

PROSPECTUS AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW FOR 1920-1921.

With the year 1919-1920, the College of Law of the University of Notre Dame began a new era. This year, for the first time in the history of the old school, the law men are afforded a distinctive law building all their own, and a law atmosphere separate and apart from the other schools and colleges. These features, together with the splendid new and modern equipment and facilities for conducting the law course, lend dignity to the School, offer singular advantages to the law students and stimulate in them a zest for studying, understanding and learning the law. Nowhere in the country are these conditions better.

The pictorial review of the school, which appears in this issue of the Reporter, presents an external view of the Hoynes College of Law, named in honor of William Hoynes, Dean-Emeritus, whose lifelong labors laid the splendid foundation for the present School of Law. A glimpse is also given of each of the four large rooms of the building, the library, court room and class rooms.

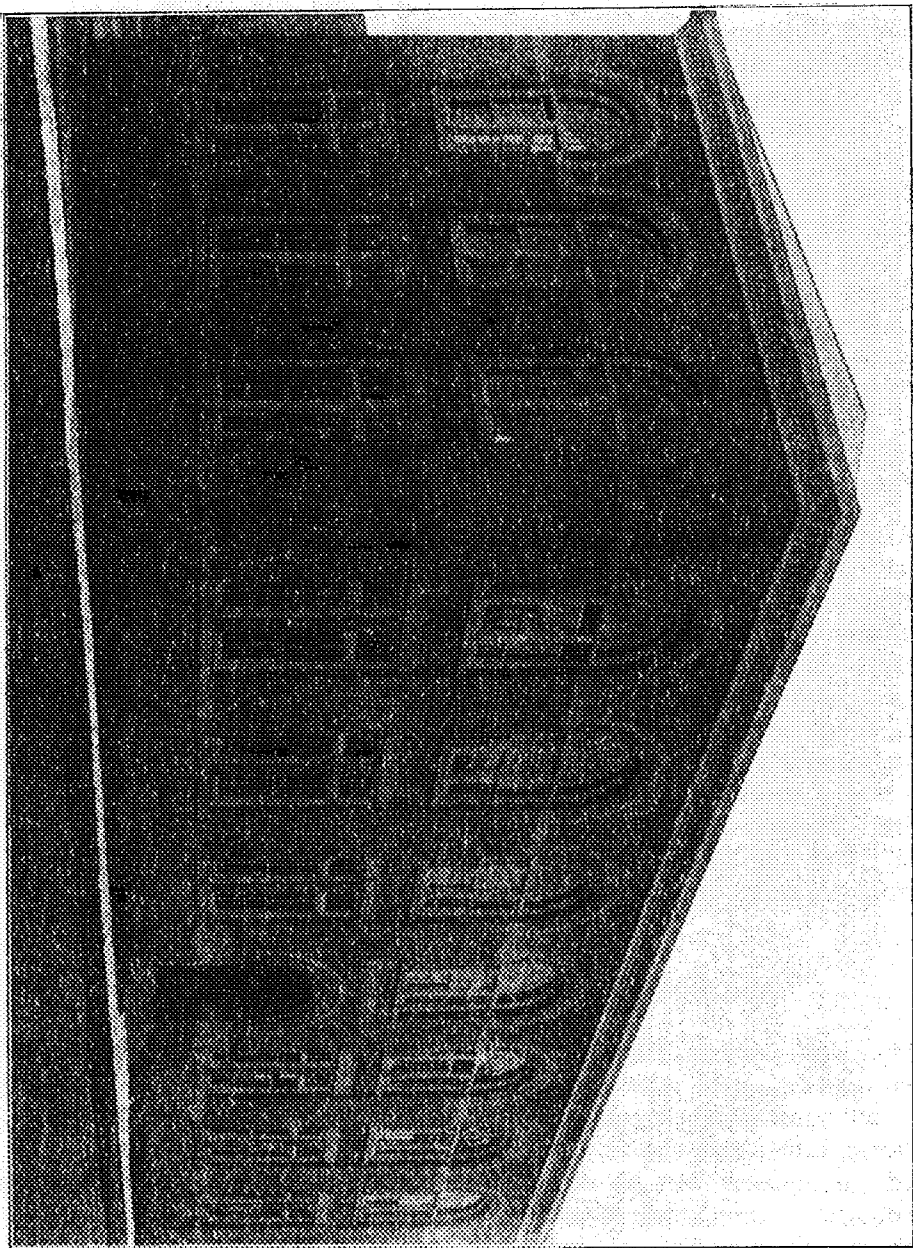
LAW LIBRARY.

