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The Notre Dame Law School celebrated its 100th year of continuous operation in 1969. It is the oldest Roman Catholic law school in the United States. Its national program is designed to equip a student to practice law in any jurisdiction. Among our graduates are members of the bar in every state and in several foreign nations. The school is approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. It is a community of faculty and students of every race and creed from throughout the nation and the world.

The Notre Dame program aims to educate men and women to become lawyers of extraordinary professional competence who possess a partnership for justice, an ability to respond to human need, and compassion for their clients and colleagues. The learning program is geared to skill and service; it is presided over by a faculty which has experience in the practice of law, on the bench, and in public life; and it aspires to a learning community in which teachers and students learn from one another.

Methods of instruction are both traditional and innovative. The first-year required curriculum is rigorous and traditional. It is taught in the case method, developed in American law schools in the 19th century and used in most law schools today. The problem method, internship practice, and innovative, experience-based techniques are used in the second and third years supplemented by seminars, interdisciplinary study, courses in other graduate departments of the University, directed readings and practice programs such as the moot (appellate) and practice (trial) courts. Unique additions to the curriculum are comprehensive courses and programs which cross traditional course lines and cover broad areas of practice.

The school is committed to small classes, particularly in the second and third years. The objective is participation by every student at every meeting of every class. Formal instruction is supplemented with lectures and panel discussions by eminent judges, practicing lawyers and legal scholars.

Legal Research and Writing Programs. The Law School maintains a thorough program of legal research and writing in all three years of study. First-year students develop a grounding in the technical use of the law library and, in the second semester, brief and argue appellate moot-court cases and assist clients in activities supervised by the Legal Aid and Defender Association.

The writing and legal research program in the second and third years of law study is elective. Students may be selected to work on the staff of the Notre Dame Law Review to research and write legal essays for publication, and edit and critique material written by other authors. Students who choose to work in the Moot Court will brief and argue appellate cases in the course of the second year.

Students who choose to work in the Legal Aid and Defender Association will perform legal and factual research in real cases, independently or under the supervision of practicing lawyers in public defender, prosecutor and legal-aid offices. Legal defenders are permitted to try actual cases under the supervision of practicing lawyers in the courts of Indiana and Michigan.

Students who work for the Legislative Research Service will research and write legislative memoranda and participate in drafting bills for submission to state and municipal legislatures and Congress.

Students who work in these and other such organizations are required, as part of their work in the research and writing program, to satisfy the standards of the organization and the faculty. Up to four semester hours of degree credit may be earned through participation in approved co-curricular activities.

Students may choose independent research projects in the second or third year and receive degree credit for directed readings work. These projects are usually on topics of interest to the student working on them. They are done with continuing, personal faculty assistance.
Faculty-Student Relationship. The hallmark of legal education at Notre Dame is the close liaison between faculty and students. The faculty are always accessible and spend more hours in private student conferences than in the classroom. As a result of interdisciplinary graduate programs, Notre Dame law students can expect exposure to faculty and students from other University departments, both in seminars and in formal classes.

Law Building and Library. The Law School is a handsome building with traditional Tudor Gothic exterior located at the entrance to the Notre Dame campus. The building was recently completely refurbished.

The Law Library, located in the Law School, has more than 100,000 volumes supplemented by legal and interdisciplinary research materials in the nearby 14-story University Memorial Library. The Law School subscribes to LEXIS, a computer-assisted legal research service with a terminal located in the Law Library.

Placement. The Law School recognizes a responsibility to assist its students in finding suitable employment upon graduation, and a placement service is operated as one of the functions of the Law School. Contacts are maintained with lawyers and law firms throughout the country and with corporate and government law offices and courts. Extensive efforts resulting in good success are made to help qualified students obtain judicial clerkships. Qualified applicants are put in touch with prospective employers. While the school cannot guarantee employment, it does make every effort to assist in locating employment opportunities.

Enrichment. A primary objective at Notre Dame is to recognize that a student who is responsible for his own learning learns more, learns firmly, and learns quickly with joy. There must be varied opportunities for thought, growth and learning. Consequently, our program goes beyond classroom instruction. The Law School invites scores of guests to the campus each year. Visitors have ranged from a former chief justice of the United States to recent graduates who came to ponder with us the challenges of "working within the system." Guests participate in formal lecture settings and in "brown bag" lunch hour informal sessions—some for an hour and some for a week.

Foreign Law Study

Notre Dame is the only law school in the United States which offers study abroad for credit on both a summer school and year-round basis.

London Programs. The year abroad London Program has been in continuous operation since 1968. All courses and instruction are in strict conformity to the recommended standards of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association. Each year about 40 second-year students who have successfully completed all their first-year courses elect to study in England in course and seminar work under American and English teachers. The curriculum in London changes with the needs and interests of our students. Some 45 hours of credit are generally available, and a student may select to follow a regular, second-year course of law study. For example, during the past academic year participants could enroll in such standard American courses as business associations, commercial transactions, evidence, trusts and estates and jurisprudence. In most of these classes a comparative law element from one or more foreign systems is frequently added to the base of the American law. The other half of the curriculum consists of international and comparative law electives such as public international law, common market law, and international regulation of trade and business. The students make a counseled selection of 28 to 34 hours of credit for their individual programs.

In addition, a student may engage in the following co-curricular activities, and receive credit for: 1) the Notre Dame Law Review; 2) Moot Court; 3) the Legislative Research Service, and 4) Legal Aid. In the past, our students have enjoyed a good publication rate, as their articles, frequently focusing on an international or comparative aspect, have appeared in the Law Review, the International and Comparative Law Quarterly, the Journal of Legislation, and other similar legal periodicals. Participation in the Moot Court program in London can lead to involvement in the prestigious Jessup International Moot Court Competition. Student legal aid work in London may be arranged, though there is no compensation and no courtroom participation is possible under the British rules.

Instruction is given in Notre Dame's own Law Centre. In addition, courses for audit and for credit may be specially and individually arranged (in consultation with the London director and the faculty and administration of the British law school involved) at a number of British law schools on the graduate level. In past years some Notre Dame London students have supplemented their regular program at the Law Centre with courses in the law departments of the School of Oriental and African Studies, King's College, and other law schools of the University of London.

Much of the library work is done in the ABA collection in the library of the Middle Temple, one of the Inns of Court. Students may also use the materials of the Senate House Library which services the law schools of the University of London, the Reading Room of the British Museum, and the fine American, international and commonwealth materials of the library of the Institute for Advanced Legal Studies. In addition, the internationally renowned Bodleian Law Library at Oxford, one hour's journey by train from London, has been most generous and cooperative in extending readers' permits to our students for research projects. Arrangements exist with a number of other general and law libraries to accommodate the study and research needs of the London students. A core collection of American law works is available to the students in Notre Dame's own centre.

Most students take advantage of the opportunity to observe and visit the Old Bailey, the Queen's Bench, the
Court of Appeals and the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords while they are in London. The courts, the barristers and the solicitors have all proven friendly and cooperative. Legislative sessions and debates in Parliament, both in the Lords and Commons, are open to the public, and many students take time in the evening to see some key measure debated in this “Mother of Parliaments.”

Tuition is the same on the London campus as at the Notre Dame Law School. Classes normally begin at the end of September or early October and end in June to coincide with the British academic calendar.

In addition, since 1970, Notre Dame has operated a separate summer program for credit in London for its own students and students from other American law schools. The course offerings cover international, comparative and American subjects, all of which comply with the standards of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association regarding the content, number and duration of classes.

Joint Degree Programs

The M.B.A./J.D. Program. There is an increasing need for lawyers who are fully trained in management and administration. Neither law nor business decisions are made in a vacuum; both are closely related and interdependent. The attorney who is thoroughly trained in management can make a special contribution to both the private and public sectors of society, either in corporate or governmental organizations. Both can make wide use of the person who is fully conversant with the nature and philosophy of the law as well as the complexities and techniques of modern organization.

To meet these needs, in 1970 the Law School and the graduate division of the College of Business Administra-
tion at the University of Notre Dame introduced a combined four-year program of study leading to the degrees of master of business administration and juris doctor. The student divides time between the Law School and the Business School receiving the full curriculum of both schools, the reduction of one year made possible by the elimination of certain common disciplines and some elective courses.

Each student in the M.B.A./J.D. program must be accepted for admission by both schools. In order to be considered for admission, the student must take both the Law School Admission Test and the Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business. Applications for scholarships should be made separately to each school for the segments of the curriculum involved. An applicant not accepted by the Law School may still apply to the Graduate School of Business for the regular M.B.A. Program.

The M.B.A. program is under the direction of the graduate division of the College of Business Administration. The business curriculum combines an intensive study of the basic disciplines with the decision-making experience of case analysis in a unique enterprise workshop. Emphasizing a close working relationship between faculty and students, the graduate division has its own facilities in Hayes-Healy Center which features the latest equipment for management education including special semicircular classrooms, closed-circuit television, shared-time computer facilities, a "board" room, behavioral laboratories, and a "live" connection with the major stock exchanges.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Office of Admissions, Notre Dame Law School, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The M.Div./J.D. Program. The Law School and the Department of Theology provide a five-year program leading to a juris doctor degree and a master of theology degree. This program is designed for men and women preparing for the ministry in the Catholic Church. For specific information, please contact either the Law School or the Department of Theology.

Other Joint Degree Programs. Where appropriate and with the approval of the department involved, other joint degree programs may be fashioned to suit individual interests or needs. Examples in the recent past have included joint degree programs in law and history and law and engineering. Inquiries should be addressed to the departments involved.

For further information on the curriculum, qualifications and financial assistance, contact the dean of the Law School.

Requirements for Admission and Graduation

Nondiscriminatory Policy. The University of Notre Dame admits students of any race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, national and ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs. The University of Notre Dame does not discriminate in admission, or access to, or treatment, or employment in its programs on the basis of handicap.

Application. An application for admission may be found in this bulletin or obtained from the Office of Admissions, Notre Dame Law School, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. A nonrefundable fee of $30 must accompany the application to defray some of the processing expenses.

Graduates of an approved college or university will be considered for admission. Beginning students are admitted only in the fall semester. All applicants for admission are required to take the Law School Admission Test prepared and administered by the Law School Admission Services of Newtown, Pennsylvania. The test is given several times a year at examination centers throughout the country, including the University of Notre Dame, and in some foreign countries. An application form and bulletin of information for the test can be obtained from Law School Admission Test, Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pa. 18940. The Notre Dame Law School requires an applicant to use the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Notre Dame’s number for use of the service is 1841.

Applications should be filed as early as possible and not later than March 1. Those received after March 1 may be returned. A prospective student is urged to file application even before receiving scores from LSDAS on the Law School Admission Test. This will expedite consideration by the Admissions Committee once the applicant file is complete.

Standards for Admission. The most important consideration of the administration and faculty of the Notre Dame Law School is the selection of its students, for they are the sole reason the Law School exists. The goal of the Notre Dame Law School is to accept the best-qualified students for the legal profession and that they be representative of all segments of American society. For the achievement of this goal the dean has appointed an Admissions Committee to assist in the selection process. The committee is made up of members of the faculty with extensive experience in law school teaching and as practicing attorneys.

The Admissions Committee members and the dean make their decisions based on the "whole person" concept. Academic ability reflected in LSAT scores and grade point averages is, of course, important. However, it is recognized that the real meaning of a GPA will vary with the quality of the institution attended, rigor of courses selected, and degree of grade inflation. The committee considers a broad array of elements in addition to the essential factors of LSAT and
GPA, with a view toward assembling a diverse class while at the same time arriving at a fair appraisal of the individual applicant.

Undergraduate academic performance and LSAT scores are highly significant in admissions considerations, but other elements are also taken into account. Among these are the maturing effect of an individual who spends some years away from formal education; the rising trend in academic performance versus solid but unexceptional work; financial pressure requiring employment during the undergraduate years; significant personal achievement in extracurricular work at college; postcollege work experiences or military duty, and unusual prior training which promises a significant contribution to the law school community.

Notre Dame Law School officials involved in the admissions process are mindful of the school’s objective to produce lawyers who are both competent and compassionate. The admissions decisions are made more difficult because there are many highly qualified applicants to Notre Dame Law School. Admissions decisions are inevitably the result of selecting a relatively small class from a large number of qualified applicants.

**Admission Confirmation.** Following acceptance, a nonrefundable confirmation deposit of $100, payable to the University of Notre Dame, must be received or postmarked by the date indicated in the notice of acceptance. Late deposits will be returned unless an extension for good cause has been granted by the Law School. If the prospective student registers, the deposit is applied toward tuition. The confirmation deposit is required whether or not the applicant applies for or receives scholarship assistance.

Applicants are admitted subject to, and while in attendance are bound by, all applicable academic, disciplinary and other regulations (and amendments thereto) of the Notre Dame Law School and the University of Notre Dame.

