

University of Missouri while also a professor at its law school.

Service to his community and profession has been very much a part of Professor Evans' career. From 1961-65, he was the Vice President of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission. He has served the Association of American Law Schools as its Assistant Secretary and member of its Executive Committee, and has been a member and President of the Law School Admission Test Council. He has served as an Inheritance Tax Appraiser, as public trustee of the Food and Drug Law

Institute, and on the Arbitration Panel of the American Arbitration Association.

An active fisherman and hunter, Orrin Evan is married to the former Margaret Searle, and is the father of three children — Margaret, Evan and David. He is the proud grandfather of two.

Orrin B. Evans has been our colleague, our dean and our law professor at the USC Law Center for 33 years. He has been a legal educator for 43 years and has taught at many of the major law schools across the nation including the universities of Missouri,

Yale, Northwestern, Wisconsin and the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles. His more than 30 publications have been published in the Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Southern California Law Reviews. But his career is more than a tally of years and schools. It is a description of a man who has dedicated his talents to improving legal education, and moreover, a description of a man who more than any other has shaped the course of legal education at the University of Southern California Law Center.

LAW SCHOOL RANKS AMONG LEADERS

There are many ways to measure the success of a law school in educating its students. Periodically rankings of schools appear based on any variety of "statistical" measures. These rankings often lead to claims that this law school or that is one of the 165 law schools in the "top ten." Nevertheless we were pleased to see our Law School favorable mentioned in two recent articles, articles placing the University of Wisconsin Law School among the "top fifteen" in at least two areas.

The American Bar Foundation recently examined the law school training of law teachers in the U.S. They discovered that 20 law schools generate almost 60% of all law teachers, with our Law School ranking 12th on the list with 63 alumni teaching law. The study went on to disclose that five schools (Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Michigan and Chicago) together produce one-third of all law teachers. The study suggests a fear of inbreeding, particularly within the faculties of the major "producer" schools themselves.

Only about one-fourth of the UW Law faculty are our own graduates.

The second study was reported in the Harvard Business Review (September-October 1980). After a 10-year survey of more than 11,000 persons recently promoted to vice president or president of a major American company, the survey found that 11% were attorneys. These lawyers followed persons trained in business administration (33%) and engineers (18%) as the most numerous among top executives. Again the UW Law School was among the leaders. Fifteen schools together produced almost 60% of all lawyer-executives, with UW ranking fourteenth. Harvard, Michigan, Columbia, Yale and New York ranked at the top.

These two reports indicate not only a healthy respect for our graduates, but also the diverse career paths available to lawyers. With only about 45% of our graduates entering private practice we are pleased to see that the others are successful in their chosen fields.

(The Board of Visitors of the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association conducted its annual inspection of the Law School and its program on October 19-20, 1980. Their report is printed here in full.)

BOARD OF VISITORS REPORT

The University of Wisconsin Law School Board of Visitors was created in 1957 "for the purpose of assisting in the development of a close and helpful relationship between the Law School and the University of Wisconsin Law School Alumni on all matters of mutual interest, including Law School facilities, curriculum, placement, admission and public relations of the School and the Bar ... " Since 1970, the Board has devoted at least one day each year to an annual visit of the Law School, during which the Board has observed classes, reviewed programs, and met with students, faculty members and administrators to discuss issues concerning the Law School.

On October 20, 1980, we, the present members of the Board of Visitors, visited the Law School. This is our report.

Classroom Observation. On the morning of the visit, individual visitors attended nearly two dozen classes, taught by 20 different teachers. Some of these classes were conducted in the lecture hall setting which, along with the Socratic method, has until recent years dominated American legal education. Some classes, however, were taught in smaller discussion sections. While most classes were taught by full-time faculty members, a few were conducted by practicing attorneys.

Our classroom observation and discussion with students convinces us that the teaching ability of the faculty remains high. Especially impressive is the student-teacher rapport in the small sections. In prior reports we recommend that, within budgetary constraints, the number of small section classes be increased. This again is our recommendation.

Evening Classes. Under part-time attendance law enacted by the Legislature last year, the Law School must offer students the option of attending school part-time. The law also requires that sufficient classes be scheduled in the evening so a student could meet graduation requirements by attending classes only in the evening. The Law School began to implement the law this school year by offering two first year classes in the evening.

Fewer than 25 students have signed up for the part-time option, and, of these, fewer than 10 attend classes only in the evening. Unfortunately, the small number of evenings-only students has necessitated assigning full-time students to evening classes to fill out these classes. This has resulted in some complaints from the involuntarily assigned full-time students. The scheduling difficulties will probably increase in coming years, when, to meet the course requirements of the evenings-only students, the Law School will be required to offer a fuller array of evening classes.

This school year the evenings-only students are in their first year. However, in coming years, as

these students achieve advanced standing, the Law School will be required to offer second-year and third-year courses in the evening to meet these students' course requirements. First-year courses will have to be offered in the evening to serve evenings-only students in future classes. This will result in more and more full time students being assigned to fill out the evening classes. It is likely that full time students — who normally expect to attend daytime classes and to have their late afternoons available for work or family responsibilities — will encounter difficulties resulting from unanticipated assignment to evening classes. For some these may be serious problems, and the Administration should be sensitive to these problems and attempt individual rescheduling of classes.

The evening classes have created a whole new series of problems for both the Law School Administration and for the full time student body. We therefore recommend that a study of the anticipated impact of the expansion of evening classes should be made and that the findings of the study should be reported to the University Administration and the Legislature.



Board of Visitors Meet