The law library, quite extensive and adequate for the needs of our large and growing law school, is continually augmented by the arrival of new books. There are the U. S. Supreme Court Reports, complete; Federal Cases; Federal Reporter; United States Statutes and Digests; Meyers' Federal Decisions; The National Reporter System, complete with Digests; Lawyers' Reports Annotated, both old and new series;

American Reporter system, American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports; English Ruling Cases; British Ruling Cases; American and English Annotated Cases; American Annotated Cases; Moak's English Reports; Petersdorf's Abridgment; American & English Corporation Cases; Moore's International Law Digest; American & English Encyc. of Law; Cyc., Ruling Case Law, Words & Phrases; Encyc. of Pleading & Practise; Encyc. of Evidence; Standard Encyc. of Pleading & Practise; hundreds of text books, of the old and modern writers. There are the Indiana Supreme and Appellate Court Reports, complete; New York Common-law Reports; New York Court of Appeals Reports, Vermont Reports.

There are now coming the state reports of the individual states of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Missouri, California and Connecticut. Arrangements have been made for acquiring the state reports of all the states to the point where the Reporter System begins to publish them, and the Codes and Statutes have also been applied for, so that the law of every state will be made available to every law student.

The library has a capacity of twenty thousand volumes, is admirably equipped with stacks, tables and chairs, has high ceiling, is perfectly lighted, day and night, and like the court room and class rooms, is so arranged and cared for as to afford the most commodious, convenient and cheerful accommodations for efficient use.



THE LAW BUILDING, KNOWN AS THE HOYNES COLLEGE OF LAW.

COURT ROOM.

The court room, which is a marvel of beauty and perfection, is conveniently located on the ground floor, opposite the law library. The court room, in its equipment, arrangement and faithful compliance with the requisites of the actual court, is in fact superior to many real court chambers. Here are held the various sessions of the University courts in the strictest observance of the procedural law,—pleading, practise and evidence,—trial and appellate. We have only to refer to the present issue of the Notre Dame Law Reporter, which, as an exhibit, speaks for itself, to confirm our statements.

A glimpse of the Notre Dame Circuit Court in session may be seen in the accompanying pictorial review. A pretentious bench for the judge, perfect accommodations for the jury, ample room at the bar for litigants and their attorneys, witness box, stenographer's table, and offices for the clerk, sheriff and bailiff of the court. The bar is raised and separated from the lobby, which has a seating capacity of one hundred.

CLASS ROOMS.

The class rooms, like the court room, are equipped with the beautiful and substantial American, steel pedestal, tablet arm chairs, the latest word in modern lecture room accommodation. One hundred and fifty of these mahogany finished chairs are arranged in semi-circular form in front of the instructor's rostrum, constituting such an efficient and attractive spectacle as almost to speak law for themselves. There are two