**Admission to Advanced Standing.** Applicants who have completed at least one year of work in another law school may be admitted to the second year of the professional curriculum with credit for not more than one year of such work if: 1) before undertaking the study of law the applicant had received a bachelor’s degree or an equivalent degree from a college or university of approved standing; 2) the work has been completed in an American Bar Association-accredited school which is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, and 3) the work for which credit is sought has been of superior quality.

Applicants must submit an application, application fee, LSDAS report, two recommendation letters (preferably from undergraduate or law professors), a letter from an official of the applicant’s law school stating that the applicant remains in good standing at the completion of the year and is eligible to return, and official undergraduate and complete first-year law school transcripts.

The faculty reserves the privilege of prescribing further conditions for the granting of transfer credit and may, at its discretion, require examinations in subjects for which credit is sought.

**Special Students.** It is possible for special students to arrange programs at Notre Dame which fill their needs but do not lead to a law degree. Persons who may be interested in such a program are encouraged to write to the Office of Admissions for admission requirements.

**Prelaw Studies.** There is no particular course which must be taken by a prelaw student in order to qualify for admission. The qualities which are most important for a law student to possess are not the product of any one course or combination of courses. They can be developed in any course which is well-taught by an exacting teacher who requires the students to extend themselves. In the words of Chief Justice Stone, “The emphasis should be put on the intellectual discipline which the student derives from courses and (from) particular teachers, rather than (on) the selection of particular subjects without reference to the way in which they are taught.”

There are, though, some subjects which should be considered. Courses in philosophy or logic could help build a foundation for law study. A working knowledge of accounting is helpful. Intensive work in English composition is especially useful in studying and practicing law.

College years should be devoted to the cultivation of intellectual and cultural interests and to the formation of habits of inquiry, accuracy and intensive study. Any number of courses in various fields of learning will serve this purpose if they are well taught.

**Requirements for Academic Standing.** Ninety hours of approved courses and six semesters of residence are required for graduation from Notre Dame Law School with the juris doctor degree. The school does not conduct programs leading to further advanced law degrees.

For students entering in 1980 or earlier, grades are divided into five categories designated as A, B, C, D and F. No numerical value is assigned to these categories. Thus there is no “ranking” or “class standing” on a numerical basis.

Two failures totaling four or more credit hours in any one semester beyond the first semester of the first year, or three failures totaling six or more credit hours during the student’s law school career subsequent to the first semester, render the student ineligible to continue. Failures in the first semester of the first year do not make the student ineligible to continue.

However, a student who has failed six credit hours or more during the first semester of the first year will be ineligible to continue into the second year if failing three or more credit hours in the second semester of the first year.

Four grades of “D” or lower totaling eight or more credit hours in any one semester beyond the first semester of the first year, or ten grades of “D” or lower totaling 20 or more credit hours during the student’s law school career subsequent to the first semester, render the student ineligible to continue.
Beginning with the class entering in 1981, grades are divided into letter categories with numerical values as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A−</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B−</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C−</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no calculation or publication of "ranking" or "class standing."

Individual grade point averages are calculated for use by the student and for internal use by the Law School in determining academic standing and honors. The minimum acceptable grade point average to maintain academic standing varies with class level. The complete grading policy will be distributed to the entering class. A student failing to maintain the minimum acceptable grade point average will be ineligible to continue into the subsequent semester.

A term paper or term project may be required in lieu of, or in addition to, a final examination. A student who fails a required course must repeat it and obtain a passing grade. This requirement may be relaxed only by the faculty if good cause is shown. Failure of an elective course does not require the student to repeat it; however, it earns no credit toward graduation.

Examinations are not proctored. They are written on the honor system under which, by the very fact of entering the Notre Dame Law School, the student is bound neither to give nor receive aid in any examination. The honor system is administered by the Student Bar Association.

To insure impartiality written examinations are taken anonymously. Prior to each examination the student draws a number, and it is the student's number rather than name which appears on the examination paper. Examinations may be either written or typed but must be typed if a student's handwriting is illegible or so distinctive as to betray identity.

All examination papers and written assignments are read and graded personally by the members of the faculty.

To be eligible to take examinations a student must attend classes regularly and punctually, and classroom performance must be satisfactory.

**Graduation.** The degree of juris doctor is conferred upon successful completion of the prescribed program of instruction, which requires at least three academic years of law study. The degree will not be conferred upon any student who has been guilty of dishonest or dishonorable conduct.

**Change of Regulations.** The Law School and the University reserve the right to change at any time any regulation on admission to the school, continuance or graduation. An up-to-date copy of The Hoyne's Code, which contains regulations affecting law students, is maintained in the Law Library.
Fees and Expenses

Tuition. The tuition for 1982-83 amounted to $5,970. Student fees in addition to tuition are minimal.

It should be noted that, due to increasing costs, annual increments in tuition can be anticipated.

Miscellaneous Fees. Student activity fees amount to approximately $17 for all students. In addition, first-year students are charged a small fee for printed matter related to preparation for the study of law, and third-year students pay a diploma fee.

Late Registration Fee. If a student is permitted to register after the final date fixed for registration, a late-registration fee of $25 is charged.

Payment. Tuition and fees are payable prior to the beginning of the semester. All checks should be made payable to the University of Notre Dame.

Change of Fees. Tuition and fees may be changed at any time without prior notice, and new charges may be added without prior notice.

Withdrawal Regulation. Any student who at any time during the school year wishes to withdraw from the University must obtain a withdrawal notice from the dean of students to avoid failure in all classes for the semester and to receive financial adjustment.

Whenever the Psychological Service Center advises the dean of students that any law student is, in their opinion, in such a condition that he or she could cause harm to himself, herself or to others, he or she will be withdrawn by the dean of students with or without the permission of the student.

The tuition fee is not subject to refund unless the student 1) withdraws within 10 calendar days of the opening of classes, 2) is later obliged to withdraw because of protracted illness, or 3) withdraws involuntarily due to military service provided no credit is received for the classes from which the student is forced to withdraw.

Housing. Most students live off campus. There are a limited number of places for single men and women on campus. Students interested in living on campus should contact Director of Graduate Housing, 312 Administration Building, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Off-campus housing is available at nominal cost.

Only a few of the available off-campus living accommodations are within convenient walking distance to the school. In most cases some form of transportation is necessary. But students who have cars are cooperative, and bus service is available between the University and downtown South Bend.

Unfurnished two-bedroom, all-electric apartments close to campus are available for married students in University Village. Preference is given to those with children. Rental of these accommodations is handled by the rental agent, University Village, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. As the supply of residential units is limited, a prospective student who is interested in these accommodations is urged to act immediately upon acceptance for admission.

Physical Welfare. Every opportunity is afforded the student to engage in healthful exercise. The indoor program is centered in the Rockne Memorial and the Athletic and Convocation Center and is devoted to the physical welfare of the students and faculty of the University. The facilities include a swimming pool, courts for handball, racquetball and squash, rooms for boxing and wrestling, a large gymnasium for basketball, indoor tennis, badminton and other games, general apparatus rooms and rooms for corrective work. Facilities for outdoor play include an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts and large playing fields.

The Student Health Center is a modern three-story building. Physicians and psychotherapists are in attendance daily, and outpatient and bed care is available to all students. No charge is made for these services, except that students living off campus pay a fee for bed care. A pharmacist is available to fill prescriptions. The University does not provide diagnostic tests or X-rays.

Financial Aid Program

Financial assistance to the qualified law student may consist of some combination of scholarship or grant, loan and work study.

Scholarships and Grants. Direct financial aid is funded by specific donors and the Notre Dame Law Association. Funds in this category are quite limited. Students applying for scholarship or grant assistance are urged to apply early by: 1) completing the Financial Aid Application Form provided at the end of this bulletin, and 2) competing and submitting the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS) application form available at your school's Financial Aid office or on request from GAPSFAS, Box 2614, Princeton, N.J. 08540. Receipt of your GAPSFAS analysis by Notre Dame Law School is a prerequisite to awarding a grant.

The Law School provides a limited number of direct financial aid awards in two categories—scholarships which are awarded on the basis of demonstrated need and academic merit, and tuition grants which are awarded to disadvantaged students on the basis of need and demonstrated ability to perform satisfactorily in the Law School.

Scholarships and grants are renewable for the second and third years of law school subject to satisfactory progress in all areas of performance and conduct in the study of law at Notre Dame and fund availability. Awards are made with the expectation that the student's progress will merit its continuation in subsequent years.

A prospective student who expects to apply for a scholarship or tuition grant is advised to take the Law School Admission Test and file with GAPSFAS early in the annual cycle. The request for scholarship assistance should accompany the application for admission.
Among the scholarships available are the following:

**The Judge Roger Kiley Fellowship**, created by a generous gift of Kenneth F. Montgomery, Esq., of Chicago, and augmented by alumni and other friends of the Law School, provides tuition and possibly a cash stipend. It is a highly prestigious fellowship of national renown and is reserved for exceptional academic leaders.

**The John J. Cavanaugh Law Scholarship**, founded by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, is in honor of his predecessor, Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C. This award is made to students who have demonstrated exceptional scholastic ability.

**The William J. Brennan Law Scholarship** was established in 1956 in honor of Associate Justice Brennan of the Supreme Court of the United States. The scholarship is awarded annually by the University of Notre Dame.

**The Charles F. Williams Law Scholarship**, established in 1954, is awarded under the will of Charles F. Williams of Cincinnati, Ohio, to a member of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees from 1948 until his death in September, 1952.

**The Henry J. Boland Law Scholarship** was established in 1952.

**The Rothschild-Barry Law Scholarship**, established in 1966 by Edward I. Rothschild and Norman J. Barry ’48L, is awarded to black students of exceptional promise. Mr. Barry is a member of the Law Advisory Council.

**The John A. Pindar Memorial Law Scholarship**, awarded to deserving law students, is in memory of the late John Pindar of the New Jersey bar. The fund was established by his friends and colleagues.

**The Robert Gaynor Berry Scholarship**, established in 1974 by Robert Gaynor Berry, is awarded with preference to Nevada residents and students from western states.

**Farmers Insurance Group Scholarship** was established by the Farmers Insurance Group of Los Angeles.

**The J. Tilson Higgins and Rose Dolan Higgins Law Scholarship**, was established in 1959 in memory of their parents by the children of J. Tilson Higgins and Rose Dolan Higgins of Shelbyville, Indiana.

**The Anton C. Stephan Law Scholarship**, established in 1961 by Edmund A. Stephan ’33, chairman emeritus of the Board of Trustees of the University and a member of the Law Advisory Council, is in honor of his father, the late Anton C. Stephan ’04.

**The Aaron H. Huguenard Scholarship**, established in 1961 by the South Bend Tribune, is in memory of the late Aaron H. Huguenard ’22L of South Bend who was a member of the Law Advisory Council.

**The Johnson, Swanson and Barbee Scholarship**, inaugurated in 1977, is awarded annually to the third-year member of the Notre Dame Law Review staff making the greatest overall contribution to the Law Review.

**The Thomas C. Hollywood Scholarship**, established in 1980, is awarded to students in financial need with marked potential for the legal profession.

**The Joseph O’Meara Scholarship** was established in honor of the former Dean of the Law School by his former students and colleagues.

**The Anton-Hermann Chroust Fellowships** for worthy students in need were established in 1982 through an endowment bequeathed by Professor Chroust, longtime teacher and scholar at Notre Dame.

**The ALCOA Scholarship**, funded by the ALCOA Foundation, is awarded annually to two Notre Dame Law School students.

**The Indiana Bar Foundation Scholarship** is awarded annually to two third-year Notre Dame Law School students.

**The Eli and Helen Shabean Law Fellowships**, founded in 1977, are awarded for scholarly excellence and commitment to social justice.

**The Law Scholarship Fund** is sustained by contributions from the Board of Trustees and the Law School. Grants are awarded from the fund to assist students with high potential in the field of law including economically depressed minorities.

Other special private scholarship opportunities include:

**Council on Legal Education Opportunity**. This program, commonly called CLEO, is designed to aid economically and culturally disadvantaged students to prepare for law study. Information about this program is available from the Council on Legal Education Opportunity, 818 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

**University of New Mexico Special Scholarship Program in Law for American Indians**. The purpose of this program is to encourage American Indians to attend law school and to assist them during their law school career. Information about this program is available from the Director, Indian Scholarship Program, American Indian Law Center, University of New Mexico School of Law, 1117 Stanford NE, Albuquerque, N.M. 87131.

**Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund**. Spanish-surnamed law students with demonstrated financial need may obtain funds for law school. Application deadline is the end of July. Write the Educational Programs Department, 28 Geary St., 6th Floor, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.

**The Earl Warren Legal Training Program**. This program seeks to increase the number of black lawyers in the United States by awarding scholarships, summer jobs and postgraduate internships. Contact the Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Suite 2030, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019.

