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Notre Dame Law School
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 partisanship 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 be 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, take a rigorous legal writing course that prepares them for the writing demands of the legal profession and, in the second semester, they 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. Work on a major addition is nearing completion.

The Law Library, located in the Law School, has some 200,000 volumes supplemented by legal and interdisciplinary research materials in the nearby 14-story University Memorial Library. The building addition will facilitate an increase in holdings to more than 300,000 volumes. The Law School subscribes to LEXIS and WESTLAW, computer-assisted legal research services with terminals 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.

The Placement Office in the Law School aids students in finding part-time and summer jobs, and full-time employment upon graduation. It also aids alumni who are making lateral moves.

During the fall of each year major energies are devoted to a six-week on-campus interview program in which nearly 200 law firms and corporations from all over the nation send recruiters to the School to interview students for summer jobs and new associate positions.

Through these interviews as well as personal contacts, letter correspondence and office visitations, it has been our experience that more than ninety percent of the class will be employed in law-related positions soon after graduation.

Notre Dame lawyers are practicing in every state in the Union and several foreign countries. Members of the last two graduating class have been placed in twenty-six states. Recent graduate job opportunities have ranged from Miami to Portland, from Maine to San Diego, from Washington, D.C. to Washington state. Arizona, California, Illinois, Michigan and Texas have attracted many recent graduates.

A typical class distribution finds about seventy-five percent of graduates working with private firms, while others take positions in corporations, major accounting firms, local, state and federal government, the military, judicial clerkships, and legal services or other public interest entities. An unusually large proportion of a class, about ten percent, receive judicial clerkships, a particularly desirable position for the new lawyer.

While the interview season is under way, and during the rest of the year, the Placement Office posts notices of job openings and requests for resumes from several hundred other firms, corporations, government agencies, judges and public interest agencies. Resumes from all firms that interview on campus and from many that write in are kept on file for student perusal. The Placement Office has an extensive reference library and information about bar examinations.

Each year a revised Placement manual is issued to all students. It contains information on resume writing and interviewing techniques, a list of all recruiters, sample resumes, and a Placement Calendar. The Placement Office staff are always available for individual consultation on resume preparation, job choice and job hunting techniques.

A very important source of placement help at the Law School is the Notre Dame Law Association—almost 5,000 alumni located all over the country. More than a hundred members of this network have volunteered their services as Placement Coordinators who act as resource people in their particular locales.

While the law school cannot guarantee employment, it does make every effort to assist in locating employment opportunities. We are proud of our placement rate at the Notre Dame Law School, and proud that so many firms come back year after year to recruit the new Notre Dame lawyers.

**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 elect 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 Notre Dame London Law Centre

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 Administration 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 Notre Dame Law School, Office of Admissions, P.O. Box 959, Notre Dame, IN 46556-0959.

**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 Notre Dame Law School, Office of Admissions, P.O. Box 959, Notre Dame, IN 46556-0959. A nonrefundable fee of $35 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 April 1. Those received after April 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. A most important consideration of the administration and faculty of the Notre Dame Law School is the selection of its students. 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, 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, a personal statement, 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.

Beginning with the class entering in the fall of 1981, grades are divided into letter categories with numerical values as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Numerical Value</th>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>2.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>C-</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-</td>
<td>0.0</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 Hoynes Code, which contains regulations affecting law students, is maintained in the Law Library.

Fees and Expenses

Tuition. The tuition for 1985-86 is $8,260. 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 $25 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 within 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 two swimming pools, 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) completing 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, 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 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 John F. Kilkenney Fellowship was established by his former law clerks and other friends and associates to honor Judge Kilkenney, a distinguished 1925 Notre Dame Law School graduate and highly successful trial lawyer who was named by President Nixon in 1969 to the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The John Bruce Dodds Memorial Scholarship was established in 1983 by his colleagues, classmates, friends and family. It is awarded to a second-year student who exemplifies the qualities of Mr. Dodds, 80L., and is studying in the Notre Dame London Law Centre.

The Peter Lardy Scholarship was established in his memory by his colleagues and classmates in Notre Dame Law School, and is awarded to a third-year student who exemplifies the qualities of Mr. Lardy, 75L.

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 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 A. Harold Weber Scholarship was established in 1982 through an endowment bequeathed by Mr. Weber, a longtime member of the Law Advisory Council.

The Edward F. Barrett Scholarship was established in 1983 in memory of Professor Barrett, longtime member of the Notre Dame Law School faculty, by his family, with further contributions by his former students and other admirers.

The Mulcahy Foundation Scholarship was founded in 1977 by the Foundation in the name of and as a memorial to Clifton E. Bloom, 1948 graduate of Notre Dame Law School.

The Kim H. Conness Scholarship was established in 1981 in memory of Mr. Conness, '81L., by his family and classmates.

The Law Scholarship Fund is sustained by contribution from members of The Notre Dame Law Association and friends of 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 the program is available from the Council on Legal Education Opportunity, 1800 M Street, N.W., Suite 290, North Lobby, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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 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-surname 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 (GSL) Program. Under present rules the eligible law student can borrow up to $5,000 per year, $25,000 total including undergraduate loans, at seven or nine percent interest, depending on initial entry date into the Program. 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.