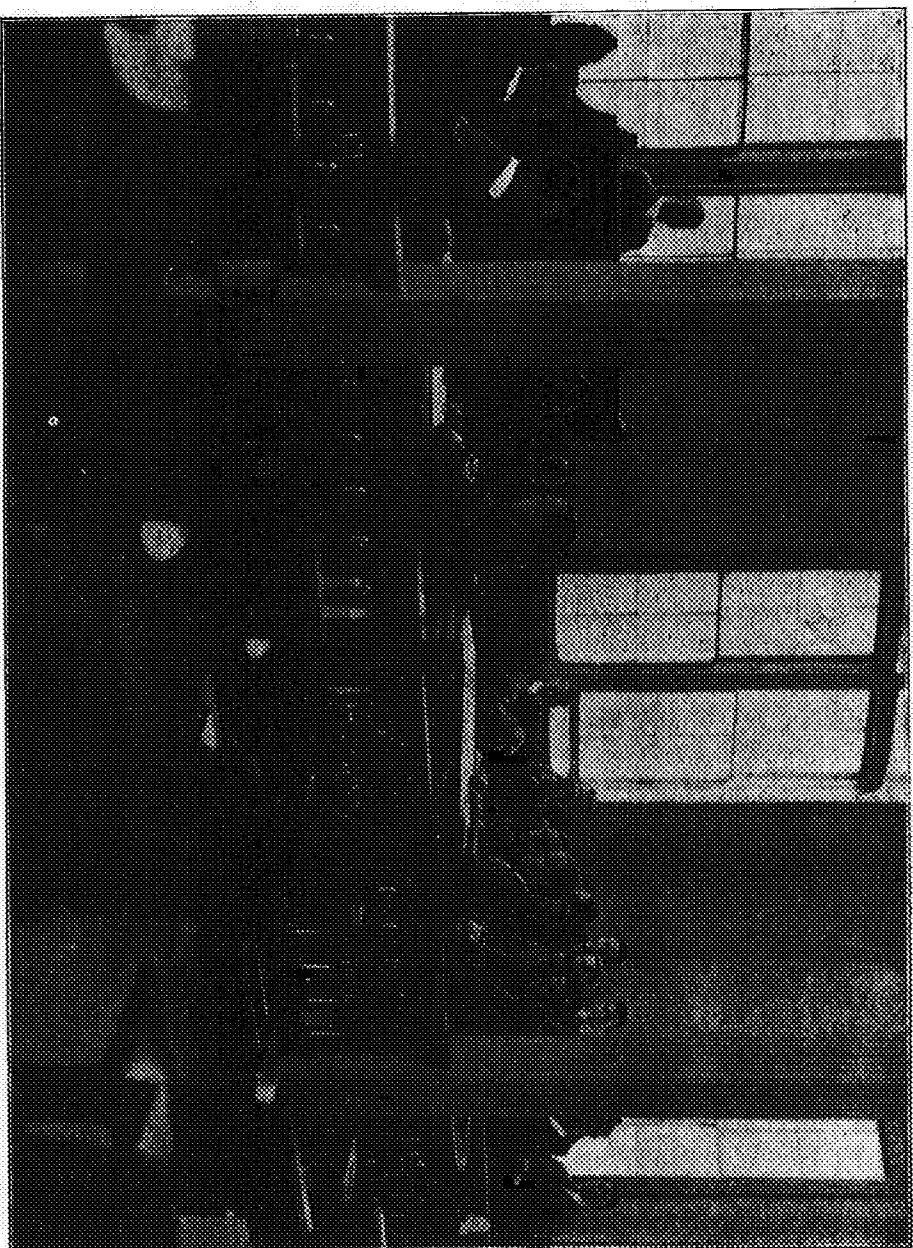
such large rooms which together with the court room, afford ample accommodation for the large student body and the entire faculty of the School of Law.

ORGANIZATION AND SYSTEM.

The law faculty comprises six resident instructors, all of whom are graduates of the leading law schools of the country, most of them experienced in the practice of law, and three of whom have been regular judges of city, and circuit courts. Four of the faculty devote their entire time and service to the School of Law while the other members of the faculty also engage in the law practice.

The classes of the course are arranged in groups according to their relationship and the logical order of their study and with due regard to the time to be devoted to each class subject. These classes are assigned to the various instructors with a view to the instructor's special qualification and experience to teach them. The course is conducted under the careful supervision of the dean of the department to the end that the best methods may be applied and the highest degree of efficiency attained in the teaching department, thereby assuring the students the greatest possible measure of success in the course.

