:

A diploma [from the Hastings College of Law] entitles the student to whom it is issued to a license to practice in all the courts of the state, subject to the right of the chief justice of the supreme court of the state to order an examination as in ordinary cases of applicants without such diploma.¹⁴²

C.C.P. § 280b extended the privilege of admission by diploma to the graduates of Stanford Law School and the University of Southern California College of Law.¹⁴³ Worried that students at less prestigious institutions would eventually gain this privilege, Woodward wanted the state to require that *all* bar applicants take a written examination.¹⁴⁴ Yet, both C.C.P. § 280a and P.C. § 1483 (part of Hastings's charter) protected the privilege of admission by diploma for Hastings graduates.¹⁴⁵ On February 3, 1911, Woodward wrote to a state senator that, “assuming the Hastings Law School is not to be deprived of the privilege, I think it would be most unfair to pass a law which would take the privilege away from the Stanford University Law School, which, as you well know, is certainly superior to Hastings.”¹⁴⁶ So, Woodward turned all his attention to advocating the Legal Education Bill, soon known as Assembly Bill No. 585.¹⁴⁷

Well aware of the obstacles facing the bill, Woodward wrote to a San Francisco judge on February 3, 1911, “There is a strong feeling against commissions in general, as well as against any bill which carries an appropriation. Moreover, a great many of the legislators themselves were admitted to the bar under the present lax system, and cannot be persuaded that it is not good enough....If the bill passes the Assembly, the chief danger will lie in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.”¹⁴⁸ Indeed, the Senate defeated the bill in March.¹⁴⁹ The members of the Legal Education Section continued to draft similar bills over the next several years, until they finally met with success.

The State Legislature actually conceded first to the demand for an exception-free bar examination. Effective July 27, 1917, P.C. § 1483 and C.C.P. § 280a-b were repealed, eliminating the bar-admission privileges of the graduates of Hastings, Stanford, the University of California, the University of Southern California, Santa Clara University, Saint Ignatius University, the YMCA Law College of San Francisco, and the San Francisco Law School.¹⁵⁰

The Legislature then passed a bill, to become law on July 22, 1919, creating a board of bar examiners and requiring three years of legal study for admission to the bar

(see appendix B for the text of the statute's key sections).¹⁵¹

On August 4, 1919, the California Supreme Court appointed Warren Gregory, Charles A. Shurtleff, and Marcus C. Sloss to the State Board of Bar Examiners. The Board administered its first examination over three days in January 1920; the exam had a two-day written portion—four groups of fifteen questions each, given in three-hour sessions—and a one-day oral portion. The topics covered included “Agency, Bailments and Carriers, Code Law of California, Code Pleading, Common Law, Common Law Pleading, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Corporations, Criminal Law, Domestic Relations, Equity, Evidence, Jurisprudence, Legal Ethics, Negotiable Instruments, Personal Property, Real Property, Torts, Trusts, Wills, and Selected Cases.”¹⁵² According to Marion Rice Kirkwood—a professor at Stanford Law School at the time who later became Dean—her fellow faculty members “noted that the cause of thorough preparation for the practice of law had been greatly furthered by the creation of a Board of Bar Examiners.”¹⁵³

**Appendix B: Sections 1-3 of Act Creating California State Board of Bar
Examiners¹⁵⁴**

SECTION 1. Section two hundred seventy-six of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

276. Every applicant for admission as an attorney and counselor must present to the district court of appeal of the appellate district in which he resides satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, together with satisfactory proof that for at least three years he has diligently and in good faith studied law in such manner, upon such subjects and under such conditions as the supreme court or the board of bar examiners shall have prescribed. Before being admitted he must produce a certificate showing that he has satisfactorily passed an examination conducted by the board of bar examiners.

Applicants must apply for admission to the district court of appeal of the appellate district in which they reside; *provided*, that a person may make application and be examined and admitted in another appellate district upon filing with his application a written statement showing good cause therefor, satisfactory to the court to which he applies, accompanied by the written consent of the presiding justice of the appellate district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. A new section is hereby added to the Code of Civil Procedure to be known as section two hundred seventy-six *a*, to read as follows:

276a. The supreme court is empowered to appoint three competent attorneys to examine applicants for admission as attorneys and counselors at law. Such persons shall constitute the board of bar examiners. The said board shall hold examinations for admission to the bar of applicants who have regularly filed their applications and paid all necessary fees, upon such subjects, and at such times and places as the supreme court or said board may, by its rules or orders direct; *provided*, that said examinations shall be wholly or in part written examinations. The examinations may be conducted by two members of the board. Said board shall issue a certificate to each of said applicants who shall satisfactorily pass such examination and who shall satisfy said board as to his moral character. Nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the district courts of appeal from further examining any applicant where deemed proper.