The eligible student may utilize the Auxiliary Loan to Students (ALAS) Program in addition to GSL. An additional $3,000 per year may be borrowed under this program.

For further details and to borrow money under these programs, contact the Notre Dame Financial Aid Office Room 111, Administration Building, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Work Study. Although discouraged from working during the first year because of the academic rigor, 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 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.
The Law Program
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.

Notre Dame hosted the Regional Jessup Competition in 1985. The Law School team won that competition and advanced to the Nationals, where its brief was judged best in the nation.

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 for the Seventh Circuit, located in Chicago.

Legislative Research Service. The Legislative Research Service 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.

The Journal of Legislation is operated in conjunction with the Legislative Research Service. It is published by students of the Notre Dame Law School. 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.
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.

**Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy.** The *Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy* is unique among legal periodicals insofar as it directly analyzes law and public policy from an ethical perspective. Published by the Thomas J. White Center on Law & Government, the *Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy* strengthens the law school’s moral and religious commitment by translating traditional Judeo-Christian principles into imaginative, yet workable, proposals for legislative and judicial reform.

Directed at both scholarly and public audiences, the *Journal* publishes in a symposium format and solicits contributions from distinguished scholars and prominent members of the public community. Representative of its efforts to unite the theoretical with the practical is its editorial advisory board, which includes: Dr. John Finnis, natural law scholar and holder of a chair in jurisprudence at University College, Oxford; Dr. Roger B. Porter, Director of the Office of Policy Development, The White House; and Dr. Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., President of the Heritage Foundation, a well-known public policy research center in Washington, D.C.

**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 Legal Forum. The Women's Legal Forum includes not only current Notre Dame law students, but practicing attorneys and professors as well. The Forum endeavors to address both the academic and social needs of the students, with particular focus on women in the law. It assists in orientation, sponsors a "You see, you can live through a week of law school" party, and provides a resource center for the students. The Forum hosts panel discussions on current topics regarding women attorneys, calling upon diverse women graduates in various fields. The Women's Legal Forum welcomes all interested Notre Dame students to join its organization.

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. In 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, 1978, 1983 and 1984, 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 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.

Social Justice Forum. Established in 1983, the Social Justice Forum exists to promote and encourage social responsibility within the Notre Dame
Law School and to create and maintain a network of concerned individuals who are willing to work toward social justice. To these ends, students and faculty members have sponsored speakers and community service projects, proposed changes in curriculum structure and placement programs, and helped to establish the Notre Dame Law Student Sponsored Fellowship.

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:

<table>
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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>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procedure I</td>
<td>3</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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<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Research II-Moot Court</td>
<td>2</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 (except Ethics II which is a third-year requirement), in order to permit the student maximum flexibility in arranging the third-year schedule.

Required Courses | Credit Hours |
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<tr>
<td>Property II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
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<td>Business Associa tions</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>3</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>
<tr>
<td>Ethics II</td>
<td>1</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) Fr. McCaffery/Rice
Addresses the legal rules which determine whether civil liability attaches to conduct resulting in harm to others.

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

505. Property I (Land Ownership)  (3-0-3) 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) Kmiec/West
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/Dutil/Robinson
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/Attanasio
Overviews the modern civil action: exercise of personal jurisdiction; subject matter jurisdiction, especially in the federal courts; venue; application of state law in the federal courts; and then a brief history of the development of common law pleading and procedure; the forms of action and equity and equity procedure. Modern pleading is then treated using the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as a base system with many comparisons to state code pleading. In particular, the course treats the complaint, answer, reply, motions and amended pleadings.

510. Procedure II  (3-0-3) Bauer/Rodes/Thornton/Attanasio
Uses the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as a base system with many comparisons to state code systems. It covers in detail joinder of claims and parties, counterclaims, cross-claims, and impleader; pretrial discovery; the pretrial conference; summary judgment; class actions; interpleader and intervention; trial by jury; pre- and posttrial motions; appellate review; res judicata, collateral estoppel and the law of the case.

511. Introduction to Law and Ethics  (1-0-1) Link/Rodes
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 their relationship with and function in our legal system, and the consequent obligations of lawyers to maintain the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct.
512. Legal Research I
(1-0-1) Library Faculty
Instructs in the development of effective legal research skills through exercises designed to simulate actual legal research. Emphasis is on understanding the role and use of legal research material in the American legal system. Includes instruction in the use and application of computerized legal research systems; LEXIS and WESTLAW.

513. Legal Research II—Moot Court
(2-0-2) Phelps
Introduces the students to techniques of appellate advocacy. Each student is required to brief and argue one appellate moot court case.

514. Legal Writing
(2-0-2) Phelps
Introduces students to the new world of legal discourse and provides instruction, experience, and guidance in learning to write those documents they will write as lawyers. Emphasizes writing as a process and focuses on prewriting, drafting, and revising strategies to produce effective written work.

590. 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.

591. Legal Aid
(V-0-V) Booker/Broden
Academic credit may be earned through research, clinical work and participation in seminars relating to legal aid. Divisional activities can be selected to include prosecution, defense, juvenile court, judicial clerkships, trial and appellate court work at numerous state and federal courts in Indiana, Michigan and Chicago. See the Clinic director for particulars.