**The National Hispanic Scholarship Fund**. This organization provides scholarships for students of Hispanic American background. Address inquiries to Selection Committee, National Hispanic Scholarship Fund, Post Office Box 748, San Francisco, California, 94101.
Loans. The loan program primarily used by law students is the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. Under present rules the law student can borrow up to $5,000 per year, $25,000 total including undergraduate loans, at nine percent interest. The federal government will pay the interest while the borrower continues in school. This program is currently under review in the Congress and thus may be subject to change.

To borrow money under this program, contact the Notre Dame Financial Aid Office, Room 111, Administration Building, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.

Work Study. Although discouraged from working during the first year because of the academic rigors, the Notre Dame law student is encouraged to assist in defraying the cost of education through employment during the summer months and if necessary part-time work during the second and third years of study. There are some opportunities for on-campus employment and for assistantships in sponsored programs. Students interested in resident assistantships which cover room and board should contact the Office of the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs by Jan. 1. Other employment is applied for through the University's Financial Aid Office. The Law School has several jobs available to second- and third-year students.
**Student Activities**

**Notre Dame Law Review.** The Notre Dame Law Review was founded in 1935 and was known as the Notre Dame Lawyer until the name was changed in 1982. It is published five times a year by students of the Law School. It affords qualified students an invaluable opportunity for training in precise analysis of legal problems and in clear and cogent presentation of legal issues. The Law Review contains articles and lectures by eminent members of the legal profession and comments and notes by members of the staff. Entirely student edited, the Law Review has maintained a tradition of excellence, and its membership has included some of the most able judges, professors and practitioners in the country.

Members of the staff are selected at the end of the first year of study on the basis of either academic standing or demonstrated writing ability.

The editor-in-chief of the Law Review is elected by the staff from senior members on the basis of scholastic, literary and leadership achievements. The editor-in-chief, in turn, selects the other officers.

**Moot Court.** The Moot Court, conducted by students, coordinates intramural and intercollegiate competitions in its appellate, trial and international divisions.

Established in 1950, the Moot Court Appellate Division provides an opportunity for students to develop the art of appellate advocacy through a series of competitive arguments. First-year students are required to brief and argue at least one appellate case. Each year a number of students participate in the second-year program of the Notre Dame Moot Court. Students in South Bend participate in four rounds of appellate arguments throughout the year, while students in London participate in three rounds. These arguments are presented before courts whose membership includes faculty members, practicing attorneys and third-year students. After successful completion of the second-year rounds, the highest ranking participants are invited to represent the Law School in national competitions in their third year.

In recent years, Notre Dame has participated in both the National Moot Court Competition, sponsored by the Young Lawyers’ Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the National Appellate Advocacy Competition, sponsored by the American Bar Association. In addition to sending third-year students to national competitions, the Notre Dame Law School sponsors an annual Moot Court Final Argument in which the most successful third-year students demonstrate their ability in oral argument before a Mock Supreme Court composed of eminent federal and state judges. In recent years they have included several associate justices of the United States Supreme Court, among them Thurgood Marshall, Potter Stewart, William Rehnquist and Harry Blackmun.

The Moot Court Trial Division is designed to provide in-depth exposure to all aspects of courtroom trial practice for the student interested in litigation. It is available to third-year students who desire to more fully acquaint themselves with the subtleties of trial practice. Evidence and enrollment in the Trial Advocacy Comprehensive are prerequisites.

Students may participate in the Notre Dame Law School Trial Competition which consists of three rounds of trials. In each round a student participates as counsel in a trial and also serves as a witness in another trial. The student counsel’s performance in the trial is evaluated and critiqued by sitting trial judges, practicing lawyers and faculty members. One member of the evaluation panel serves as trial judge and the rest serve as jurors.

From this trial competition students are selected to represent the Notre Dame Law School in the annual National Trial Competition. This competition is sponsored by the Young Lawyers’ Association of the State Bar of Texas and the Texas Bar Foundation. It consists of regional rounds throughout the United States followed by the final rounds in Houston, Texas. The Notre Dame Law School Trial Team finished second in the nation in 1976 and advanced to the final rounds in 1981 and 1982.

The Moot Court International Division allows students in their second and third years to prepare for and participate in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. Students are selected to represent the Law School in the national competition held each spring on the basis of interscholastic competition in the fall. The Jessup competition provides an opportunity for students to develop the art of oral advocacy in the increasingly important area of international law. In recent years the topics have included international pollution, nuclear proliferation, the rights of prisoners of war, and law of the sea.

**Appellate Advocacy.** Law students from Notre Dame, under the supervision of Notre Dame faculty members, brief and argue appeals for indigent clients in the United States Court of Appeals, Chicago.

**Journal of Legislation.** The Journal of Legislation, founded in 1974, is published by students of the Notre Dame Law School under the auspices of the Thomas and Alberta White Center for Law and Public Policy. Of national orientation and scope, the Journal contains articles by both public policy figures and distinguished members of the legal community. In addition, it publishes notes written by members of the staff. All material contained in the Journal concerns either existing and proposed legislation or public policy matters. Some articles and notes make specific suggestions regarding legislative change. The Journal is presently one of the country’s leading legislative law reviews and is a member of the National Conference of Law Reviews.
Staff members are selected among students who have either written a note of "publishable quality" or completed a major research project approved by the Editorial Board. The journal work enables students to add to their legal education practical experience with legislation and the legislative process.

The Legislative Research Service, operates in conjunction with the journal, makes available to legislative bodies and public service groups technical services, including the preparation and drafting of legislation. The services provided are designed to draw the student into the mainstream of current legal and political activity. These programs enable students at the Law School to advise and consult with various legislators, public interest groups and members of Congress.

Legal Aid and Defender Association. The Legal Aid and Defender Association is organized to combine clinical education of law students with needed legal services to the community. Students work on civil or criminal cases in all aspects from interview to trial preparation. They assist indigents in small claim matters or attend to the legal needs of special groups, such as migrant workers. Other student interns assist clients on matters ranging from landlord-tenant relationships to consumer fraud through legal aid clinics in northern Indiana and southern Michigan. The association also operates a prosecutor assistance program in which students perform all prosecutorial duties.

Another important function of the association is to provide assistance to prisoners who seek postconviction relief in state and federal courts and before parole and clemency boards. The membership, selected primarily on the basis of interest in legal aid and defender work, consists of more than 60 students from the second- and third-year classes of the Law School.

Participation as an intern enables students to add an invaluable, practical dimension to their classroom education and affords students an opportunity to assist indigent clients in the community who are otherwise unable to obtain legal services.

Student Bar Association. The Student Bar Association is the student government at the Law School; all students are considered members. The association performs various tasks related to student life, both social and academic, such as orientation, appointment of students to various faculty committees, intramural athletics, and several social functions throughout the year. More generally, the officers attempt to represent student interests in any matter of sufficient importance. At the national level, the association is a member of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

The president of the association is responsible for administering the honor code at the Law School.

Black American Law Students Association. Since 1972 Notre Dame's Black law students have been organized as a chapter of the Black American Law Students Association. The purposes of BALSA are to articulate and promote the professional needs and goals of Black American law students; to foster and encourage professional competence; to focus upon the relationship of the Black Attorney to the American legal structure; and to instill in the Black Attorney and law student a greater awareness of and commitment to the needs of the Black community.

LaRaza. Chicano students at the Law School are organized in a Notre Dame chapter of LaRaza National Legal Alliance.

Women's Law Caucus. Notre Dame women law students have formed a Notre Dame Women's Law Caucus to address the special concerns of women in law, sponsor panel discussions by women attorneys, gather legal resource materials, and work within the Law School to deal with issues of special interest and concern to the women law students.

International Law Society. Notre Dame's Society of International Law, organized in 1971, is an affiliate of the American Society of International Law Societies. The primary objective of the society is to contribute to the development of international law by fostering interest and understanding in the field. The society sponsors a speaker's forum at the Law School for distinguished visitors on international law and affairs which in recent years has included State Department officials and international lawyers. The society also aids students who seek careers as international lawyers. Members of the society participate in the annual Jessup International Moot Court competition.

Client Counseling Competition. Notre Dame participates with other national law schools in the national Client Counseling Competition sponsored by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. This competition students are evaluated on their handling of a simulated interview with a client. The Notre Dame team is selected through an internal competition where a number of teams participate. Notre Dame hosted a regional round of this competition in 1973 and 1978, and the national finals from 1974 through 1977.

Phi Alpha Delta. Notre Dame has an organized chapter in Phi Alpha Delta, a professional fraternity which concerns itself with presenting law students varying opportunities to complement law school education.

Christian Legal Society. The Notre Dame Christian Legal Society (C.L.S.) consists of Notre Dame law students and professors committed to reflecting Christian principles in their lives and in the legal profession. C.L.S. sponsors lectures on many topical subjects, from the right-to-life issue to the Christian lawyer's responsibilities in the profession. Other C.L.S. activities include Bible studies, fellowship activities, Christian service projects and seminars sponsored by the national C.L.S. organization.
Curriculum

First Year. The curriculum in the first year is required and demanding. It covers the fundamentals of the law using primarily the case method. Course and semester hour requirements are as follows:

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<tr>
<th>First Semester</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
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<tr>
<td>Torts I</td>
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<td>Contracts I</td>
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<td>Procedure I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduction to Law and Ethics*</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal Research I</td>
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<td>Legal Writing</td>
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Second Semester | Credit Hours |
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<td>Torts II</td>
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<td>Contracts II</td>
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<td>Procedure II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal Procedure</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property I</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal Research II-Moot Court</td>
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*Continues through both semesters

Second and Third Years. The following courses must be completed prior to graduation. It is strongly recommended these be taken the second year in order to permit the student maximum flexibility in arranging the third-year schedule.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Required Courses</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
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<td>Property II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Associations</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Taxation</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Transactions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Settlement</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comprehensive courses and programs were added to the curriculum in 1977-78. A comprehensive program cuts across traditional course lines and covers broad areas of practice.

Ninety semester hours of course credit (including successful completion of all required courses) and six fall or spring semesters in residence are required for the juris doctor degree. A semester in residence is normally not less than 14 hours.

Course Descriptions

The following course descriptions give the number and title of each course. Lecture hours per week, laboratory and/or tutorial hours per week, and credits each semester are in parentheses. The instructor's name is also included.

501 and 502. Torts I and II (3-0-3) (3-0-3) McCafferty/Rice
Addresses the legal rules which different types of civil liability attaches to conduct resulting in harm to others.

503 and 504. Contracts I and II (3-0-3) (3-0-3) Murphy
Presents a comprehensive study of the creation, transfer and termination of contract rights and duties.

505. Property I (Land Ownership) (3-0-3) Broden/Kellenberg/Kmiec
Encompasses estates in land and conveyancing. It is concerned initially with common-law and statutory devices: 1) promoting the alienability of land, 2) regulating claims to property made by family members against one another, and 3) reconciling and adjusting claims of suppliers and consumers of land in the common types of land-financing relationships. The remainder of the course is devoted to a consideration of the chief methods of promoting the security of land titles: title recordation; title registration; title insurance; and adverse possession.

506. Property II (Land Use) (3-0-3) Broden/Kellenberg/Kmiec
Deals with private landlord-tenant law and with government control of land use through easements, covenants and conditions; allocation of water and air space; nuisance law; zoning and subdivision control, and eminent domain.

507 and 508. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure (3-0-3) (3-0-3) Blakey/Dutile
Deals with the basic principles of American criminal law such as definition of crime, defenses, proof and punishment, and the basic structure and operation of the American criminal justice system.

509. Procedure I (3-0-3) Bauer/Rodes/Thornton
Overviews the modern civil action: a brief history of the development of common law pleading and procedure; the forms of action; equity and equity procedure, and the Hilary, Field, and Judicature Act reforms. Modern pleading is then treated in detail using the federal rules as a base system with many comparisons to state code pleading. In particular, the course treats the complaint, answer, reply, motions, amended and supplemental pleadings. Joinder of claims and parties, counterclaims, cross-claims, and impleader and discovery are also covered.

510. Procedure II (3-0-3) Bauer/Rodes/Thornton
Uses the federal rules as a base system with many comparisons to state code systems. It covers in detail the pretrial conference, summary judgment, class actions, interpleader and intervention, jurisdiction and venue, basic choice of law, judgments and decrees, appellate review, res adjudicata, collateral estoppel, and the law of the case.

511. Introduction to Law and Ethics (1-0-1) Link
Studies and analyzes law as a profession and the duties and responsibilities of lawyers to society, clients and the profession. Develops an awareness and understanding by (prospective) lawyers of the relationship with and function in our legal system, and the consequent obligation of lawyers to maintain the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct.

512. Legal Research I (1-0-1) Persyn
Instructs and develops effective legal research skills through the use of various legal materials in the library, including LEXIS.