A special advantage to the law student at Notre Dame is his daily association with the instructors and the personal assistance rendered him and the special interest taken in him by the law faculty as well as by the administrative officers of the University.



A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE COURT ROOM, WITH THE NOTRE DAME CIRCUIT COURT IN SESSION.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Experience at Notre Dame has confirmed the opinions of eminent law teachers that the case method alone is not adequate to teach a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law. Excellent as the case method is for imparting a knowledge of the particular principles of the law applicable in the cases analyzed, a general idea of the law as a whole, its main features and its universal concepts can not be learned without the aid of the text-book. Therefore the law is taught here by text-book assignments as well as cases, both explained and illustrated by the class-room talks of the instructors. In addition to these daily assignments, frequent written tests and the quarterly examinations are given, and class records are kept of the students' work.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LAW.

As an introduction to the study of law the students are given a course of preliminary lectures to acquaint them in a general way with the system of law as a whole, its various classifications and those concepts and principles underlying the whole law so necessary to an intelligent and successful study of the various branches of the law prescribed in the course for study. These lectures may be briefly outlined as follows: the nature of law; law as it effects the individual, organized society and nations; the system of American jurisprudence; the common-law and equity systems, their origin, development and relation; our constitutional and statutory law systems and their relation to the common law; the

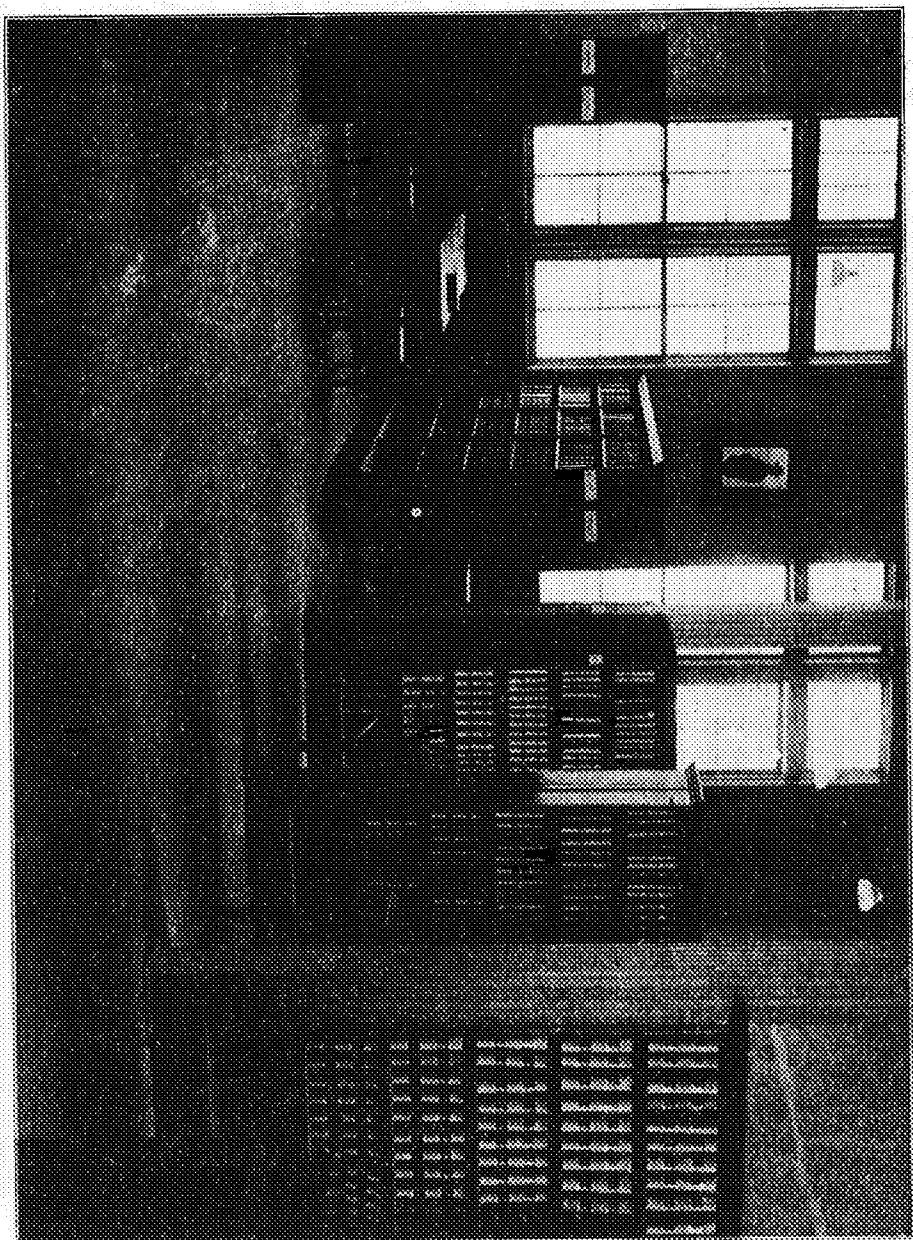
sources of the law, custom, judicial decisions and legislation; judicial systems and the processes of the courts; higher court decisions as precedents and the reporter system; the law divided into two great branches, the substantive law and the law of procedure—rights and remedies—and these branches again divided respectively into the law of contracts, wrongs and property and practice, pleading and evidence, these in turn divided into the special branches of the prescribed course; where to find the law; how to study the law.