593. Legislative Research Service
(V-0-V) Faculty
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.

594. 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.

595. Moot Court—International
(V-0-V) Le
Students in their second and third years earn credit(s) through participation in the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court competition as research fellows or as members of the International Moot Court Team.

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

598. Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy
(V-0-1) Kmiec
One unit of academic credit may be earned each semester by third-year White Scholars through editorial work for the Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy.
601. 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.

602. Commercial Transactions
(3-0-3) Le/Duncan
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.

603. Constitutional Law
(4-0-4) Rice/Ripple/Fr McCafferty
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.

604. 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.

605. Federal Income Taxation
(4-0-4) Link/Newman
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.

606A. Jurisprudence
(3-0-3) Rodes
Studies different accounts of the nature of law and the place of non-legal elements—moral, historical, sociological, economic—in legal decision-making. Emphasizes concrete legal cases, and attempts to relate philosophical and theological insights to professional insights developed in other courses. Aims at helping students to relate their personal commitments to their professional lives, and to understand particular legal dispositions better through understanding their place in the whole fabric of the law.

606B. 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.

606C. 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.

606D. Readings in Jurisprudence
(3-0-3) Blakey/Robinson
Examines the fundamental theories of the meaning of the rule of law in light of the natural law tradition as well as positivism and other modern perspectives, preparation of research paper.

607. Property Settlement
(4-0-4) Mooney
Surveys the wealth transmission process; inquires into the specifics of wills, trusts and future interest; 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.

608. Property Settlement
(3-0-3) Attanasio/Booker/Thornton
Covers jurisdiction of the federal courts; constitutional and statutory limits on jurisdiction; problems of federalism; appellate and collateral review.

609. Federal Court Jurisdiction
(3-0-3) Crutchfield/Smithburn
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

610. Administrative Law
(3-0-3) Rodes
Studies the powers and procedures of administrative agencies including the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act, functioning of the administrative process at the federal and state levels, and the methods and extent of judicial control over agency action.

611. Labor Law
(3-0-3) Fick
Studies employee activities and employer responses in the area of unionization, collective bargaining and strikes as regulated by the National Labor Relations Act.

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) Newman
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/Smithburn
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/Bauer
Studies the problems inherent in multistate legal transactions or litigation. Jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and choice of law methodology are successfully studied and their interrelationship explored. Particular emphasis is placed on modern choice of law approaches.

620. Comparative Constitutional Law
(3-0-3) Kammers
Examines contemporary doctrinal and thematic issues in constitutional law from a comparative perspective. Prerequisite is a graduate level course in American constitutional law. Doctrinal issues focus on various civil and human rights, namely, the rights of contract and property, expression, privacy, religious freedom, political representation, and equal protection under law. Thematic issues have to do with the sources and methods of constitutional interpretation, the quest for the fundamental values of a just constitutional order, and the legitimacy of judicial review in democratic systems of government. Foreign constitutional cases considered in the course are mainly from the Supreme Court of Ireland, Supreme Court of Canada, Federal Constitutional Court of West Germany, and the European Court of Human Rights, an institution of the Council of Europe.

622. Pleading, Discovery and Pretrial
(3-0-3) Rodes
Studies the stages of a lawsuit from the decision to litigate through the final pretrial conference, including pleadings, preliminary relief, uses and abuses of discovery, development and management of class actions and other forms of complex litigation, summary judgment and other motion practice, preparation and conduct of pretrial conferences, and award of attorneys' fees.

623. GALILEE (Group Alternative Live-In Legal Education Experience)
(V-V-1) Phelps/Rodes
Provides students with the opportunity to live for a few days in the inner city (Chicago, New York, or Los Angeles), learn the legal needs of the urban poor and to observe the ways in which these needs are presently met. As a result, students develop ways to incorporate their religious value systems into their future practice of law.

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 legal and economic 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
(3-0-3) 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) 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
Considers the legal, social, economic and historical issues involved in understanding and bringing criminal and other sanctions to bear on organized criminal behavior, including gambling, narcotics, theft and fencing and public corruption. Examination of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-452) Text: Task Force Report: Organized Crimes, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967) plus extensive handouts.

629. Sports Law
(2-0-2) Cleveland/Ricc
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 law; investigates existing and developing law of the sea.

631A. Environmental Law
(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg
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.

631B. Energy Law
(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg
Deals with the laws affecting such energy resources as water, coal, oil, natural gas, uranium, electricity, the sun, wind and geothermal steam.

631C. Minerals Law
(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg
Begins with an overview of geology, exploration and development. Then considers the major legislation and its interpretation, mining claims, mineral leases, and international aspects of mining.

631D. Water Law
(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg
Deals with property systems in water, the development of new water supplies, transfer of rights in developed supplies, and groundwater management.

631E. Agricultural Law
(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg
Considers various aspects of the law of land, natural resources, energy, and the environment as they relate to the provision of food.

631F. Housing Law
(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg
Deals with the laws relating to the provision of shelter. Considers also such matters as rehabilitation and preservation, redevelopement, and growth management by communities.
631G. Land Use Control Law
(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg
Analyzes zoning laws and procedures, subdivision regulation, eminent domain, taxation as a planning and control device, and planned developments.