513. Legal Research II—Moot Court (2-0-2) Faculty
Introduces the students to techniques of appellate advocacy. Each student is required to brief and argue one appellate moot court case.
Legal Writing
(2-0-2) Phelps
Develops efficient legal writing by having the students act as legal counsel on a particular factual situation. Each team of student lawyers drafts letters of representation, opinion letters, office memorandums, trial memorandums and appropriate pleadings. Student lawyers orally present a mock adversary hearing.

Notre Dame Law Review
(V-0-V) Rodes
Academic credit may be earned through research, writing and editorial work in conjunction with the preparation of the Notre Dame Law Review.

Legal Aid
(V-0-V) Booker/Broden
Academic credit may be earned through research, clinical work and participation in seminars relating to legal aid.

Civil Rights Intern Program
(V-0-V) Kommers
Academic credit may be earned through research and writing in a broad range of constitutional and civil rights law issues.

Journal of Legislation
(V-0-V) Gilligan
Academic credit may be earned through research, writing and editorial work for the Journal of Legislation. Work includes preparation and publication of the Journal as well as participation in projects sponsored by the Legislative Research Service. Legislative research involves research, drafting of statutes or preparation of memoranda demonstrating significant intellectual and professional accomplishment in the legislative area.

Moot Court—Appellate
(V-0-V) Dutile
Second- and third-year students can earn academic credit through participation in Moot Court arguments and as members of the National Moot Court Team. The student Executive Director of Moot Court earns credit for administration of the program.
Students in their second and third semester to students who successfully earn credit through participation in the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court competition as research fellows or as members of the International Moot Court Team.

Moot Court—Trial
(V-0-V) Seckinger/Singer/Smithburn
Third-year students earn academic credit through participation in mock trials in the in-law school competition and as members of the National Mock Trial Team.

Public Law
(2-0-2) Gilligan
Limited to Thomas J. White scholars. Two credit hours are given each semester to students who successfully participate in the program of the Thomas J. White Center for Law, Governance and Human Rights.

Center for Constitutional Studies Intern Program
(V-0-V) Gaffney
Student interns may earn academic credit working with the professional staff of the center in legal research, analysis and drafting memoranda and other documents regarding the problems of independent higher education. Typical problems include governmental regulation of universities, academic freedom, student discipline, university governance, and legal liability of the university and participants therein.

Business Associations
(4-0-4) O’Hara/Rodes
Involves a study of the basic forms of business organizations and corporations including a study of the duties and liabilities of promoters, officers, directors and controlling shareholders, together with an introduction to financing a business and business combinations.

Commercial Transactions
(3-0-3) Le
Involves a study of the rules of law applicable in the sale, distribution, payment for transactions in goods and security arrangements. The discussion is focused on Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

Constitutional Law
(4-0-4) Rice/Ripple
Surveys the important developments relating to judicial review of legislative action, problems of federalism, safeguards to life, liberty and property, and protection of civil and political rights.

Evidence
(4-0-4) Booker/Seckinger/Smithburn/Thornton
Studies the legal principles governing the admissibility of controverted facts in judicial proceedings, with an introduction to the techniques by which evidence of such facts is presented. Traditional rules of evidence are compared with the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Federal Income Taxation
(4-0-4) Lashbrooke/Link
Functionally introduces basic concepts of federal income taxation: gross income, exemptions, allowable deductions and credits, accounting methods, capital gains and losses and certain nonrecognition transactions.

Jurisprudence
(3-0-3) Rodes
Analyzes various schools of jurisprudential thought, including the scholastic theories of natural law, with particular reference to such contemporary problems as the moral obligation of law and the legitimacy of civil laws that sanction the taking of innocent lives.

Jurisprudence
(3-0-3) Murphy/Rice
Presents a study of jurisprudence in the light of divine revelation and Christian philosophy. A major effort is made to identify the ultimacies of various jurisprudential systems and legal philosophies (including legal positivism, Marxism and others) and to compare them to God as creator and sovereign. There is a strong historical and theological component, with extensive readings from the Bible and the works of Cicero, St. Thomas Aquinas, Alexis de Tocqueville, Hans Kelsen and R.J. Rushdoony, among others.

Jurisprudence
(3-0-3) Fr. McCafferty
Studies the central core of thought about the legal order and the general theories about law that are the intellectual heritage of American and English jurisprudence and legal reasoning. Provokes the construction of students’ own views of the nature of legal reasoning by examining contemporary questions concerned with the human values surrounding the achievement of justice.

Trial Practice
(2-0-2) Seckinger/Smithburn
Introduces trial advocacy. Provides a general practice exposure to the various facets of trial court litigation from the initial stage of client and witness interviewing through the trial and jury verdict. Each student is assigned to try a case to a jury before a federal or state judge. Students from the Law School and University and residents of the South Bend community serve as jurors, parties and witnesses. Classroom sessions in conjunction with the trials provide an introduction to and analysis of the various facets of the trial process. This is a general survey type course to provide an introduction and exposure to trial court litigation. For a more detailed study of the various facets of trial court litigation see Trial Advocacy Comprehensive (695), which is a two-semester course.

Property Settlement
(4-0-4) Mooney
Surveys the wealth transmission process consisting of an overview with emphasis on tax-motivated choices; inquires into the specifics of wills, trusts and future interests; discusses the principal estate and gift tax provisions, and examines the estate administration process. Emphasis is on the use of traditional concepts in client representation.

Federal Court Jurisdiction
(3-0-3) Booker/Thornton
Covers jurisdiction of the federal courts; constitutional and statutory limits on jurisdiction; problems of federalism; appellate and collateral review.
610. **Administrative Law**  
(3-0-3) Dobranski  
Studies the powers and procedures of administrative agencies including the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act, functioning of the administrative process at the federal level, and the methods and extent of judicial control over agency action.

611. **Labor Law**  
(3-0-3) Dobranski  
Studies the common law and federal statutes applicable to concerted labor activity and collective bargaining.

612. **Banking and Commercial Paper**  
(3-0-3) Le  
Studies the bank-depositor relationship and the uses of drafts and notes in the business world. The course involves an intensive study of Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

613. **Estate Planning**  
(3-0-3) Mooney  
Explores federal estate and gift taxation through simulation of law office practice to demonstrate the interrelationship of estate, gift and income taxation on any planning decision. Examines the most commonly used wealth transmission devices to emphasize the intellectual nature of client representation in the property management area.

614. **Entity Income Taxation**  
(3-0-3) Lashbrooke  
Analyzes in-depth basic tax questions involved when operations are conducted by corporations or other business entities: organization, dividends, redemptions, reorganizations, liquidations and subchapter S corporations, and other transactions.

615. **Directed Readings**  
(V-0-V) Faculty  
Involves independent research under the supervision of one faculty member.

616. **Family Law**  
(3-0-3) Crutchfield  
Concerns problems in the following areas: the unmarried mother, 'heart balm' legislation, annulment, common-law marriage, divorce, alimony and custody of children, separation agreements, property settlements, adoption, juvenile delinquency, old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, and artificial insemination. Fosters an awareness, through the use of some nonlegal materials, of the need for interprofessional cooperation in the solution of these problems.

618. **Conflict of Laws**  
(3-0-3) Ripple  
Studies the problems inherent in multistate legal transactions or litigation. Jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and choice of law methodology are successively studied and their interrelationship explored. Particular emphasis is placed on modern choice of law approaches.

624. **Military Law**  
(2-0-2) McLean  
Surveys military law and procedures including an overview of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, courts-martial and appeals procedure, military personnel legislation and regulations, military legal services, defense contracting, the Law of War, aviation and admiralty law in the military context, and current developments in military law.

625. **Antitrust Law**  
(3-0-3) Bauer  
Surveys the principles and policies developed by the courts in applying the major federal antitrust laws, including the Sherman, Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts.

626. **Securities Regulation**  
(3-0-5) O'Hara  
Studies the federal securities laws governing the distribution of and trading in securities, as well as the emerging federal corporate law.

627. **Business Planning**  
(3-0-3) Lashbrooke/O'Hara  
Involves advanced work in the law of business associations and its interplay with the law of securities regulation and federal taxation. Such topics as the formation and financing of business organizations, restructuring of ownership interests, merger, enterprise division and dissolution will be discussed.

628. **Organized Crime Control**  
(3-0-3) Blakey  

629. **Sports Law**  
(2-0-2) Cleveland/Rice  
Surveys sports and entertainment law, including canons of ethics, contracts, tax alternatives and areas of current and potential litigations.

630. **Admiralty Law**  
(2-0-2) McLean  
Inquires into jurisdiction and substantive principles in the area of maritime activities; investigates existing and developing law of the sea.

631. **Energy and Environmental Law**  
(3-0-3) Kellenberg  
Deals with the laws affecting such energy resources as water, coal, oil, natural gas, uranium, electricity, the sun, wind, and geothermal steam. It also considers environmental law and policy, with particular emphasis on the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

632. **International Law**  
(3-0-3) Le/McCafferty  
Surveys the leading principles of public international law as applied in decisions of domestic and international courts; the sources, development and authority of international law; the making, interpretation and enforcement of treaties; problems involving territory and nationality; and the organization and jurisdiction of international tribunals.

634. **Transnational Legal Transactions**  
(3-0-3) Le/McCafferty  
Examines a number of legal issues connected with business transactions.
spanning national boundaries. After a brief survey of the law of private international transactions, the course focuses on the interplay between overlapping national rules, international and national rules and the various methods of conflict-solving. The course also focuses on some aspects of world trade and investment such as forms of investment (subsidiary, branch, joint ventures, etc.), the General Agreement of Tariff and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the European Economic Community.

638. Advanced Torts and Contracts (3-0-3) Booker
Studies the problems and policies dealing with the liabilities of manufacturers, distributors and retailers for defective products. Treats restitutory remedies, both legal (quasi-contract) and equitable (constructive trust, equitable lien and subrogation).

639. Public Welfare (3-0-3) Rodes
Examines statutory systems of social welfare: social security; state and federal welfare legislation; workmen's and unemployment compensation; poor relief and related regulatory areas.

640. Trade Regulation (3-0-3) Bauer
Surveys several bodies of law, other than antitrust, proscribing forms of unfair competition. Focus is on trademark (Lanham Act); copyright; Federal Trade Commission consumer protection; price discrimination (Robinson-Patman Act); and regulated industries including transportation, utilities and banking.

641. Real Estate Transactions (3-0-3) Boynton
Studies mortgages and real property liens; the purchase and sale of real estate; title security.

642. Land Use Planning (3-0-3) Kellenberg/Kmiec/West
Analyzes and critically reviews the use and misuse of land resources by private parties and governmental policies, and methods for regulating and controlling land use and development including local zoning ordinances, master plans, subdivision controls, eminent domain and taxation.

643. Comparative Law (3-0-3) Le
Comparatively studies the common law system and the civil law system.

645. Patents, Know-how and Licensing (2-0-2) Faculty
Studies statutory (35 U.S.C.) subject matter of and conditions for a patent; infringement of claims; protection of know-how; property and contract interests in patents and know-how, particularly licensing; limitations on property and contract rights in patents or know-how imposed by the antitrust laws and the misuse doctrine; and litigation procedures, remedies, defenses and judgments. Practical aspects (forms, agreements) are introduced as relevant. No prerequisites, scientific or legal.
647. **Street Law**  
(3-0-3) Crutchfield  
Presents practical legal issues in the areas of criminal, juvenile, family, housing, consumer, individual rights and environmental law. Law students participate in a weekly seminar designed to prepare them for their respective teaching assignments in local high schools.

648. **Religious Theories of Professional Responsibility**  
(2-0-2) Faculty  
Examines and discusses religious faith, scripture and devotional and theological literature to determine whether a lawyer can lead a good life.

650. **Legislation**  
(2-0-2) Faculty  
Consists of the examination of the lawyer’s role in the legislative process, including the interpretation and application of statutes through case analysis. Additional emphasis will be placed on the actual practice of bill drafting, committee testimony preparation and subsequent administrative rules and regulations.

659. **Constitutional Litigation**  
(3-0-3) Ripple  
Gives the student a theoretical and practical understanding of the process of constitutional litigation from the trial level through final adjudication in the Supreme Court. Emphasis is placed on recent constitutional developments, especially in the area of civil liberties. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

660. **International Legal Protection of Human Rights**  
(2-0-2) Kellers  
Examines the functions, powers and jurisdiction of the main international organs established to protect human rights, and an assessment of the capacity of these organs to accomplish their tasks, together with an analysis of selected cases decided by international tribunals and an introduction to litigation before these tribunals. The course also includes an assessment of U.S. policies respecting human rights abroad.

662. **Civil and Political Rights**  
(3-0-3) Kommers  
Examines judicial decisions in selected areas of civil and political rights, an analysis of congressional civil rights policies, and a critical review of the problems of administrative enforcement of rights policies.