THE LAW AND HOW TO PRACTICE IT.

The lawyer's profession is a practical one and most law students intend to practice the law. It is frequently said of the law schools of the country that their courses are not practical, that they teach the substantive law to the exclusion of the more practical branch of the law, the law of procedure.

The substantive law operates *proprio vigore* to establish the rights and obligations of parties. When such right is violated the substantive law creates a secondary right which is denominated a right of action. Then it is that the law of procedure applies, and it is the knowledge of this law that enables the practitioner to invoke the jurisdiction of the courts and the strong arm of the state to secure his client's rights and redress his wrongs. A law course, therefore, to be practical should teach not only the substantive law but also the law of procedure.

To meet this condition the law course as now prescribed at Notre



A GLIMPSE OF ONE CORNER OF THE LAW LIBRARY.

Dame is intended not only to teach the law but how to practice it as well. Provision has been made for a systematic course in civil procedure and a thorough and practical court system to operate throughout the entire three years of study.

COURSE OF PROCEDURE.

In addition to criminal procedure which is taught in the first year there is also a preliminary course in civil procedure consisting of the study of common-law and equity courts, the original writs and processes, the common-law forms of action and remedies and relief in equity. Not only does this serve as a beginning of the course in practical procedure but it enables the law student from the outset to better understand the substantive law taught through the application of the common-law actions and remedies. This course is followed in the second year by a complete course of pleadings and practice at common-law, the making of issues in the various common-law actions, equity pleading in general and as applied in the federal courts, and pleading and practice under the code. The third year is devoted to the making of issues in the principal civil actions under the code, trial practice and appellate procedure. The course in federal procedure is also given in this year.