631H. Public Lands Law
(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg
Considers public lands with specific reference to their timber, range, wildlife, recreation, and preservation resources.

633. International Law
(3-0-3) Le
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
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.

635. Law and Literature
(3-0-3) Phelps
Focuses on works of literature that deal with significant moral and legal issues such as crime and punishment, the death penalty, the right to life, the conflict between moral law and civil law, and the qualities of lawyers and judges. The major course requirement is a substantial paper on a work not discussed in class relating it to legal philosophy, Supreme Court opinions or other sorts of legal doctrine.

637. Public Sector Labor Law
(2-0-2) Fick
Examines state and federal legislation governing employment relations in the public sector, including individual rights of public employees, and the process of unionization, collective bargaining and contract administration.

638. Advanced Torts Litigation
(3-0-3) Fr. McCafferty
Studies three major areas of modern tort liability in depth: Products Liability; Medical Malpractice; and Toxic/Mass Torts. Focus is on developing both theoretical and practice-oriented skills for those interested in personal injury litigation.

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, both federal and state, other than antitrust, proscribing forms of unfair competition. Focus is on trademark (Lanham Act); copyright; trade secrets; misappropriation; rights of privacy and publicity; federal preemption; Federal Trade Commission consumer protection; and price discrimination (Robinson-Patman Act).

641. Real Estate Transactions
(3-0-3) Boynton
Studies mortgages and real property liens; the purchase and sale of real estate; title security.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>642.</td>
<td>Land Use Planning</td>
<td>3-0-3</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>643.</td>
<td>Comparative Law</td>
<td>3-0-3</td>
<td>Le Comprehensively studies the common law system and the civil law system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>644.</td>
<td>Legal Aspects of Contemporary Catholic Social Doctrine</td>
<td>2-0-2</td>
<td>Rodes Examines the part that lawyers and legal scholars can play in the development and implementation of Catholic social teaching in the light of the standards laid down by Gaudium et Spes, the Second Vatican Council’s Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645.</td>
<td>Patents, Know-how and Licensing</td>
<td>2-0-2</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>647.</td>
<td>Street Law</td>
<td>3-0-3</td>
<td>Faculty 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650.</td>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>3-0-3</td>
<td>Gilligan 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>659.</td>
<td>Constitutional Litigation</td>
<td>3-0-3</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>662.</td>
<td>First Amendment</td>
<td>3-0-3</td>
<td>Attanasio Examines the core constitutional values of freedom of expression and freedom of religion. Free speech issues include picketing, subversive speech, defamation, obscenity, and commercial speech. The part of the course devoted to the religion clauses focuses on school prayer and aid to parochial education. Constitutional Law is corequisite or prerequisite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663.</td>
<td>Law and Economics</td>
<td>3-0-3</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664.</td>
<td>Seminar: Church and State</td>
<td>3-0-3</td>
<td>Fr. McCafferty Studies a number of important problems arising under the Religion Clauses of the First Amendment. Among the problems to be considered are the role of law and courts in disputes over Church property and in other disputes arising within religious institutions; the relations between religious liberty and other constitutionally protected freedoms; governmental aid and support of religious institutions and activities, especially educational; conflicts between obligations of conscience and law. Consideration will also be given to the role of the internal law of religious institutions; contrasts between the constitutional and legal status of religious institutions and other sorts of institutions; and the influence of religious ideas and values on the development of law. Initial treatment will be given to the historical development of the American experience in regard to church-state relations. Some comparative materials also will be treated. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>665.</td>
<td>Supreme Court Seminar: Contemporary Constitutional Analysis</td>
<td>3-0-3</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666.</td>
<td>White Scholar Program</td>
<td>V-0-3</td>
<td>Kmiec Three units of academic credit may be earned by second-year White Scholars by the successful completion of staff work and the writing of a publishable article for the Notre Dame Journal of Law; Ethics &amp; Public Policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>667.</td>
<td>Problems in Criminal Procedure</td>
<td>2-0-2</td>
<td>Dutile Considers in seminar fashion specific factual problems arising throughout the criminal process, from arrest through trial. Students will be expected to apply their doctrinal, analytic, and research skills to concrete situations, much in the manner of office practice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>669.</td>
<td>Regulation of Internal Union Affairs</td>
<td>2-0-2</td>
<td>Fick Focuses on the labor union as an institution, the ways in which it impacts on employees and union members, and the role of law in regulating this impact. Both the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts are studied for their effects upon the various interests involved in the relationship between the union and the individual employee member.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
670. Law, Justice and Public Policy
(2-0-2) Gilligan
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.

671. International Human Rights
(3-0-3) Gilligan
Examines the concept of human rights in our own country and all over the world; reviews the 20th-century history of the wider recognition of human rights, appraises the future prospects of further progress, and the obstacles barring the way; examines the extent to which human rights have become part of International Law and the contributions of international institutions, universal and regional, to the development of common standards; evaluates the effectiveness and failings of these laws and institutions; addresses the problem of trying to realize human rights in an international political system made up of sovereign states whose policies reflect their sense of their own particular national interests.

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) (V-0-V) Faculty
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) (V-0-V) Broden
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
(3-0-3) Duncan
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.