663. **Law and Economics**  
(3-0-3) Faculty  
Provides students with a general understanding of the way in which legal and economic processes interact, to develop an appreciation of how modern legal and economic institutions have evolved and to familiarize the students with the theoretical economic principles which can be utilized to analyze legal processes and institutions.

664. **Church and State in the United States**  
(3-0-3) Gaffney  
Historical focus: the experience of the church-state relationship in Massachusetts, New York and Virginia, and the notion of an establishment of religion in the English experience. Legal focus: self-acknowledged limits on the role of secular courts in resolving disputes arising within religious groups; the no-establishment clause and public funding of activities associated with religious groups, especially education; constitutional standards for government-sponsored religious activities; the “belief-action” distinction and the “least restrictive alternative” standard in free exercise cases; religiously based claims to conscientious objection to military service and other forms of governmental compulsion; secular humanism as the functional equivalent of “religion” in First Amendment cases. Theological focus: teaching religious groups the right to religious freedom; the role of religion in a pluralistic society. Public policy focus: application of the above themes to current issues in public policy (e.g., tuition tax credits and educational vouchers). The basic course on constitutional law would be helpful for participation in this course, but is not a prerequisite.

665. **Supreme Court Seminar: Contemporary Constitutional Analysis**  
(3-0-3) Ripple  
Provides an opportunity to undertake mature analysis and thoughtful writing in contemporary constitutional law. Each student will select, from among several options, a case presently awaiting decision at the Supreme Court. On the basis of the student’s “bench memorandum,” the case will first be discussed in terms of established patterns of constitutional analysis. After class discussion and further reading, a later student submission will also cover the broader policy implications of each case as well as problems in judicial methodology. Finally on the basis of the foregoing, the student will draft a judicial opinion resolving the issues presented in the case. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

669. **Housing and Agricultural Law**  
(3-0-3) Kellers  
Considers various aspects of the law of land, natural resources, energy and the environment as they relate to the provision of food and shelter, mankind’s most basic physical needs. Because the ways in which communities develop tend to affect both housing and agriculture, the laws relating to such matters as rehabilitation and preservation, redevelopment, and growth management will also be considered. Comparison will be made between American law and the laws of other countries.

670. **Law, Justice and Public Policy**  
(2-0-2) Gaffney  
Examines the evolutionary development of the concept of justice through the two centuries of the American experience; of how some of these changing concepts have become public policy by being incorporated into law and government regulations; and the resultant growth of government at all levels in size, complexity and activity; and what may be expected in the future.
672.  **State and Local Government**  
(3-0-3)  Kmiec  
Examines the role of the national, state, and local governments in the federal system. The organization, expansion and consolidation of local government units. Local government powers, including relevant constitutional and statutory limits and home rule. State and local finance and taxation. Possibilities for extraterritorial regulation and interlocal cooperation. A consideration of judicial intervention in local government matters, including licenses, school finance, and reapportionment.

673 and 674.  **Public Interest Practice**  
(V-0-V)  Crutchfield  
Gives practical experience in areas of public interest law complemented by classroom work which includes professional responsibility, client interviews, negotiation, pretrial litigation and courtroom advocacy and demeanor. Fieldwork related to all the above agencies is conducted with various local public agencies.

676 and 676A.  **Appellate Advocacy**  
(V-0-V)  Faculty  
Permits third-year law students to participate in the representation of indigent defendants at the appellate level, including brief writing and oral arguments.

677.  **Bankruptcy, Creditors’ Remedies and Debtors’ Protections**  
(2-0-2)  Faculty  
Presents the various aspects of the administration of insolvent estates outside and under the federal bankruptcy act. Enforcement of money judgments and debtors’ exemptions are also discussed.

678A and 678B.  **Legal Perspectives on Policy and Power in American Government**  
(2-0-2)  Gilligan  
Explores the structure and operation of American government from the local to the international levels, in an effort to better understand the dynamics of policy formulation in the United States. Consideration is given to the role of extragovernmental influences on official policy by the press, special interest lobbying, political parties, labor unions and trade associations, as well as the operation of government entities.

679.  **Collective Bargaining**  
(2-0-2)  Dobranski  
Involves the negotiation, drafting and analysis of written agreements between employers and the unions representing the employees.

680.  **Consumer Law**  
(3-0-3)  Faculty  
Provides students with the necessary tools to understand basic unfair and deceptive practices in the marketplace. Consumer protection statutes such as TIL, UCCC, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Equal Opportunity Credit Act, the three-day cooling-off period and the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act will be discussed. The UCC Reimbursement Statute and Unconscionable Statute will also be investigated in light of constitutional litigation.

682.  **International Business Taxation**  
(3-0-3)  Lashbrook  
Studies the legal framework of American foreign trade and investment, with special emphasis on the tax considerations applicable to companies doing business abroad; considers the trade and investment laws of selected foreign countries; focuses on the economic aspects of international law; places special emphasis on business-planning techniques applicable to U.S. companies doing business abroad and foreign companies doing business in the U.S.

685.  **Equal Employment Law**  
(2-0-2)  Dobranski  
Studies the statutory and constitutional prohibitions of discrimination in employment on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sex and age. Includes consideration of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the National Labor Relations Act, the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and Federal Executive Orders.

686.  **Law and Poverty**  
(2-0-2)  Broden  
Examines the situation of the poor in the American legal system. Includes fieldwork and clinical work with clients in northern Indiana and southern Michigan.
and price discrimination among franchisees. Relevant statutory subject matter will be selected from the Lanham Act, antitrust laws, Federal Trade Commission Act, Automobile Dealers Franchise Act, and other state and federal legislation.

693. Law and the Handicapped Person
(2-0-2) Faculty
Studies the rights of handicapped people in the areas of treatment, education, sterilization, civil commitment, guardianship and criminal prosecution.

695A and 695B (Fall) and 695C (Spring). Trial Advocacy Comprehensive
(3-2-3) (3-0-3) Seckinger/Singer/Smithburn
An in-depth study and analysis of trial advocacy techniques. The comprehensive is meant to develop a familiarity with the techniques by which evidence of controverted facts is presented in litigation before judicial tribunals. This course is designed for those students whose primary career interest is in litigation. This is a two-semester course with three credit hours in the fall semester and three credit hours in the spring semester. The fall semester involves workshop sessions and learning by doing through simulated courtroom exercises. The various facets of the trial process are studied through student participation, observation and demonstration by practicing lawyers. In the spring semester the various trial advocacy skills are put together in a full trial which proceeds from the initial stage of client and witness interviewing through a jury trial and verdict. Classroom sessions in conjunction with the trials provide an examination and analysis of interviewing, negotiation, pleading, motions, witness preparation, trial briefs and jury instructions, evidence presentation and trial advocacy skills, and issues of professional responsibility.

696. Criminal Law Comprehensive
(6-V-8) Smithburn
Integrates advanced criminal law and practice as follows:

696A. Fall Semester
(3-V-3)
Applied study of normal flow in serious crime case (Wilbur Jackson), practicum, bail hearing; criminal investigation, by whom and for whom, a comparative analysis; discovery problems, practicum with prosecutor; mental abnormality, competency, procedures, the insanity defense, practicum, expert witness prep interview; methods of implementing constitutional requirements in criminal procedure, practicum, motion to suppress; sentencing problems, practicum, argument for disposition.
696B. Spring Semester
(3-V-3)
Postconviction remedies and problems, mandamus, appeal, habeas corpus and coram nobis, practicum, petition for writ; prisoner's rights, substantive and procedural, field trip to holding jail and prison as practicum, administration of juvenile justice, with practicum of argument in disposition of juvenile offender; jurisprudence and ethics in criminal practice, interaction of law and religion, contemporary problem areas of criminal law; ethical duties of practitioner in the field, higher goals and continuing problems.

696C. Spring Semester
(0-V-2)
Appearance in actual cases in criminal cases in courts in this area, under supervision of responsible attorney and the faculty members teaching this course. Preparation and presentation of at least three hearings, such as detention, acceptance of plea of guilty, hearing on motion to suppress, sentencing, etc. Student will be required to do interviewing and research as well as appearance. Prerequisites: Law 696A and Evidence.

697. Business Law Comprehensive
(4-2-6) Faculty/Faccenda
An integrated treatment of advanced corporation law, corporate finance, securities regulation and tax planning, along with examinations and practice in the techniques of counseling and negotiation in a business context.

698. General Practice Comprehensive
(6-0-6) Faculty
This comprehensive course for third-year students is divided into three components: 1) examination and experience in the skills of law-office practice (interviewing, research, counseling, negotiation, planning, drafting and problem solving); 2) practice experience in the non-adversarial substantive areas of the general practice of law (real estate transactions, family law, estate planning, landlord-tenant relations, etc.), and 3) study of the administration of law offices, from library and machinery to the development of organizations of people who are competent and able to grow in their work. The last component involves a 20-hour research project in a general practice law office. The comprehensive course involves regular written assignments, substantial amounts of role playing, seminar discussions and critique, and work with lawyer and nonlawyer guests. Limited enrollment; all required courses are prerequisites.
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Professor of Law

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Professor of Law

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Concurrent Professor of Law and General Counsel of the University

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Director, Institute of Public Policy and Director, Thomas and Alberta White Center for Law, Government and Human Rights

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TANG THI THANH TRAI LE, Licence en Droit, Doctorat en Droit, Ph.D., J.D.,
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Professor of Law
Practice Court

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PAUL BALDONI
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Judge, St. Joseph Superior Court

ROBERT BURNER
Judge, Kosciusko Superior Court

EUGENE CHIPMAN
Former Judge, Indiana Court of Appeals

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Judge, Marshall Superior Court

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DAVID DENTON
Judge, Elkhart Municipal Court

GENE DUFFIN
Judge, Elkhart Circuit Court

ROBERT GETTINGER
Judge, LaPorte Circuit Court

ROBERT GRANT
Judge, U.S. District Court

JULIAN HUGHES
Judge, Berrien County Circuit Court

DONALD JONES
Judge, Elkhart Superior Court

MICHAEL KANNE
Judge, U.S. District Court

NORMAN KOPEC
Judge, St. Joseph Superior Court

NEWELL LAMB
Judge, Newton Circuit Court

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U.S. Magistrate

MARVIN MCLAUGHLIN
Judge, Starke Circuit Court

DONALD MARTIN
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ROBERT L. MILLER, JR.
Chief Judge, St. Joseph Superior Court

DOUGLAS MORTON
Judge, Fulton Circuit Court

CORDELL PINKERTON
Judge, Lake County Superior Court

STEPHEN PLATT
Judge, Elkhart Superior Court

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Chief Judge, Lake County Superior Court

PETER ROCKAWAY
Judge, Plymouth Municipal Court

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Judge, St. Joseph Superior Court

WILLIAM WHITE
Judge, Berrien County Circuit Court

WILLIAM C. WHITMAN
Judge, St. Joseph Superior Court

London Faculty

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Ph.D.,
Professor Emeritus, University of London

WILLIAM A. WEST , LL.B., LL.M.,
Professor Emeritus of Law and Director,
London Law Program
Faculty Profiles

JOSEPH P. BAUER is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard Law School. He practiced with a large New York City law firm and taught at the University of Michigan Law School before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1973. During the year 1975-76, he was director of the year-round law program in London. He was on leave for the 1981-82 academic year as a visiting professor at the University of North Carolina School of Law.

G. ROBERT BLAKEY, a North Carolina and District of Columbia lawyer, has served as a special attorney, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, U.S. Department of Justice; chief counsel to the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures of the U.S. Senate; consultant to the President's Commission on Crime and Administration of Justice; reporter for the Electronic Surveillance Standard of the American Bar Association; consultant to the National Commission on the Reform of Federal Criminal Laws; consultant to the National Gambling Commission; and council member of the National Wiretap Commission. From 1977 to 1978, he was chief counsel and staff director of the Select Committee on Assassinations of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was on leave from the University of Virginia Law School after eight years in the South Bend legal services offices, six of them as director. He is former president of the local chapter of the Urban League.

FRANK E. BOOKER, a Missouri and Florida lawyer and a Duke law graduate, taught at Stetson University before he joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1968. He was the founding director of Notre Dame's English summer program and was director of the London year-round program. He was in private practice in Florida from 1970 to 1972, when he rejoined the faculty.

CHARLES M. BOYNTON is an expert in commercial and banking law who teaches the course in real estate transactions. He practices law in South Bend and is active in local civic and religious affairs. He is former chancellor of the Northern Indiana Diocese of the Episcopal Church, a Notre Dame law graduate and a former editor of the Notre Dame Lawyer.

THOMAS F. BRODEN, JR., is director of the University's urban studies program and a teacher in the Law School. He is an Indiana lawyer who has served in important community posts ranging from chairman of the South Bend Human Relations and Fair Employment Practices Commission to director of training and technical assistance for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

GRANVILLE E. CLEVELAND, assistant law librarian, is an Ohio native who attended Central State College in Wilberforce, Ohio. He has extensive experience as a librarian for bar associations in his home state and is, among other distinctions, a professional singer. Among varied activities, he served as chairman of the University's Black Student Affairs Committee.

