I. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

A. Higher Education in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has four categories of institutions of higher education: state-related universities; universities in the State System of Higher Education, community colleges, and independent (private) colleges and universities (including state-aided colleges and universities). Each category of institution has its own role. Temple is one of four state-related universities.

The origin of the state-related universities can be traced to the Morrill Act of 1862, which established land grant colleges and encouraged state governments to provide public higher education. In Pennsylvania, this led to the development of The Pennsylvania State University ("Penn State"). In the mid-1960s, Penn State, Temple University, and the University of Pittsburgh ("Pitt") became "state-related" universities in the Commonwealth System of Higher Education. In 1972, Lincoln University also joined the public system as a "state-related" institution. The "state-related" universities receive substantial state funding, but they are individually incorporated and have separate boards of trustees. Penn State, Temple, and Pitt serve as the state's major public research universities, offering a broad range of undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs. Lincoln is a liberal arts and pre-professional institution which serves a predominantly African-American student population. Both Temple and Pitt have had law schools for many years. In 2000, Penn State, which had not had a law school, merged with The Dickinson School of Law, located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and created Penn State Dickinson Law School.

Earlier in the century, several normal schools in Pennsylvania were transformed into 14 state teachers' colleges. By 1983, all of these institutions had achieved university status, and they now constitute the State System of Higher Education (SSHE). The SSHE institutions offer undergraduate and master's degrees in the liberal arts, sciences, and teacher education. The SSHE also offers some doctoral programs. The stated mission of the SSHE is to provide Pennsylvania citizens with a high-quality college education at a low tuition.

From 1963 to 1971, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in cooperation with counties or school districts which serve as local sponsors, expanded its public system of higher education by creating 14 community colleges. The community colleges provide the first two years of many baccalaureate programs and also prepare students for employment.

Pennsylvania also has a long tradition of private college education. By the mid-1980s there were 118 private colleges and universities and over 70 proprietary and degree-granting institutions in the state. A number of private colleges and universities receive Commonwealth appropriations for specific programs and are treated as "state-aided" institutions by the Commonwealth. In addition, the Commonwealth provides direct institutional support to private higher education through the Institutional Assistance Grant Program.
B. Temple University

1. History of the University

Temple University was founded in 1884 by the Rev. Russell H. Conwell. It was chartered in 1888 as the nonsectarian Temple College of Philadelphia, and it was incorporated as Temple University in 1907. For more than 75 years, the University developed as a private institution. The Temple University Commonwealth Act (approved November 30, 1965) designated the University as a state-related institution in the Commonwealth System of Higher Education. While preserving the University's independent, nonprofit corporate charter, the Commonwealth Act established the University as an instrumentality of the Commonwealth. The Carnegie Foundation has designated Temple University as a Research Extensive University, including it among the top 151 of the nation's universities with comprehensive curricula and nationally recognized research programs.

2. Mission of the University

Temple University’s mission derives in significant part from Russell Conwell's ideal of a university that would make higher education accessible to those who might otherwise encounter barriers due to limited means or background. This "Conwellian" tradition is captured in the metaphor "acres of diamonds," which Conwell used to suggest the enormous potential for successful higher education among the working classes of Philadelphia. A central purpose of the University today remains to provide higher education without regard to race, creed, or station in life, particularly to those who are able students but whose families have limited means.

The following Mission Statement will be presented to the Board of Trustees for adoption later this fall.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY MISSION STATEMENT

Temple University is a national center of excellence in teaching and research with an international presence.

Temple’s talented faculty and its broad curriculum of nearly 300 academic programs provide superior educational opportunities for academically talented and highly motivated students, without regard to their status or station in life. Temple’s richly diverse student population and the dramatic growth of Temple’s residential campus community of student scholars enrich the educational and extracurricular life of all Temple’s people.

While the University especially serves students from Greater Philadelphia, it is enlivened by a rapidly increasing number of students from across Pennsylvania, throughout the
nation, and around the world. Temple maintains an international presence with campuses in Tokyo and Rome and prestigious programs in London, Beijing, and six other locations worldwide.