679. Legal Negotiation and Settlement
(2-V-3) Fick
Studies the methods, assumptions, theories, techniques and objectives of legal negotiation in general and as specifically applied in the context of civil and criminal litigation, commercial transactions, labor relations and family problems.

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 Repossession and Unconscionable statute will also be investigated in light of constitutional litigation.

682. International Business Taxation
(3-0-3) Faculty
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
(3-0-3) Fick
Studies the substantive and procedural aspects of federal legislation dealing with employment discrimination, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts, the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

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.

688. Legal History
(2-0-2) Rodes
Inquires into the origins of the common law system using the Year Books and other medieval materials.

689. Law of Education
(2-0-2) Dutile
Examines selected legal aspects of education. Subjects covered include students’ rights, teachers’ rights, desegregation, bilingual education, educational finance, federal aid to education and issues of church-state entanglement.

690. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law
(2-0-2) Faculty
Covers the development of federal regulation of food, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, diagnostics and biological products under the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act and related statutes. The practices and procedures of the Food & Drug Administration will be discussed, as well as the relationship of that agency and state regulatory entities.

695. Trial Advocacy Comprehensive
(4-2-4) Seckinger/Singer/Swartz
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. It 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. 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.
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Assistant Dean

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Concurrent Professor of Law and General Counsel of the University

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Adjunct Associate Professor of Law
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WILLIAM A. WEST, LL.B., LL.M.,
Professor Emeritus of Law and Director, London Master's in Comparative Law Program

London Faculty

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Faculty of Laws, University College, Cardiff
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CLIVE M. SCHMITTHOFF, J.D., LL.M.,
L.L.D., Visiting Professor, City University and University of Kent at Canterbury

Practice Court Judges

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Judge, Lake County Circuit Court
PAUL BALDONI
Judge, LaPorte County Court
GEORGE BEAMER, JR.
Judge, St. Joseph Superior Court
ROBERT BURNER
Judge, Kosciusko Superior Court
EUGENE CHIPMAN
Former Judge, Indiana Court of Appeals
R. ALEXIS CLARKE
Judge, Marshall Superior Court
DEMPSEY COX
Circuit Court Commissioner
JOHN DELWORTH
Judge, Fulton County Court
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
MICHAEL KANNE
Judge, U.S. District Court
NEWELL LAMB
Judge, Newton Circuit Court
GENE B. LEE
U.S. Magistrate
MARVIN McLAUGHLIN
Judge, Starke Circuit Court
DONALD MARTIN
Judge, LaPorte Superior Court
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
JAMES RICHARDS
Chief Judge, Lake County Superior Court
PETER ROCKAWAY
Judge, Plymouth Municipal Court
ALLEN SHARP
Judge, U.S. District Court
JEANNE SWARTZ
Judge, St. Joseph Superior Court
WILLIAM WHITE
Judge, Berrien County Circuit Court
WILLIAM C. WHITMAN
Judge, St. Joseph Superior Court
Faculty Profiles

JOHN B. ATTANASIO is a graduate of the University of Virginia and the New York University School of Law. He also holds a Diploma in Law from the University of Oxford and an LL.M. from the Yale Law School. After practicing litigation for a large firm, he taught at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. He is a member of the bars of Maryland, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and the United States Supreme Court. He has written articles on sexual harassment, lawyer advertising, and the power of judicial review.

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. He is the author of a book and more than half a dozen law review articles in the antitrust and trade regulation areas.

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 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 taught at Notre Dame Law School from 1964 to 1969, became a professor at Cornell Law School in 1972, then returned to teach at Notre Dame in 1980.

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. Director, Notre Dame London Law Centre, 1972-75; Planner and Chairman, Notre Dame Law School Admissions System, 1975-78; Director of Clinical Legal Education 1981-84; Reporter, ABA Committee on Australian request regarding problems and strengths of Federal Rules of Evidence, 1982-83; Rules for Intern Practice, U.S. Dist. Court, Notre Dame, IN, 1983; Service with Committee on Indiana Student Intern practice rules, 1982-83; Of Counsel, Cassopolis County Legal Aid, 1981; Amicus Curiae for Michigan and Missouri Bar in Trammel case before U.S. Supreme Court, 1981; Consultant to Legal Services Corporation, Washington, DC, 1983-84.

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.

RICHARD F. DUNCAN received his J.D. degree in 1976 from the Cornell Law School where he served on the Board of Editors of the Cornell Law Review. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1977. From 1976-79 he was associated with White & Case, a New York City law firm. He joined the law faculty of the University of Nebraska College of Law in 1979, and he is currently on leave from that institution. He has written articles on the law of bankruptcy, secured transactions, and abortion. He has lectured frequently on the Supreme Court and the jurisprudence of abortion, and, most recently, he delivered the keynote address for the 1985 state convention of the Nebraska Coalition for Life. He also maintains an interest in civil rights policy, and was recently nominated to serve on the Nebraska Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission.

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. He has published several books and many articles dealing with Criminal Law, the Law of Education, and legal education.

PHILIP J. FACCIENDA 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.

BARBARA J. FICK received her Juris Doctor degree from the University of Pennsylvania and is a member of the Wisconsin Bar. She practiced labor law as an associate with a private corporate law firm for two years and then became a field attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, a position she held for five years. She lectured at St. Joseph’s University in Philadelphia on the subject of Law of Industrial Relations before joining the Notre Dame Law School faculty in 1985.