CHARLES F. CRUTCHFIELD is a member of the Indiana Bar and a graduate of the Law School at Indiana University. He is a native Hoosier and a retired Air Force intelligence officer. He came to the Notre Dame faculty after eight years in the South Bend legal services offices, six of them as director. He is former president of the local chapter of the Urban League.

BERNARD DOBRANSKI is a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School and joined the faculty from Creighton Law School. His professional experience includes serving as Attorney Adviser for the National Labor Relations Board, a staff member of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, Deputy Regional Counsel of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Administrative Assistant to a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and General Counsel to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission. At Notre Dame he teaches courses in the labor field and administrative law. He directed the Notre Dame London Summer Program in 1977, 1978 and 1979.
FERNAND N. DUTILE graduated from Assumption College and the Notre Dame Law School and was articles editor of the Notre Dame Lawyer in 1964-65. He was an attorney in the Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, and taught law at the Catholic University of America before returning to teach at Notre Dame in 1971.

PHILIP J. FACCE NDA is General Counsel of the University of Notre Dame and teaches in the area of corporate law. He earlier served as Vice President for Student Affairs, and in May of 1973, he was elected to the University’s Board of Trustees for a six-year term. A 1952 Notre Dame mechanical engineering graduate and an Air Force veteran of the Korean conflict, he studied law at Loyola University, receiving the J.D. degree in 1957. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of three business corporations, Chairman of the South Bend Crime Commission and Immediate Past President of the South Bend-Mishawaka Area Chamber of Commerce.

KATHLEEN G. FARMANN, member of the District of Columbia Bar, is the Law School’s librarian. She was librarian for the Hawaiian Supreme Court and director of research services at Ohio State University before she joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1966.

STANLEY L. FARMANN, associate law librarian, holds degrees in Swedish and in library science. He was a professional librarian with the Washington State Library, Ohio State University and the University of Hawaii before he came to Notre Dame.

EDWARD M. GAFFNEY, JR., is a graduate of the Catholic University of America Law School where he earned a J.D. and a M.A. in history. He also holds the LL.M. degree from Harvard Law School and the S.T.L. degree from the Gregorian University in Rome. He taught at Boston University Law School and a course on law and religion at Boston College. He is a member of the Washington, D.C., Bar and worked with a public interest law firm representing municipal utilities. Before joining Notre Dame as Associate Director of the Center for Constitutional Studies, he served as an attorney-adviser on the policy staff of Attorneys General Levi and Bell.

JOHN J. GILLIGAN is a 1943 graduate of Notre Dame. After serving in the Navy, he received a master’s degree in literature from the University of Cincinnati and taught at Xavier University. He served six terms on the Cincinnati City Council and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served one term. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1970. He was a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., and at the John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard. He came to Notre Dame from the position of Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

CONRAD L. KELLENBERG, a New York lawyer, was a legal officer in the Air Force and a private practitioner in New York City before he became a law teacher. He has taught at the University of London and at the University of East Africa, as well as at Notre Dame. He has served as Director of the Notre Dame Summer Law Program in London.

DOUGLAS W. KMIEC graduated with honors from Northwestern and the University of Southern California Law Center and is a member of the Illinois and California Bars. A Senior Editor of the Southern California Law Review, he has practiced law with major law firms in Chicago and Beverly Hills. Prior to joining the faculty at Notre Dame in 1980, he taught at Valparaiso University Law School and in the Department of Environmental Affairs at Indiana University. A member of the ABA Committee on Land Use, Planning and Zoning, he has served as an advisor to various private and public entities on property and land use matters. He served as a White House Fellow in 1982-83.

DONALD P. KOMMERS is the author of several books and articles on civil liberties, comparative constitutional law and German law and politics. He is editor of the Review of Politics and also teaches in the Department of Government and International Studies. He has been a scholar in residence at the West German Federal Constitutional Court, and an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow in the Law School of the University of Cologne.
RITA M. KOPCZYNSKI, assistant librarian in the Center for Civil Rights, is a graduate of Saint Mary's College and holds a master's degree in Library Science from Simmons College, Boston. Former planner for the Historic Preservation Commission of South Bend and St. Joseph County, she is actively involved with the Justice and Peace Center in South Bend.

NORMAN KOPEC, a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and the Notre Dame Law School, was appointed judge of the St. Joseph Superior Court in 1965. He is a graduate of the National College for State Trial Judges and a teaching team member for the National Institute for Trial Advocacy. He is chief judge of a new and pioneer multiple court system for the State of Indiana which has received favorable comment from the Indiana State Bar Association, Indiana State Trial Judges Association and the Indiana Judicial Study Commission.

ELVIN C. LASBROOKE, JR., is a graduate of the University of Texas. He served as legislative counsel with the Texas Legislative Council from 1972 to 1975. He was in private practice in Texas from 1975 to 1977 when he joined the faculty of DePaul University College of Law. From 1979 he was on the faculty of Stetson University College of Law before coming to Notre Dame in 1981.

TANG THI THANH TRAI LE graduated from the University of Aix-Marseille, France (License en Droit and Docteur en Droit), the University of Chicago (Ph.D. in political science) and the Notre Dame Law School. She was professor of law at the Universities of Hue, Saigon and Dalat, dean of the Hue Law School, member of the Central Vietnam Bar and the Saigon Bar, and senior partner in an international law firm in Saigon. Professor Le joined the Notre Dame faculty in the fall of 1977.

DAVID T. LINK, the dean, is a Notre Dame graduate and a graduate of the Notre Dame Law School. He is an Ohio and Illinois lawyer, chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Economics of Law Practice, and a former attorney and administrator in the Internal Revenue Service. He was senior partner in a large Chicago firm before joining the faculty in 1970.

REV. MICHAEL D. McCAFFERTY, C.S.C., is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and the Notre Dame Law School. He was a trial attorney for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D.C., and an associate in a leading Chicago law firm. He returned to Notre Dame in 1978 after having received an LL.M. degree from the Harvard Law School.

WILLIAM O. MCCLEAN, a retired career Naval Officer, joined the Law School faculty in 1975. He holds master's degrees in school administration from Notre Dame, International Affairs from George Washington University and is a graduate of the Naval War College. He was a member of the United States Delegation in the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) during the period 1969-72, negotiations which culminated in the nuclear arms agreements currently in effect.

CAROL ANN MOONEY is a graduate of Saint Mary's College and the Notre Dame Law School. She practiced law with a leading firm in the District of Columbia. She is admitted to practice in the District of Columbia and Indiana. She joined the Notre Dame Law School faculty in 1980.

EDWARD J. MURPHY came to Notre Dame from a clerkship on the Illinois Supreme Court and a law practice in Springfield, Ill. He was president of his Student Bar Association, winner of the moot court competition, and an editor of the Illinois Law Forum at the University of Illinois. He is co-author of Studies in Contract Law, a widely used casebook for first-year law students. In 1971, he served as acting dean of the Notre Dame Law School and in 1974 was director of the Summer Law Program in Japan. In 1975 he was appointed to the University's first endowed chair in law, the Thomas J. White Professorship. In 1979 he became the John N. Matthews Professor of Law.
PATRICIA O’HARA graduated Summa Cum Laude from Notre Dame Law School in 1974. She joined the San Francisco law firm of Brobeck, Phelger and Harrison as associate, practicing in the General Corporate area. She is a member of the California State Bar, the Federal Bar for the Northern and Central Districts of California, and the United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit. She joined the faculty as a visiting professor in 1979, then returned as a regular faculty member in 1981.

JOSEPH O’MEARA was dean of the Law School for 16 years prior to his retirement in 1968. He now serves as a part-time volunteer in the St. Joseph County Legal Services Program. The University awarded Dean O’Meara an honorary doctor of laws degree in 1969.

MARY G. PERSYN holds a Master’s Degree in Library Science from the University of Oregon. She received her Juris Doctor Degree from Notre Dame where she was editor-in-chief of the Journal of Legislation. Her work experiences range from service in university libraries to clerking with law firms and interning in the Prosecutor’s office in South Bend. She joined the Notre Dame Law Library staff in 1982.

TERESA GODWIN PHELPS has a Ph.D. in English from the University of Notre Dame and taught writing courses at Notre Dame since 1974. She served as editor of the Notre Dame English Journal for 1978-1980. She joined the law faculty in 1980 to teach legal writing.

CHARLES E. RICE practiced law in New York and taught at New York University School of Law and Fordham University School of Law before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1969. He is co-editor of the American Journal of Jurisprudence. Author of five books and various articles on constitutional law and jurisprudence, he teaches those subjects and torts.

KENNETH F. RIPPLE came to Notre Dame from the position of Special Assistant to the Chief Justice of the United States. His earlier professional experience includes service as the Legal Officer of the U.S. Supreme Court and as an attorney in the Office of the General Counsel of International Business Machines Corporation. He also served with special distinction as an appellate attorney and as a branch head for the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. A graduate of Fordham University, he holds a law degree from the University of Virginia and an advanced degree in administrative law-economic regulation from the National Law Center of the George Washington University. He is admitted to practice in Virginia, New York and the District of Columbia. At Notre Dame he teaches constitutional law and conflict of laws. He is a member of the American Law Institute and served on the American delegation to the 1980 Anglo-American Judicial Exchange. He is also Reporter to the Advisory Committee on Federal Appellate Rules of Procedure.

ROBERT E. RODES, JR., was Notre Dame’s resident faculty member at the University of London for 1970-71. He is a graduate of Brown University and of the Harvard Law School and a member of the bar in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Indiana. He has written extensively on jurisprudence, ecclesiastical history and church-state relations.

JOHN A. SCANLAN, JR., received A.B. and J.D. degrees from Notre Dame, and holds a master’s degree in English from the University of Chicago and a doctorate in English from the University of Iowa. A former associate editor of the Notre Dame Lawyer, he has taught legal research and writing, and has published in the areas of federal estate and gift tax law, refugee and immigration law, civil rights, and international human rights. He is presently assistant director of the Center for Civil and Human Rights.
JAMES H. SECKINGER is a Colorado lawyer with degrees from St. John's (Minn.), Vanderbilt and the Notre Dame Law School where he was articles editor of the Notre Dame Lawyer. He was a law clerk in the U.S. District Court in Denver, a Reginald Heber Smith Fellow in the Denver legal services program, and a chief deputy in the Denver district attorney's office before joining the faculty. He is director and a faculty member of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy. He is coauthor of Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy, which is widely used in both law school and continuing legal education trial advocacy courses. He was on leave for the 1978-79 academic year as a visiting professor at the Cornell Law School.

THOMAS H. SINGER is a partner in the South Bend law firm of Lysohir and Singer. He received his law degree from the University of Michigan in 1959. He is active in many local, state and national trial lawyers' activities and serves on the faculty of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy. He is a Fellow of the International Society of Barristers. He has assisted Notre Dame Law School in the areas of trial practice and trial advocacy since 1975.

J. ERIC SMITHBURN is a graduate of Indiana University and Indiana University School of Law. A practicing Indiana attorney, he also served as Marshall County Court Judge in Plymouth, Indiana, for three years and taught part time at Notre Dame Law School for one year before joining the faculty full time in 1978. He is a member of the faculties of the National Judicial College and National College of Juvenile Justice, located at the University of Nevada-Reno, the National Institute for Trial Advocacy and the Indiana Judicial College. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Indiana Juvenile Justice Task Force, and also serves on the Board of Advisors of the Indiana Criminal Law Review. He is the author of Judicial Discretion, a book used in both law school and continuing judicial education courses and programs throughout the country.

RONALD M. SOSKIN joined the faculty in 1981 while serving as Executive Director of the National Center for Law and the Handicapped. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1973. As a New York and Indiana attorney, his experiences include working from 1973-76 on the staff of the New York Mental Health Information Service, an agency providing legal advocacy and representation of mentally ill and mentally retarded persons, and working on the staff of the National Center for Law and the Handicapped, prior to assuming its directorship. He has also taught in the psychology departments of both Notre Dame and Indiana University at South Bend.

PETER W. THORNTON came from New York to join the Notre Dame faculty in 1968 after teaching 22 years at his alma mater, Brooklyn Law School. He left for Florida in 1973 to become the founding dean of Nova University Law Center. He rejoined the Notre Dame faculty in 1976 and spent two years as director of the Notre Dame London Law Centre before returning to the home campus.