A long-time leader in professional education, Temple prepares the largest body of practitioners in Pennsylvania and is among the nation’s largest educators in the combined fields of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, podiatry and law. In addition, Temple offers more than four dozen doctoral and more than 100 master’s degree programs that contribute to research and scholarship. Temple seeks to create new knowledge that improves the human condition and uplifts the human spirit. To achieve this goal, Temple maintains its commitment to recruiting, retaining, and supporting outstanding faculty that prize diversity of thought, excel in scholarly endeavors, and support the aspirations of capable students.

The University’s Mission Statement is accompanied by the following statement of aspirations.

Temple University’s Aspirations for A New Century

Striving to fulfill its mission in this new century, Temple will continue to provide access to superior education for committed and capable students of all backgrounds and to develop its main campus as a residential community of student scholars. A new generation of exceptionally qualified and talented faculty will be recruited to join the University’s current roster of fine teacher-scholars.

Temple will enhance existing centers of academic excellence, advance additional targeted programs to national leadership, broaden knowledge through research and creative endeavors for the benefit of society, and expand the Honors program and other special learning opportunities for undergraduates.

The creation and renovation of facilities will support research and creative work, advance instruction and marshal knowledge to enhance the quality of life for Temple’s fellow citizens in North Philadelphia. The University will develop stronger bonds with its alumni, whose success embodies the transformational power of a Temple education.

3. General Description of the University

Temple University is a comprehensive public research university with 17 schools and colleges. It is one of the largest providers of professional education (law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and podiatric medicine) in the country. In addition to the five professional degree areas, the University offers 2 associate degree areas, 123 bachelor’s degree areas, 117 master’s degree areas, and 51 doctoral degree areas.
In the Fall of 2003, the University had an enrollment of 33,286 (27,435 FTE) students [excluding Temple Japan], making it the largest University in southeastern Pennsylvania. It was also the largest graduate/professional institution in the area with 5,823 matriculated graduate students and 3,149 professional students. 67.8% the University students were Pennsylvania residents.

As of Fall 2003, the University employed 5,180 people on a full-time basis, 1,662 of which were faculty. Most of the faculty and staff are represented by unions. Most faculty are represented by Temple Association of University Professors (TAUP). Faculty at the Schools of Law, Dentistry, and Medicine are separate, however. The Law School faculty has its own bargaining unit and its own separate collective bargaining agreement with the University.

4. The Administrative Structure

Temple University's ultimate governing authority is its Board of Trustees. The Commonwealth Act provides that the Board of Trustees of the University shall consist of 36 voting members, together with the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Department of Education and the Mayor of Philadelphia, all three serving ex officio. Twelve trustees are designated Commonwealth Trustees. Four Commonwealth Trustees are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; four are appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; four are appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The remaining 24 Trustees are elected by the corporate membership of the University.

The University's President is Dr. David Adamany, who has served in that position since 2000. From 1982 to 1997, Dr. Adamany was President of Wayne State University. Prior to assuming that post, he was Vice President for Academic Affairs and Professor of Political Science at the University of Maryland. In 1999, at the request of Detroit’s mayor and the Governor of Michigan, he became Interim CEO of the Detroit Public Schools. In that position he was responsible for major restructuring and reform of the school district. Dr. Adamany earned a bachelor’s degree in government and a law degree from Harvard, and master’s and doctoral degrees in political science at the University of Wisconsin. He has held teaching positions at Wesleyan University, the University of Wisconsin - Madison and each of the universities in which he has held administrative positions. At Temple he is Laura H. Carnell Professor of Law and Political Science.

The University Provost and Chief Academic officer is Ira M. Schwartz. Before joining Temple, he was Dean of the University of Pennsylvania’s School of Social Work. Previously, he served as professor and director of the Center for the Study of Youth Policy at the University of Michigan and as senior fellow and director of the Center for the Study of Youth Policy at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota. Provost Schwartz received his bachelor’s

---

1 President Adamany is a tenured full professor in the Law School and in the Department of Political Science.
degree in 1966 from the University of Minnesota and his master’s degree in social work from the University of Washington in 1968.

Leadership at the University is also provided by six vice presidents and other administrators. The University’s organizational chart is contained in the Site Evaluation Questionnaire.