JAMES LLOYD GATES, JR., holds a Master’s Degree in Library and Information Science from Indiana University and a Master’s Degree in Government and International Studies from Notre Dame. He is a member of the American Society for Information Science and specializes in the application of computers to legal research and information storage and retrieval for law libraries.

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.

ROGER F. JACOBS, Librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1978-85, received his law degree from the University of Detroit and a Master of Arts in Library Science from the University of Michigan. A member of the Michigan Bar, he formerly served as the law librarian at the University of Detroit, 1962-67, and as the founding law librarian and professor of law at both the University of Windsor, 1967-73, and Southern Illinois University, 1973-77. Experienced in law library development and the application of advanced technology in the retrieval of legal information, he has had the distinction of serving as president of both the Canadian and American associations of law libraries. While at the Court he maintained his interest in legal education through active participation in the ABA’s law school accreditation process and continues to serve on the Law Libraries Committee of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.
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 former 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, he taught at Indiana University and the Valparaiso University Law School. In 1982-83, he was awarded a White House Fellowship and served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and an advisor to the President and the senior White House staff on urban policy. In 1984, he was appointed Director of the Thomas J. White Center on Law and Government.

DONALD P. KOMMERS graduated with honors from the Catholic University of America. His advanced degrees are from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he studied political science and law. He was director of the Law School's Center for Civil and Human Rights from 1976 to 1981. The author of several books and articles on American and German constitutional law he also edits The Review of Politics and teaches in the Department of Government and International Studies. He has been a scholar in residence at the West German Federal Constitutional Court, an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow in the Law School of the University of Cologne, a visiting fellow in the Max Planck Institute of Comparative and International Public Law (Heidelberg, West Germany), and a visiting professor in the Department of Law of the European University Institute (Florence, Italy).

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.

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 graduate of Notre Dame Law School who joined the faculty in 1970 on leave as a partner in a large Chicago law firm. Earlier in his career he served as a trial attorney and administrator in the Department of the Treasury. He is an Ohio, Illinois and Indiana lawyer and has chaired several committees of the American Bar Association. The coauthor of three books and author of numerous articles, he is a nationally recognized speaker on several law topics.

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. McLEAN, 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 an honors graduate of Saint Mary's College and graduated Summa Cum Laude from 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-
JOEL S. NEWMAN is a graduate of Brown University and the University of Chicago Law School. He practiced law in New York and Minneapolis, and has taught at Wake Forest, Hawaii and Florida.

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.

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 is author of Problems and Cases for Legal Writing, has served as a writing consultant for the American Bar Association Continuing Legal Education Committee, and is a book critic for the Chicago Tribune.

CHARLES E. RICE has 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 has authored five books and numerous articles on constitutional law, jurisprudence and related topics. He is coeditor of the American Journal of Jurisprudence and a consultant to various Congressional committees and governmental agencies.

KENNETH E. 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 advanced constitutional law courses 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. In 1985 he was appointed by President Reagan to the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

JOHN H. ROBINSON holds a joint appointment in law and philosophy at Notre Dame. He has a B.A. degree from Boston College, an M.A. and a Ph.D. in philosophy from Notre Dame, and a J.D. from the University of California. He taught philosophy at the University of San Francisco and criminal law at the University of Miami before returning to Notre Dame in 1981. His principal academic interests are in the philosophy of law, criminal law, and legal ethics.

ROBERT E. RODES, JR., is a graduate of Brown University and the Harvard Law School. He has been at Notre Dame since 1956, except for two years doing research at Oxford, England, and one year as Notre Dame's resident faculty member in London. Before coming to Notre Dame, he practiced with an insurance company in Massachusetts, taught at Rutgers Law School, and served a clerkship with the Appellate Division of the New Jersey Superior Court. He has published two books on legal and ecclesiastical history, and one on jurisprudence. He is coeditor of the American Journal of Jurisprudence.

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 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. He is an Academic Fellow of the International Society of Barristers, and has served on several committees in the American Bar Association relating to advocacy. Since 1979, he has served concurrently as Professor of Law and as the Director of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA).

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. He is a member of the Indiana Judicial Nominating Commission and the Indiana Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

MICHAEI J. SLINGER holds a Master’s Degree in Library Science from the University of South Carolina, where he was a graduate assistant. He received his Juris Doctor Degree from the Duquesne University School of Law. Before coming to Notre Dame he was employed with two Pittsburgh law firms and spent a year on the Duquesne Law Library staff.

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, and the Indiana Judicial College. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Indiana Juvenile Justice Task Force. He is the author of Judicial Discretion, used in both law school and continuing judicial education courses throughout the country, and co-editor of Lizzie Borden: A Case Book of Family and Crime in the 1890’s, widely used in law schools and other graduate school curricula. In 1984 and 1985 he served as director of the Notre Dame Summer London Law Program.

JEANNE J. SWARTZ graduated from Notre Dame Law School in 1975. She successively served as Deputy City Attorney of South Bend, Public Defender of St. Joseph County and Deputy Prosecutor of St. Joseph County before her appointment as Judge of the St. Joseph Superior Court, the position which she continues to hold. Judge Swartz assisted the Law School Trial Advocacy Program for several years in various ways before being appointed to the faculty in 1983.