WILLIAM A. WEST, born in Scotland, graduated from King's College, London University, with LL.B. and LL.M. degrees, and is Barrister of Gray's Inn. Writer of many books and articles, he is the first professor of law and founder of law degrees at Reading University. He taught at the Notre Dame summer program and year-round program in London since 1973, then joined the regular faculty in 1979. His special subjects include real property, land use planning and torts affecting land.
**Endowed Chairs**

The donor of an endowed chair at Notre Dame becomes part of a teaching tradition nurtured carefully through the years. But while academic chairs are in a very real sense built on the past, their main thrust is forward and their implicit goal is to influence the future. The holder of an endowed professorship will touch the lives of thousands of students in his tenure, students of uncommon talent who have come to a University which is committed to finding a place for value in a world of fact. And because those appointed to endowed professorships will have exhibited the highest level of scholarly achievement, their influence on their colleagues, and their contribution to the ongoing dialogue of their disciplines should be noteworthy. Apart from skill at teaching and resourcefulness in research and scholarship, the University also looks for another quality in its named professorships—a sense of *pro bono publico*, of the common good. Notre Dame is particularly interested in men and women who can turn their scholarship to the service of mankind.

**The Thomas J. White Chair in Law**

The Thomas J. White Chair in Law was endowed by a 1937 Notre Dame graduate and his wife. Thomas White graduated from St. Louis University's Law School in 1940 then practiced law and headed a plastics manufacturing firm. In 1946 White organized a development company which has built numerous shopping centers, industrial parks and office buildings in the St. Louis area. A member of the Law School's Advisory Council, White has also received the Papal honor of the Knight of the Holy Sepulchre in recognition of his support for Catholic charitable causes in the St. Louis area.

Edward J. Murphy was the first Thomas J. White Professor in Law.

John J. Gilligan is the current White Professor.

**The John N. Matthews Chair in Law**

The John N. Matthews Chair in Law was established by Notre Dame Trustee Donald J. Matthews, president of Johnson and Higgins of Texas, Inc., of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Matthews endowed the chair in memory of his father, Captain John N. Matthews, who died in 1970.

Captain Matthews was a shipmaster who in 1929 founded his own marine cargo firm in New York City, the Universal Terminal and Stevedoring Corporation, from which he retired in 1957. A leading competitor in yacht racing, he captained the *Vim* in the America's Cup selection trials in 1958, while his son, a 1955 Notre Dame graduate, sailed on the *Weatherly* when it successfully defended America's Cup in 1962.

The younger Mr. Matthews was elected to the Notre Dame Board of Trustees in 1971.

Professor Edward J. Murphy is the John N. Matthews Professor of Law.

**The Concannon Program of International Law**

The Concannon Program of International Law is endowed by a bequest of Dagmar Concannon in the name of her late husband, Matthias. The Program includes current legal education endeavors in the Notre Dame London Law Centre as well as research and scholarship in international law done on the campus of Notre Dame Law School. Professor Hans Van Houtte, renowned international lawyer of Catholic University in Louvain, Belgium, was named the first Distinguished Visiting Concannon Professor and taught in the Law School fall semester 1981. Another scholar will be named as the second Concannon Visiting Professor in international law. The Concannon gift adds new strength to Notre Dame's international focus in the education of lawyers.

**The Institute of Public Policy**

The Institute of Public Policy has been established within the Law School, incorporating three Centers of study and research which have been operating for some years. The Institute serves essentially as a coordinating mechanism for the design and direction of the programs of its constituent centers.

**The Center for Civil and Human Rights**

The Center for Civil and Human Rights, founded in 1973 under a grant from the Ford Foundation, is an institute for advanced research and scholarship in the fields of civil and human rights. In addition to its publishing activities, the center serves as a resource for students and senior scholars engaged in civil or human rights research. The center also holds seminars and conferences, sponsors the Law School's Annual Civil Rights Lectures, and maintains a major library and archive in American civil and international human rights.

The center's archive contains all the publications of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, including all the personal papers collected by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., during his 15 years as a member and chairman of the commission. Other archival collections include the issued materials of several international human rights organizations, the records of President Ford's Clemency Board, together with the field data generated by the center's Vietnam Offender Project, the trial and appellate court briefs of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, documents on American Indian law, and a growing library of original and secondary materials on refugees around the world.

The center is served by a national advisory council and a University advisory committee.
The Thomas and Alberta White Center for Law, Government and Human Rights

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. White of St. Louis, Mo., the Law School has established the Thomas and Alberta White Center for Law, Government and Human Rights to provide a focal point for public law research and add a new dimension to the Law School experience for students with both the capacity and the willingness to dedicate a substantial portion of their professional life to public service.

The center's program has several facets. A relatively small group of students who have demonstrated an interest in problems of public policy and who demonstrate exceptional promise for professional leadership in such matters are provided the opportunity of working on the various programs of the center. Of that number eight or ten are chosen in their third year as Thomas J. White Scholars. In addition to the regular curriculum, these Scholars are involved in the design and direction of the program for the White Center, including certain research projects in fields of public policy, the arrangement of a lecture series on public issues, and in some instances, internships with government agencies.

In addition, a member of the American Judiciary or an internationally known foreign judge is invited to join the Notre Dame legal community for a few days as a "distinguished judicial visitor." In that capacity, he lectures to the entire law school community, participates in classroom sessions, and spends time in consultation with the faculty and the White Scholars.

The White Center also sponsors the publication of a student-directed and -edited scholarship journal in the field of public law.

The Center for Constitutional Studies

The focus of the Center for Constitutional Studies is on the myriad of complex and intriguing legal and public policy issues faced by independent institutions of higher education, including the special problems of church-related colleges and universities. In addition to legal research and analysis, the center provides a forum to produce works for publication and will take part in selected litigation and advocacy in administrative proceedings and legislative deliberations at federal and state levels.

The structure of the center includes a national advisory board to set policy, task forces brought together to share expertise in selected areas, and a staff at Notre Dame to carry out research and other scholarly support for the publication and advocacy activities of the center. Student clerkships are available for a limited number of Notre Dame Law School students.

The National Institute for Trial Advocacy

The National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA) was created in 1970 for the purpose of contributing to the development of a competent, effective and professionally responsible trial bar to serve the needs of all persons throughout the United States. To achieve that purpose, the institute has three corollary objectives: first, to train lawyers in the skills of trial advocacy; second, to develop methods and techniques for teaching and learning the skills of an effective and professional trial advocate; and third, to encourage the teaching and learning of trial advocacy skills both in law schools and in continuing legal education programs throughout the U.S.

NITA has sought to attain these objectives through the conduct of intensive trial advocacy training programs for practicing lawyers and law school teachers at various locations around the country. To date, NITA has provided trial advocacy training for about 2,500 lawyers at its national and regional programs.

Many law school professors have attended NITA and returned to their schools with the benefit of training and experience in both the skills of trial advocacy and the teaching of those skills. Consequently, courses modeled on the NITA Program now exist at many of the nation's law schools.

NITA is currently headquartered at Notre Dame Law School. It operates under the direction of Prof. James H. Seckinger of the Notre Dame Law School faculty. Policy guidance is provided by a board of trustees with membership of national reputation and experience in the field of trial advocacy.

The Law Advisory Council

The University of Notre Dame has established a Law Advisory Council to advance the school's development in its broadest context.

The Law School's advisors understand the philosophy, plans and objectives of the Notre Dame Law School. As members of Notre Dame's official family, they share this understanding with others by serving as representatives of the University in cities where they reside and in their respective business and professional communities. In addition to acquiring and transmitting to others this understanding-in-depth of the school, advisory council members, by their attendance and active participation in meetings, assist with the identification of problems and offer solutions as well as help chart the school's growth. They also help generate the financial resources which such growth demands.

The Advisory Council does not determine academic policy, but drawing on the knowledge and experience of the membership, it advises the dean on matters in which he seeks their counsel. Council
members also have access to the President of the University, communicating with him at meetings or informally on matters concerning the Law School and its development.

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**Notre Dame Law Association**

Notre Dame Law Association, with membership of about 4,500 represents lawyers from all over the world—Notre Dame graduates as well as other friends. It is a principal source of scholarship funds for students, and is an indispensable resource in recruiting students and placing graduates in the profession. Francis M. Gregory, ’66L, of Washington, D.C., is president of the Association. Nancy Kommers is Executive Secretary. The association’s business is conducted by a board of directors, membership as follows:

DAVID M. BARRETT  
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JOHN W. BEATTY  
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FRANCIS M. GREGORY (President)  
Washington, D.C.
WILLIAM J. HARTE  
Chicago, IL

Father Hesburgh, Edmund A. Stephan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and President Reagan
The Natural Law Institute, a function of the Notre Dame Law School, was organized in 1947. Five annual convocations were held under its auspices, the last one in December, 1951. In 1956, the Institute founded the Natural Law Forum, the only journal of its kind in the English language. The name of the journal was changed in 1970 to The American Journal of Jurisprudence.

It is the purpose of the Journal to promote a serious and scholarly investigation of natural law in all its aspects, and it seeks to encourage the widest search for universal standards relevant to the solution of contemporary problems.

The Journal's editorial board includes the following distinguished scholars:

**Editors-in-Chief**
- CHARLES E. RICE, Notre Dame Law School
- ROBERT E. RODES, Notre Dame Law School

**Editorial Board**
- ALFONS BEITZINGER, University of Notre Dame
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**Honor Code**

Probably the first question that comes to mind when someone ponders the "Honor Code" is framed in terms of "What is it?" The essence of the Honor Code, at least at Notre Dame, is delineated better through answering the question, "Why the Honor Code?"

Why is the honor code system something different at this institution? Initially, one must realize the uniqueness that is the Notre Dame Law School and the spirit that pervades its entire environment. The justification for "The Honor Code" at most institutions of legal education is to prepare the would-be attorney for the "real" world of legal and ethical problems. This world is guided and governed by a set of judicial ethics which tell the attorney how to react in certain sensitive situations. Most honor codes are based on this system. While this is well and good, at the same time it is unnecessary at Notre Dame where there is a more meaningful justification.

**Notre Dame Law School** is more than just an institution organized to produce qualified lawyers who will someday face their share of ethical enigmas. Notre Dame is a group of people who not only learn together but also live, study and laugh together. It is an amalgamation of some 500 (including faculty, staff and students) individuals who are striving to work themselves into a single unit with a common goal. We like to speak of it in terms of a community—people cooperating.

This being the nature of the institution, its preservation and perseverance demand each member to trust and depend on all other pieces of the puzzle. Without this faith in each other, the system and community are unworkable and shallow. Thus, the Honor Code is central to the community: the means through which each individual contributes to the continuation of the trust and interdependence of the whole.

Therefore, the answer to the "why" question provides us with an answer to the "what" question. Rather than being a set of standards drawn up in statutory form (with the attending implication of rigidity and enforcement), the Honor Code is a system of values within each member of the community which permits interaction among the others in trust and respect. This is the essence of the Honor Code; this is the essence of Notre Dame.
## The Law School Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Fall Semester 1982</th>
<th>Spring Semester 1983</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orientation &amp; Registration</td>
<td>Saturday-Sunday</td>
<td>August 28-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Classes</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>August 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Semester Break</td>
<td>Saturday-Tuesday</td>
<td>October 23-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanksgiving Break</td>
<td>Wednesday-Sunday</td>
<td>November 24-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Classes</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>December 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Period</td>
<td>Saturday-Sunday</td>
<td>December 11-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examinations</td>
<td>Monday-Monday</td>
<td>December 13-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration &amp; First Class</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>January 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter Break</td>
<td>Saturday-Sunday</td>
<td>March 12-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Classes</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>April 1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Period</td>
<td>Saturday-Sunday</td>
<td>April 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examinations</td>
<td>Monday-Wednesday</td>
<td>April 30-May 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commencement</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>May 2-11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calendars for subsequent years will follow a similar pattern.
# Campus Map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration Bldg.</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace Engineering Laboratory</td>
<td>C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni-Senior Club</td>
<td>D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Hall</td>
<td>C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Department Building</td>
<td>C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Gallery</td>
<td>C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic and Convocation Center</td>
<td>D5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave Maria Press</td>
<td>B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badin Hall</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Band Building</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology Greenhouse</td>
<td>B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat House</td>
<td>B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookstore</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breen-Phillips Hall</td>
<td>B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownson Hall</td>
<td>B5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulla Shed (Campus Ministry)</td>
<td>C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Administration</td>
<td>C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Shelter</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria Annex</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carroll Hall</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cartier Field</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavanaugh Hall</td>
<td>B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Center for Continuing Education</td>
<td>C2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Center for Social Concerns</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Hall</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computing Center &amp; Mathematics Bldg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corby Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Courtney Tennis Center</td>
<td>C5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Credit Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crowley Hall of Music</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cushing Hall of Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dillon Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earth Sciences Bldg.</td>
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<td>East Gate</td>
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<td>Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineering (to be constructed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evans Memorial Crossroads Park</td>
<td>C3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty Office Bldg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farley Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fatima Retreat House &amp; Shrine</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Old Fieldhouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Station and Security Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisher Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitzpatrick Hall of Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flanner Tower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freshman Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galvin Life Science Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Dome (Administration Building)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grace Tower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenhouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grotto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grounds Bldg.</td>
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<td>Haggar Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hayes-Healy Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste Processing Bldg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holy Cross Annex</td>
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<td>Holy Cross Hall</td>
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<td>Holy Cross House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howard Hall</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurley College of Business Administration</td>
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<td>Isis Gallery</td>
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<td>Keenan Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jake Knell Field</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knights of Columbus Council Home</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kresge Law Library</td>
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<td>LaFortune Student Center</td>
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<td>Laundry</td>
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<td>Law School</td>
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<td>Lewis Bus Shelter</td>
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<td>Lewis Hall</td>
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<td>Library</td>
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<td>Log Chapel</td>
<td>C2</td>
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<td>Lyons Hall</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Gate</td>
<td>C2</td>
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<td>Main Hall</td>
<td>C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Center and Warehouse</td>
<td>B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering Laboratory</td>
<td>B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Science Bldg.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Moreau Seminary</td>
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<td>Morris Inn</td>
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<td>Morrissey Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Music Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nieuwland Science Hall</td>
<td>C3</td>
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<tr>
<td>North (Student) Dining Hall</td>
<td>B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notre Dame Memorial Library</td>
<td>C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Room Public Cafeteria</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Hara-Grace Graduate Residences</td>
<td>B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old College</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>O'Shaughnessy Hall</td>
<td>C4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pangborn Hall</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasquerilla Hall East</td>
<td>B5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasquerilla Hall West</td>
<td>B5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>C2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td>C2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presbytery</td>
<td>B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Province Archives Center</td>
<td>B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiation Research Bldg.</td>
<td>C4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reynolds Germfree Life Bldg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockne Memorial</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROTC Bldg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacred Heart Church</td>
<td>B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Edward's Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Francis Shoppe</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Joseph Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Michael's Laundry</td>
<td>B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security Office</td>
<td>B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Snite Museum of Art</td>
<td>C3</td>
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<tr>
<td>South (Student) Dining Hall</td>
<td>B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stadium</td>
<td>C4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stanford Hall</td>
<td>B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stepan Center</td>
<td>B5</td>
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<td>Stepan Chemistry Hall</td>
<td>C4</td>
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<td>Student Center</td>
<td>B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student Health Center</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>C5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Townhouses</td>
<td>B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Club</td>
<td>C2</td>
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<tr>
<td>University Village</td>
<td>C2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walsh Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington Hall</td>
<td>B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Tower</td>
<td>B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilson Commons</td>
<td>C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WNDU Radio and Television</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zahm Hall</td>
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Statement of University Nondiscriminatory Policy