The Law School's Dean is Robert J. Reinstein. He has served in that capacity since 1989 and has been a member of the Law School faculty since 1969. From 1982 to 1989, he served as University Counsel. Dean Reinstein also holds the rank of University Vice President and is responsible for administering the University’s international programs.

5. Campuses

Temple University is situated on five campuses located within the Greater Philadelphia area, as well as campuses abroad in Rome, Italy, and Tokyo, Japan. The main campus is located along North Broad Street, approximately 2 miles north of Center City Philadelphia. It is the academic center of the University, and it is the location of the Temple University Law Center, from which most of the Law School's programs operate. Other campuses are the Health Sciences Campus, located approximately 2 miles north of the main campus; the Ambler campus, located in Upper Dublin Township, Montgomery County; the Tyler School of Art in the Elkins Park section of Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County; a campus for its School of Podiatric Medicine near the historical section of Philadelphia; and a campus in Center City Philadelphia. The University also has an educational center in Harrisburg, PA, as well as one in Fort Washington, PA, and it offers educational programs in the People’s Republic of China, Israel, Greece, Great Britain, France and other countries throughout the world. In addition to its programs at the main campus, the Law School operates a semester abroad program at Temple's Tokyo campus, a Summer abroad program at Temple's Rome campus, and Summer abroad programs in Athens and Tel Aviv)².

6. Accreditation

Temple University is accredited by the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Schools and Colleges.

C. School of Law

1. History

The Law School began in 1895 as Temple College's Department of Law. It began when the

² See Sections on Graduate and International Programs, infra.
school's first Dean, Henry S. Borneman, proposed to Rev. Conwell, Temple's first President, the idea of organizing evening courses in the study of law for students wishing to prepare for the bar examination. Dr. Conwell expressed doubts about the enterprise but gave his permission by way of a challenge: "[Y]ou go ahead. If it is a success, it is your success; if it is a failure, it is your failure."

Borneman proceeded to appoint himself as Dean and to recruit a faculty. Although he planned to establish both a day and evening division, the day division attracted no students and was canceled, while 46 students initially enrolled in the evening division. The Law School graduated its first class (of 16) in 1901. It received accreditation from the Pennsylvania State Board of Bar Examiners in 1907.

Law School classes were initially held in College Hall, on Temple's main campus. In 1910, the school relocated to Center City Philadelphia, where it had many homes over the years, including a location over a shoe repair shop, another above the noisy printing presses of the Philadelphia Ledger and one in the Gimbel's Department Store (where students had to walk through the retail merchandise floors to get to class). In 1954, the Law School returned to Temple's main campus, and in 1973, it moved into its current main building, Klein Hall.

Temple Law School's program flourished during the 1920s and the early 1930s. In 1933 the school created a three-year day division, and in that same year it received full accreditation and an "A" rating from the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association. Temple was admitted to full membership in the Association of American Law Schools in 1935. During the late 1930s and early 1940s, however, the Law School experienced a deep decline in enrollment and attendant severe financial difficulties, prompted first by the Depression and later by the dearth of students during World War II. In 1943, the school was on the brink of being closed by Temple's Trustees. However, Judge Charles Klein, for whom the Law School's present main building is named, worked closely with a group of dedicated Temple graduates and professors to save the Law School from oblivion. Their efforts eventually culminated in a resurgence in enrollment and the return of the Law School to Temple's main campus through the acquisition of the former Kneseth Israel Synagogue, which was renamed Reber Hall. At the dedication of Reber Hall in the Spring of 1954, the keynote speaker was Chief Justice Earl Warren, and the dedication was attended by deans of law schools from throughout the country.

The 1950s and 1960s saw continued growth in the Law School. Student enrollment increased, particularly in the Day Division, and the full-time faculty grew steadily in size. During the 1970s, under then Dean and current University Chancellor Peter J. Liacouras' leadership, the Law School greatly expanded its programs. Various "law center" programs with a community outreach focus, such as Temple's Legal Aid Clinic, were begun or significantly expanded. International Summer Abroad programs were established in Athens, Rome, Tel Aviv and Ghana (the Ghana program was discontinued when political unrest there made it no longer feasible). Temple's foreign law graduate, teaching fellow, and tax graduate programs were established. A new emphasis was placed on diversity in faculty hiring, and Temple's "Sp.A.C.E." process -- an admissions process designed to secure greater diversity in the student body -- was inaugurated. (For a detailed description of the Sp.A.C.E.
process, see the Section on Admissions *infra*. Within the J.D. program itself, clinical education received new emphasis, and upper level course offerings were expanded. After the extensive growth of the 1970s, the 1980s proved to be a period of consolidation. The faculty began to focus more attention on scholarship. New law reviews were created in international/comparative law, environmental law, and political and civil rights, and the Student Code of Conduct was thoroughly revised.