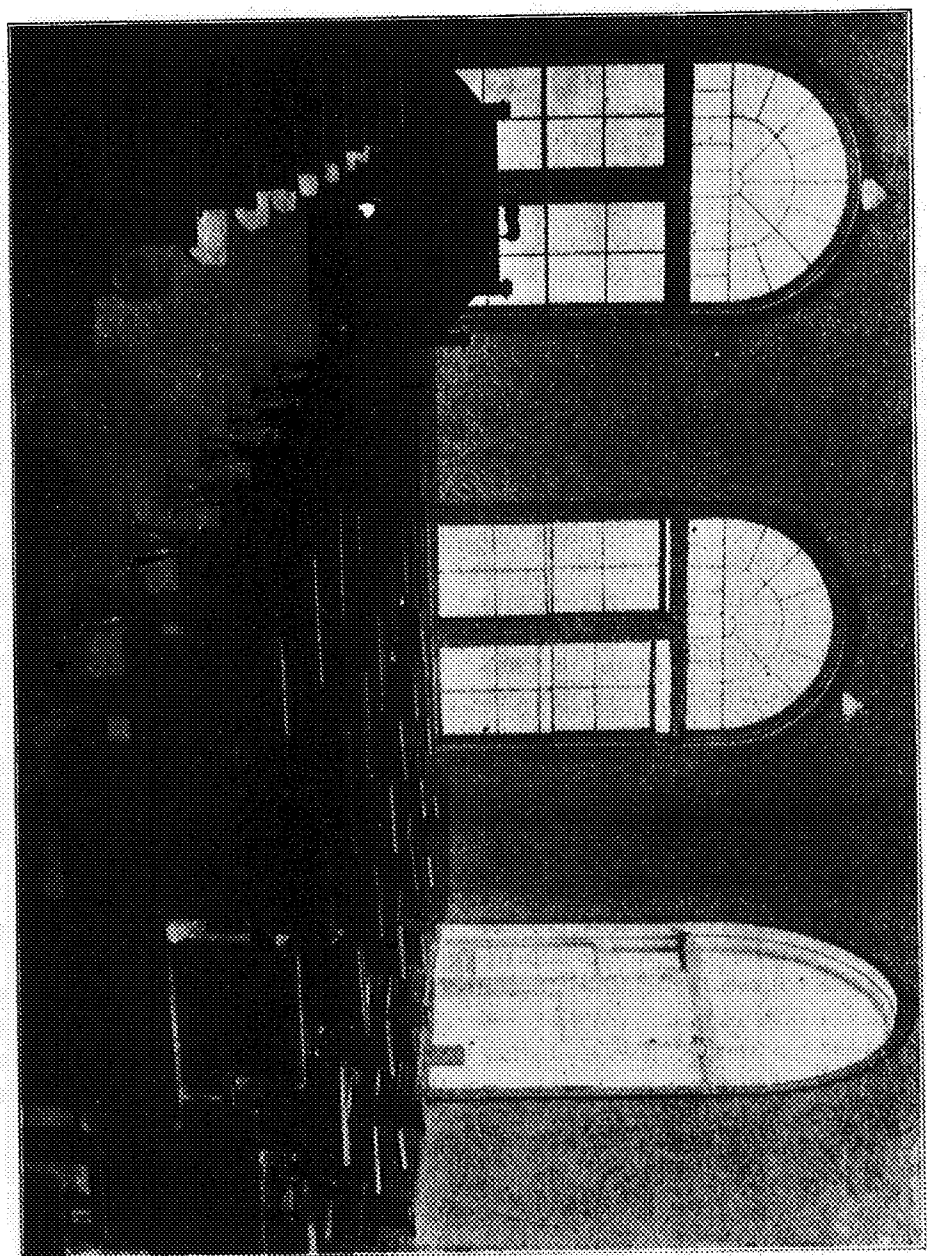
THE UNIVERSITY COURTS.

These consist of the Criminal Practise Court, the University Moot Court, the Notre Dame Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of Notre Dame. These courts constitute a thorough and practical system and

are kept in operation throughout the three years of the law course. The Criminal Practise Court is open to the first year law students for criminal pleading and practice immediately after the course in criminal law and procedure. Hypothetical cases are submitted to regularly chosen grand juries and prosecuting attorneys and indictments are voted and returned. Warrants are issued, arrests made and attorneys appointed for the defendants. Motions to quash are argued, pleas entered and arguments made before the court and jury on the question of conviction or acquittal. Many hypothetical cases are submitted to the students for the preparation of affidavits and indictments thereon and for argument in the court. Thus all the students are given a start in court practice in their first year. The University Moot Court is kept busy throughout the junior year in the preparation and argument of cases on the law applicable to hypothetical statements of fact, principally in civil cases. When the law of evidence is taught in course of the second year the Notre Dame Circuit Court opens, and here the students apply all the law procedure, pleading, practice and evidence. Throughout the senior year practice is had with a view of teaching the students how to make trial records, save exceptions and avail themselves of alleged error on appeal to the Supreme Court. Each candidate for a degree is required to prepare at least one record and transcript together with an assignment of error and brief thereon in the Supreme Court of Notre Dame.