PETER W. THORNTON joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1968 after teaching 22 years at his alma mater, Brooklyn Law School in New York City. He left for Florida in 1973 to become the founding dean of Nova University Law Center. He rejoined the Notre Dame faculty in 1976. He was Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs from 1981-85 and in 1985 assumed the duties of Director of the Notre Dame London Law Centre.

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 1975, then joined the regular faculty in 1979. His special subjects include real property, land use planning and torts affecting land.
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 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 William and Dorothy O'Neill Chair in Law**

The William and Dorothy O'Neill Chair in Law was established in 1985 by the O'Neill family. Mr. O'Neill was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1928. He founded Leaseway Transportation Corporation, one of the nation's largest companies serving motor vehicle transportation. A former national polo champion, he was a trustee and the first lay president of the Gilmour Academy in Gate Mills, Ohio. He died in 1983.

Mrs. O'Neill, also a Cleveland native, was graduated from Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College, Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1931 with a bachelor's degree in music. She resides in Beachwood, Ohio.

Professor G. Robert Blakey was named the O'Neill Professor of Law in 1985.

**The Francis J. O'Malley University Chair**

The Francis J. O'Malley University Chair was established in 1984 by an anonymous donor to memorialize one of Notre Dame's most famous and admired faculty members.

O'Malley died in 1974 after forty-two years as a member of Notre Dame's English department, where he specialized in the relationship between religious belief and literary imagination. His "Modern Catholic Writers" course, which included the works of Gerard Manley Hopkins, Paul Claudel, Leon Bloy, Georges Bernanos, and Graham Greene, was for more than three decades the most popular undergraduate elective at Notre Dame.

John J. Gilligan was named the first Francis J. O'Malley Professor in 1984.

**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. He taught in the Law School fall semester 1981 and in the London Summer Programme in 1983 and 1984. The Concannon gift adds new strength to Notre Dame's international focus in the education of lawyers.

**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 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 Thomas J. White Center on Law & Government

Through the generosity of Thomas J. and Alberta White of St. Louis, Missouri, the Law School has established the Thomas J. White Center on Law & Government to examine public policy questions within the framework of Judeo-Christian values. The White Center enriches the law school's curriculum by providing a focal point for public law research, attracting distinguished scholars and public figures to the law school campus, and encouraging a select group of law students to dedicate a substantial portion of their professional study to public concerns.

Each year, twelve law students are invited to become White Scholars during the summer following their first year on the basis of academic achievement, leadership potential, interest in public service, and a carefully prepared written research proposal within defined areas of topical importance and ethical orientation. During their second year and the summer following, the scholars conduct research both on campus and in Washington. In addition, scholars plan and participate in campus debate and discussion with distinguished visiting public figures and scholars, edit the proceedings, and assist with staff production work of the Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy, which is published by the Center.

In their third year, scholars who have successfully completed the second-year program by writing a publishable article of ethical importance are invited to editorial positions on the Journal and assume leadership responsibilities in the operation of the Center's program.

Scholars are awarded a $1,500 scholarship for each year of participation in the White Center, are regularly invited to receptions and luncheon discussions with Center visitors, and receive a stipend to conduct research in Washington.

The White Center has been privileged to have three highly competent and noteworthy Directors in its relatively short history: Professor Kenneth F. Ripple, former special assistant to the Chief Justice of the United States; Professor John J. Gilligan, former Governor of Ohio; and its current Director, Professor Douglas W. Kmiec, former White House Fellow and special assistant to the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development.

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 4,000 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 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 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.
Active members:

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Washington, D.C.
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DAVID E. COLLINS
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ROBERT W. COX
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WILLIAM G. McMURTRIE (Chairman)
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KENNETH F. MONTGOMERY
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PAUL J. SCHIERL
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BRIAN P. SHORT
St. Paul, MN
ALPHONSE A. SOMMER, JR.
Washington, D.C.
EDMUND A. STEPHAN
Chicago, IL
THOMAS J. WHITE
St. Louis, MO
PAUL H. ZALECKI
Detroit, MI

Senior member:

THOMAS P. FORD
New York, NY

Notre Dame Law Association

Notre Dame Law Association, with membership of about 5,000 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. James P. Gillece, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland, is president of the Association. Nancy Kommers is Executive Secretary. The association's business is conducted by a board of directors, membership as follows:

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Washington, D.C. and Tulsa, OK
JOHN W. BEATTY
Cincinnati, OH
ROBERT L. BERRY
Omaha, NE
TIMOTHY J. CAREY
Chicago, IL
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Denver, CO
JAMES P. GILLECE, JR. (President)
Baltimore, MD
WILLIAM J. HARRIS
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Memphis, TN
HAROLD RAY
Dallas, TX
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Miami, FL
JOHN F. SANDNER
Chicago, IL
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
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University of Notre Dame
Vernon J. Bourke
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John Robinson
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Richard J. Schoeck
University of Toronto
Philip Selznick
University of California
Thomas L. Shaffer
Washington and Lee Law School
Samuel J. Shuman
Wayne State University
Andrew T. Smithberger
University of Notre Dame
Henry Veatch
Northwestern University
Joseph P. Witherspoon
University of Texas School of Law
Erik Wolf
University of Freiburg, Germany

Managing Editor
Aniela Murphy
Mishawaka, Ind.