The University of Notre Dame admits students of any race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national and ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs.
Notre Dame Law School Application and Procedures

Please read carefully . . . .

Graduates of an accredited college or university will be considered for admission. Beginning students are admitted only in the fall semester.

Because the various parts of an application must come from several sources, it is your responsibility to see that all required materials reach the Admissions Office. No application will be considered by the Admissions Committee until complete, including the following:

The Application Form. The application form fully completed, should be postmarked no later than March 1.

Application Fee. A check or money order in the amount of $30 payable to Notre Dame Law School, to help defray administrative costs, must accompany the application. This fee is NOT refundable.

Two Letters of Recommendation. Recommendations play a useful role in the selection process. We require two such letters. Additional recommendations are not necessary. Recommendations should come from those who have had an opportunity to evaluate you both carefully and individually over a sufficient period of time to make a substantive comment. At least one, and preferably both, of the letters should deal with your academic and scholarly abilities. We realize that some applicants, especially those who have been out of school for a number of years, may have difficulty meeting this request. In such cases, letters from employers or others who have worked closely with you will suffice. Should you choose to enclose SEALED letters of recommendation with your application you will know that your application is complete (except for the LSDAS report) when you submit it. This procedure is acceptable and will avoid the uncertainty of when a letter of recommendation is received by the Law School, and may prevent the unhappy result of an application being denied simply because it was incomplete.

The Law School Admissions Test (LSAT). You must take the Law School Admissions Test. This is administered by the Law School Admissions Services (LSAS), Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940, and is regularly scheduled to be given in June, October, December and February each year.

You should apply well in advance of the deadline date for taking the LSAT. A completed LSAT application to LSAS must be postmarked before the deadline for registering for each test date. The test is given at most colleges and universities at least once during the year, and at a number of foreign centers.

Dates and details about the test may be obtained by writing to the Law School Admissions Services.

We recommend that you take the LSAT after your junior year in college and preferably at the June or October administrations.

The LSAT need be taken only once and for admission purposes will be valid for three years. Candidates who take the LSAT more than once must have all scores reported. The Admissions Committee looks at all scores, giving somewhat more weight to the average of all LSAT scores.


Included in the registration materials are two sets of vitaly important cards. The indicated cards are to be sent to undergraduate or graduate schools so that transcripts may be sent to LSAS. Please note that transcripts are NOT to be sent to Notre Dame Law School unless a special request by the Law School is made. Graduate transcripts are required and may be sent directly to the Law School or submitted to LSAS.

If you have attended only foreign schools you may have your college records sent directly to us and you do not have to register with LSDAS, but must still register with LSAS to take the LSAT exam.

The matching form from the LSAS registration materials must be included with the Law School application. Please note that even if you have previously registered with LSDAS you must register for the current year.

Personal Statement. Submit an explanation of your interest in the legal profession and the study of law at Notre Dame. You may include, if you wish, an explanation of what you have done which shows concern for moral, ethical, human or spiritual values. Be advised this statement will serve as an additional indicator of your writing ability.

Rolling Admissions. The Admissions Committee begins considering complete applications in December. The decisions are made roughly in the order in which the files are completed. You will be notified as soon as a decision has been reached.

The fact that an application is completed early in the admissions process may improve the chances of an applicant, though the committee endeavors to make comparable decisions throughout the process.

You are strongly urged to get an early start in the application process. Completing an application involves relying on the offices of many other people. Registrar's and dean's offices, and those making recommendations, must be allowed sufficient time to respond to an applicant's request. It is clearly in your interest to submit an application early in the admissions cycle.

The deadline for submitting your application is March 1. Those received after March 1 may be returned.

The receipt of your application will be acknowledged and you will also be notified when your file is complete. If you have not received a postcard indicating your application is complete prior to March 1, you should contact the Admissions Office.

Interviews. Interviews are not held for evaluative purposes. If an applicant wants more information after reading the Bulletin of Information, a visit to the University may be useful. Accepted applicants are encouraged to visit the Law School.

Financial Aid. Our financial aid policy assumes, as it must, that before Law School funds may be committed to any student, the student and the student's family
will commit themselves to provide all reasonable financial assistance possible under the circumstances and will cooperate with the Law School in demonstrating need.

**Financial Aid Application Process.** You should return the financial aid form with your application for admission if you are applying for a scholarship or grant for your first year of study. Notre Dame Law School participates in the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS) and requires all candidates for financial assistance to submit, in full, all information requested by the GAPSFAS forms, including complete and accurate information from your parents and spouse or spouse-to-be. In the case of divorced or separated parents, each parent is required to submit the completed GAPSFAS form.

GAPSFAS forms will be found in the Financial Aid Office on most undergraduate campuses. Or, applicants may write directly to Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service, Box 2614, Princeton, New Jersey 08541.

Scholarship and grant awards are normally made soon after the class is admitted. For timely consideration of requests for scholarship or grant, your application for financial aid and the GAPSFAS analysis should be received by Notre Dame by March 1.

**Applications for Transfer.** Applicants who have completed at least one year of work in another law school may be admitted to the second year of the professional curriculum with credit for not more than one year of such work.

Applicants must submit an application, application fee, LSDAS report (or a copy of the LSDAS materials on file at your present law school), two recommendation letters (preferably from undergraduate or law professors), official undergraduate and complete first-year law school transcripts, a personal statement, plus a letter from the dean of your law school affirming that you are a student in good standing and eligible to continue.
Application for Admission to the Notre Dame Law School

Please read the instructions on the previous pages before completing this application.

1. Last name (print or type)    First    Middle
2. Social Security number
3. Date of birth
4. City, state and country of birth
5. Sex
6. Marital Status
7. Present mailing address
   zip code
8. Present telephone and area code
9. Permanent mailing address
   zip code
10. Permanent telephone and area code
11. After what dates should permanent address be used?
12. To whom should statement of your tuition, fees, etc., be sent? (give name and address)
13. State your citizenship and, if you wish, your predominant ethnic background.
14. When do you wish to enter law school? (August of what year?)
   Have you previously applied to Notre Dame Law School? If yes, when?
15. Are you applying as a transfer student?    
   If so, see requirements in this bulletin and indicate each law school and dates of attendance.
16. LSDAS Registration No.    
17. Have you taken or are you scheduled to take the LSAT? If so, list dates and scores received. If not, when do you plan to take it?
   Score(s)    Date(s)
18. Do you plan to repeat the LSAT? If so, when?
   Date:    
19. List below (in order of attendance) all colleges, universities and professional schools which you have attended.
   a. Name of institution
      Major    Minor
      Dates of attendance    Class rank
      Degree and date awarded
   b. Name of institution
      Major    Minor
      Dates of attendance    Class rank
      Degree and date awarded
   c. Name of institution
      Major    Minor
      Dates of attendance    Class rank
      Degree and date awarded
   d. Name of institution
      Major    Minor
      Dates of attendance    Class rank
      Degree and date awarded
20. List scholastic, honorary or professional societies of which you are or were a member.


21. List any significant academic accomplishments not reflected in the LSDAS report or otherwise included on this form.


22. List any volunteer social service work in which you are or have been involved, and the amount of time devoted to it.


23. List other extracurricular activities.


24. Were you employed during school terms while attending any college or university? If so, what was the nature of your employment and approximately how much time did you devote to it per week?


25. If you are not now attending an educational institution, describe the positions which you have held since your last attendance, indicating the length of your employment in each position.


26. Have you ever served in the armed forces of the United States? If so, indicate branch and dates of service.


27. If the answer to any of the following questions is "yes" you must submit with this application a full explanation of circumstances for each question so answered.

   a. Were you ever requested to withdraw from any school, college or university?

   b. Have you ever been suspended, dismissed, expelled or placed on probation for scholastic, disciplinary or other reasons by any school, college or university?

   c. Were you discharged or dismissed from the armed forces with other than an honorable discharge?


28. Have you ever been convicted of a crime? If so, describe the circumstances.


29. Two letters of recommendation are required. These should be from persons who know you well enough to comment substantively as to your scholastic ability, your extracurricular activities, your character in the community and your work experiences. No specific form is required. List the names of people submitting your recommendations.

1. 

2. 

Note: You may, if you wish, include your recommendations in sealed envelopes with your application.

30. A personal statement is required. Please append to application.

31. In order for the Law School to receive your LSDAS report, it will be necessary for you to include your Law School Matching Form with this application. Please check to be sure you have affixed your registration number to the form.

32. Application Checklist:

   _____ $30 Application Fee
   _____ LSDAS Matching Form (for current year)
   _____ Personal Statement
   _____ Recommendations enclosed
   _____ Recommendations will be sent separately

33. I hereby certify that the information I have provided on this application form and in any attached materials is true and complete.

   Signature

   Date

(Note: The deadline for submitting your application is March 1. The Admissions Committee may in its discretion decline to review an application not complete by April 1.)
**Application for Financial Aid to the Notre Dame Law School**

Please complete and send this form with your application if you are applying for a scholarship or grant. Please note that applications for loan assistance are processed directly through the Director, Office of Financial Aid, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

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<tr>
<th>Student's name</th>
<th>Spouse's name</th>
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<th>Names and ages of children</th>
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<tr>
<th>Do you or your spouse plan to work?</th>
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<tr>
<th>List special skills relating to employment</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student’s assets (total)</th>
<th>Spouse’s assets (total)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Real property (value)</th>
<th>Real property (value)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Other assets (stocks, bonds, bank accounts)</th>
<th>Other assets (stocks, bonds, bank accounts)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Other income (trusts, Social Security, veteran, etc.)</th>
<th>Other income (trusts, Social Security, veteran, etc.)</th>
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<th>Anticipated summer earnings</th>
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<th>Income (if presently employed)</th>
<th>Income (if presently employed)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Expected contribution from parents</th>
<th>Expected contribution from parents</th>
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<tr>
<th>Expected assistance from others</th>
<th>Expected contribution to spouse's education</th>
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<tr>
<th>Personal indebtedness</th>
<th>Personal indebtedness</th>
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<tr>
<th>Educational (loans outstanding, etc.)</th>
<th>Educational (loans outstanding, etc.)</th>
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<th>Student’s total indebtedness</th>
<th>Spouse’s total indebtedness</th>
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<tr>
<th>I certify that the above information is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Applicant’s signature</td>
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<tr>
<th>Spouse’s signature</th>
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*(Note: The deadline for timely submission of request for scholarship or grant is March 1.)*