In addition to any fee prescribed by law for certificate of admission of attorney or counselor, every applicant for examination shall pay to the clerk of the district court of appeal to which he presents his application, as a fee for such examination, the sum of fifteen dollars. Such fees must be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the bar examinations fund and accounted, settled and charged for, in the same manner as provided by law for other fees collected by said clerk. A bar examinations fund is hereby created for the salaries and expenses of said board of bar examiners, which fund is under the control of the supreme court. Upon the order of the supreme court the controller must without approval of any board, draw his warrant upon the treasurer for the amount specified, and in favor of the person designated in such warrant, which warrant must be paid out of such fund exclusively. Unused balances, if any, in such fund may be transferred to the general fund, from time to time, upon the order of the supreme court.

Each of the members of said board shall receive for his services annually a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, to be fixed by the order of the supreme court, payable at such times as the supreme court may direct, together with necessary traveling and

incidental expenses, including clerical assistance, all of which shall be paid exclusively out of the fees of applicants for examination as hereinbefore provided.

No person who is engaged in the teaching of law or who is connected with any law school, either in a teaching or an administrative capacity, shall during such employment be eligible as a member of said board or in any employment under said board.

The members of said board shall hold office during the pleasure of said supreme court, and all vacancies therein shall be filled by said court.

SEC. 3. Section two hundred seventy-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

277. Upon presentation to it of the evidence required by section two hundred seventy-six, any district court of appeal shall admit the applicant as an attorney and counselor at law in all the courts of this state, and shall direct an order to be entered to that effect upon its records, and that a certificate of such admission be given to him by the clerk of the court, which certificate shall be his license. Every person admitted to practice by a district court of appeal, either upon examination or otherwise, may practice as an attorney in all of the courts of this state, including the supreme court; and every person now entitled to practice in the supreme court of this state may practice as an attorney in any district court of appeal.

Notes

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- ³¹ 1907 STAN. QUAD 187.
- ³² 1906 STAN. U. BULL.: ANN. REG. 115.
- ³³ KIRKWOOD & OWENS, *supra* note 3, at 21.
- ³⁴ 1909 STAN. U. BULL.: ANN. REG. 240.
- ³⁵ KIRKWOOD & OWENS, *supra* note 3, at 23.
- ³⁶ *Id.* at 22.
- ³⁷ 1909 STAN. U. BULL.: ANN. REG. 122.
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- ⁴⁰ 1912 STAN. QUAD 242.
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- ⁴² 1912 STAN. U. BULL.: ANN. REG. 67-68.
- ⁴³ KIRKWOOD & OWENS, *supra* note 3, at 24.
- ⁴⁴ *Id.* at 27.
- ⁴⁵ *Id.* at 28.
- ⁴⁶ I consulted the lists of LL.B. and J.D. recipients in the 1902-18 volumes of STAN. U. BULL.: ANN. REG. for female names, cross-referencing any name of ambiguous gender.

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- ⁴⁹ 1918 STAN. U. BULL.: ANN. REG.
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- ¹⁴⁵ CAL. CIV. PROC. CODE § 280a (Deering 1909); CAL. POL. CODE § 1483.
- ¹⁴⁶ Woodward, *supra* note 144, at 194.
- ¹⁴⁷ Letter from Frederic C. Woodward to L.T. Hatfield, Esq., Sacramento, Cal. (Jan. 25, 1911), in 3 Stanford Law Sch. Dean's Office Records, 1906-1914, *supra* note 140, at 171.
- ¹⁴⁸ Letter from Frederic C. Woodward to Hon. Curtis H. Lindley, S.F., Cal. (Feb. 3, 1911), in 3 Stanford Law Sch. Dean's Office Records, 1906-1914, *supra* note 140, at 195.
- ¹⁴⁹ Letter from Frederic C. Woodward to Frank M. Porter, Esq., L.A., Cal. (Mar. 31, 1911), in 3 Stanford Law Sch. Dean's Office Records, 1906-1914, *supra* note 140, at 298.
- ¹⁵⁰ Act of May 23, 1917, ch. 588, 1917 Cal. Stat. 880; Act of May 23, 1917, ch. 587, 1917 Cal. Stat. 880; Act of May 23, 1917, ch. 585, 1917 Cal. Stat. 831.
- ¹⁵¹ Act of May 18, 1919, ch. 347, § 1-3, 1919 Cal. Stat. 721, 721-22.
- ¹⁵² GEORGE F. MCNOBLE ET AL., HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF BAR EXAMINERS, 1919-1927, at 1-5 (1927).
- ¹⁵³ KIRKWOOD ET AL., *supra* note 3, at 33.
- ¹⁵⁴ Act of May 18, 1919 § 1-3.