These courts are all fully organized, have their regular officers and official records. Four students are

A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE CLASS ROOM.



assigned to each case and all are thus made to engage in the active practice. It is thought that this system of procedure and practice will so qualify the graduate that he may with confidence in himself begin the active practice of his profession.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The prescribed course of study in the Law School itself covers a period of three years and leads to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. An additional year of resident, graduate work in the school merits the Degree of Master of Laws. The requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Laws or Doctor of Civil Laws are prescribed by the University and the College of Law upon proper application therefor.

A six-year course has also been arranged by which two degrees may be acquired,—the degree from the College of Arts or Science or Commerce and the degree from the College of Law.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Students who have a bachelor's degree or who have completed at least one year of college work, the equivalent of the courses prescribed in the University, are eligible to enter the three year course of law as candidates for the degrees.

Graduates of a four year high school or preparatory school of recognized standing, evidenced by diploma or certificate from such school, will be admitted to the four-year course, the first year of which consists of certain college subjects, some prescribed and some elective and including the elements of law.

Those who have not high school graduation or certified credits equal to those required for entrance into the other colleges of the University, may obtain such credits by examination in the subjects required, and may acquire additional credits by taking the courses outlined for the regular school year and the summer school of the University.

A few men of advanced age and practical business or office experience, who are otherwise specially qualified for the study of the law, may apply to the University for admission as special students.

Students of other law schools will be given such advanced rating in the School of Law as warranted by the character of the school from which they come and the certificate of credits attained there. Only schools of known repute and standing as compare favorably with the College of Law of the University of Notre Dame will be recognized, whether they be in or out of any association.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES.

FIRST YEAR

First Semester.			Second Semester		
	Weeks	Periods		Weeks	Periods
Introductory Lectures and			Persons and Domestic		
Study of Cases	18	1	Relations	18	2
Principles of Liability			Common-law Pleading		
and Damages	18	2	Forms	18	2
Common-law Actions	18	2	Torts	18	5
Contracts	18	5	Sales (8) Bailments (5)	13	5
Criminal Law & Procedure	18	2	Personal Property	5	5
Selected Reading	18	1	Criminal Practice Court	18	1
Public Speaking	18	1	Public Speaking	18	1

JUNIOR YEAR.

Agency	8	5	Equity and Trusts	18	5
Partnership	10	5	Real Property, Mortgages,		
Real Property	18	5	Liens, Conveyancing	18	5
Finding & Briefing Law	2	5	Bills & Notes	12	5
Wills & Decedents Estates	16	5	Insurance	6	5
Evidence	18	3	Evidence	18	3
Civil Pleading	18	2	Code, Equity Pleading	18	2
Junior Moot Court			Notre Dame Circuit Court		
Public Speaking	18	1	Public Speaking	18	1

SENIOR YEAR.

Quasi Contracts	4	5	Public Utilities	4	5
Private Corporations	14	5	Municipal Corporations	9	5
Suretyship	10	5	Conflict of Laws	5	5
Bankruptcy	8	5	Federal Procedure	12	5
Constitutional Law	18	3	Legal Ethics	6	5
General Practical Plead.	18	2	Constitutional Law	18	3
Notre Dame Circuit Court			Trial and Appellate Pract.	18	2
Supreme Court of N. D.			Notre Dame Circuit Court		
			Supreme Court of N. D.		