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 pervaded 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

### FALL SEMESTER 1985

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration and orientation</td>
<td>Saturday &amp; Sunday August 24-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First class day</td>
<td>Monday August 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last day to add courses</td>
<td>Friday August 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last day to drop without Dean's approval</td>
<td>Friday August 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midsemester break</td>
<td>Saturday thru Sunday October 19-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanksgiving break</td>
<td>Thursday thru Sunday November 28-December 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last class day</td>
<td>Tuesday December 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study period</td>
<td>Wednesday December 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examinations</td>
<td>Thursday thru Thursday December 12-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPRING SEMESTER 1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration and class begins</td>
<td>Monday January 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last day to add courses</td>
<td>Friday January 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last day to drop without Dean's approval</td>
<td>Friday January 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midsemester and Easter break</td>
<td>Saturday thru Monday March 22-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last class day</td>
<td>Friday May 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study period</td>
<td>Saturday and Sunday May 3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examinations</td>
<td>Monday thru Wednesday May 5-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commencement</td>
<td>Sunday May 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calendars for subsequent years will follow a similar pattern.
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.

Important Addresses

Admissions Office
Notre Dame Law School
P.O. Box 959
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556-0959

Director
Office of Financial Aid
111 Administration Bldg.
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Office of Student Residences
315 Administration Bldg.
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Office of Student Accounts
102 Administration Bldg.
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Student Health Center
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Law School Admission Services (LSAS)
Box 2000
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940

Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS)
Box 2614
Princeton, New Jersey 08541
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 April 1.

Application Fee. A check or money order in the amount of $35 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 March 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 vital 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 April 1. Those received after April 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 April 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. Scholarships and Grants: If you are asking to be considered for a scholarship or grant you should return the financial aid form included in this Bulletin with your application for admission. 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 08540.

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 April 1.

Loan Assistance: The loan program primarily used by law students is the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) Program. Under present rules the law student can borrow up to $5,000 per year, $25,000 total including undergraduate loans, at seven or nine percent interest, depending on initial entry date into the Program. 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.

The eligible student may utilize the Auxiliary Loan to Students (ALAS) Program (up to $3,000) in addition to the GSL.

For further details and to borrow money under these programs, contact the Notre Dame Financial Aid Office, Room 111, Administration Building, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

Applications for Transfer. Applicants who have completed at least one year of work in another law school which is ABA and AALS accredited, 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 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

8. Present telephone and area code  zip code

9. Permanent mailing address

10. Permanent telephone and area code  zip code

11. After what date 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?_________________________

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:

- $35 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 April 1. The Admissions Committee may in its discretion decline to review an application not complete by May 1.)

If you have not received a postcard indicating your application is complete prior to April 1, you should contact the Admissions Office.)
Application for Financial Aid to the Notre Dame Law School

This form is to be completed by you and your parents if direct financial aid (scholarship or grant) is requested. Please mail it to the Office of Admissions along with your application for admission.

If scholarship or grant assistance is requested it will also be necessary to submit a completed Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS) application form to: GAPSFAS, Box 2614, Princeton, NJ 08540. This should be done as early as possible for Notre Dame Law School to have your need analysis as determined by GAPSFAS for timely scholarship or grant determination. GAPSFAS application forms are available at university financial aid offices or may be obtained at the above address.

Applications for loan assistance are processed directly through the Director, Office of Financial Aid, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. This also requires the filing of the GAPSFAS form.

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<tr>
<td>Student's name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spouse's name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Names and ages of children</td>
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<td>Do you or your spouse plan to work?</td>
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<tr>
<td>List special skills relating to employment</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Student's assets (total)</td>
<td>Spouse's assets (total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real property (value)</td>
<td>Real property (value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets (stocks, bonds, bank accounts)</td>
<td>Other assets (stocks, bonds, bank accounts)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other income (trusts, Social Security, veteran, etc.)

Anticipated summer earnings

Income (if presently employed)

Expected contribution from parents

Expected assistance from others

Expected contribution to spouse's education

Personal indebtedness

Educational (loans outstanding, etc.)

Student's total indebtedness

Spouse's total indebtedness

Anticipated summer earnings

Income (if presently employed)

Expected contribution from parents

Expected contribution to spouse's education

Personal indebtedness

Educational (loans outstanding, etc.)

Student's total indebtedness

Spouse's total indebtedness

I certify that the above information is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant's signature

Spouse's signature

(Note: The deadline for timely submission of request for consideration for scholarship or grant is April 1.)
# Parent Information

This form is to be completed by your parents if you wish to be considered for scholarship or grant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Father's name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Age</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mother's name</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Age</td>
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</table>

Other dependents (names, ages, schools)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Gross family income last year</th>
<th>Other assets (stocks, bonds, bank account, etc.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market value of house</td>
<td>Other real property (value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of mortgage</td>
<td>Amount to be contributed to applicant's education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total indebtedness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Student and Parent: Use this space to describe any special family circumstances (e.g., unusual financial burdens) relating to your need for financial assistance.

I certify that the above information is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Father's signature

Mother's signature