During the latest period in its history, under the leadership of Dean Reinstein, the Law School has enjoyed unprecedented success in its fund raising efforts, which has enabled the school to enhance the quality of its student body, its faculty and its programs and to renovate and expand its physical facilities. (See Section on Finances and Resources, *infra*). To express gratitude for one of the largest gifts ever given to a law school, in 1999 the Law School took on the name of its alumnus and benefactor, James E. Beasley. The availability of Beasley scholarships, together with Law Faculty and Public Interest Scholarships, made possible by donations from faculty members and others, have attracted bright and dedicated students to Temple. (See Section on Students, *infra*.) Extensive faculty hiring during the past decade and a half has dramatically improved the faculty-student ratio, has led to a proliferation of new upper level courses, and has contributed to unprecedented growth in scholarship. Gifts from alumni and friends of the Law School have allowed the creation of several chairs and prizes to reward faculty productivity. (See Section on Faculty, *infra*.) New programs have been inaugurated, such as the semester abroad program in Tokyo, the LL.M. in trial advocacy, the LL.M in Transnational Law, and the LL.M. program for Chinese lawyers, which is centered in Beijing, China and which is supported by grants from the Starr Foundation and US AID (see Section on Graduate and International Programs, *infra*), while existing programs have been expanded and upgraded.

Curricular reforms have been undertaken, especially in the area of legal writing (see Section on Course of Study, *infra*), and in the introduction of integrated trial advocacy and transactional programs (see Section on Professional Skills Education, *infra*). The Centennial capital campaign made possible dramatic renovations to Klein Hall, and contributions from major donors have financed the addition of Shusterman Hall in 1997 and of Barrack Hall in 2001. Barrack Hall is the renovated College Hall, the Law School’s first home. It is an historic landmark and its renovations were also supported by state appropriations. (See Section on Facilities, *infra*.)

2. Mission

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY BEASLEY SCHOOL OF LAW MISSION STATEMENT

Temple University Beasley School of Law is committed to excellence in teaching, scholarship and service. The Faculty is dedicated to preparing students to enter and continue in the legal

---

3 Tragically, James E. Beasley passed away on September 18, 2004, an event that has deeply saddened us and reminded us of the importance of his generosity.
profession with the highest level of skill possible, with a firm commitment to principles of professional responsibility, and with a sense of personal obligation to lead and to serve the communities in which they live and practice. We are dedicated to our traditional ideal of making opportunities for legal education accessible to talented students who might otherwise not have the opportunity or those who might encounter barriers due to race, creed, gender, disability, sexual orientation, age, socioeconomic background, or other personal characteristics. The Law School seeks to maintain and strengthen our longstanding tradition of accessibility and diversity in order to pursue the goals of excellence in higher education and equal justice under the law.

Our Mission Statement was formally adopted in 1998 following considerable formal and informal faculty discussion that actually began during the retreats we held prior to our last site evaluation. At that time, we had reached the deliberate decision not to have a formal mission statement. That conclusion was based in part on the belief that the Law School’s collective sense of identity could never be adequately captured in a few words, and in part on a sense that the Law School’s mission itself is constantly evolving. However, our discussion of this topic did not end when the site evaluation was over, and we soon reached a new consensus that the limitations inherent in trying to reduce goals and aspirations to writing were outweighed by the advantages of doing so. Of course, what matters most is how our collective sense of identity and purpose gets translated into action. Reflection on the Law School's mission has played and continues to play a significant role in discussion of major policy determinations during faculty meetings, in faculty recruitment and selection, in tenure and promotion decisions, and in the work of various standing faculty committees, especially Admissions and Faculty Recruitment & Selection.