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## Dooley's Dictum, Vol. 1, no. 10

Notre Dame Law School Student Bar Association

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# Dooley's Dictum

A Newspaper of, by and for the Fighting Irish Lawyers of Notre Dame

Vol. 1 No. 10

Notre Dame, Indiana

April 27, 1971

## Pre-registration system set

by Bob Lueck

Dictum Co-editor

Pre-registration for the fall semester of the 1971-72 academic year will take place Wednesday and Thursday of this week according to Acting Dean Edward J. Murphy.

On Wednesday the present second year class will be given the opportunity to meet with the faculty for counseling sessions and pre-registration. The present first year class will do likewise on Thursday. Both sessions will take place in the evening.

The pre-registration system this year "will not be like any past pre-

registration" because of the recent switch to the all-elective course system for second and third year students, the Dean noted. This system gives students an expanded opportunity to choose his or her courses and thus creates a greater degree of uncertainty as to the administrative problems of time and room assignment for the many courses being offered.

The dean and the faculty have been working since early March to get the counseling and pre-registration systems in shape in time for the forthcoming sessions. The faculty have established the courses to be offered along with their recommendations as to core courses, track programs and counseling methods. The Dean has established the administrative procedures which will be used to implement the new system.

For the two counseling sessions set for this week, the entire faculty will be available to meet with students first in a general session and they in informal sessions immediately afterwards with students who have questions about particular courses and track programs. It is hoped that students will adequately use this method to get an idea of what each course is about rather rely on formal course descriptions as has been the method in the past.

Immediately after a student has obtained all the information he or she wants on particular courses, then the student will list on a form his course selections for the fall semester.

Although this pre-registration is considered to be informal Acting Dean Murphy was careful to point that students should nevertheless make a serious choice of the courses they intend to take. The information on course selection, he noted, will be used by the law school administration to determine the number of students wishing to enroll in each course. The course enrollment figures in turn will determine the schedule of when classes will be held and in which rooms. Dean

Murphy indicated that this would mean a lot of administrative work over the summer.

The formal registration process, set for September 1, is also being altered according to Mrs. Groves. Each of the three law classes will register in separate rooms next fall and not in room 109 as has often been done in the past.

Mrs. Groves said she hoped to eliminate the drops and adds system from the registration process altogether. Drops and adds in the future would become the rare exception if all works well with the new system.

For the 1971-72 academic year, the law school is offering 34 elective courses in the fall semester and 38 choices in the winter semester. The first year curriculum stays the same with the exception of Legislation which is being dropped. While not in next year's curriculum offerings, Legislation may be offered in the 1972-73 school year.

The only new offering for the incoming first year students is a non-credit seminar on the legal profession taught by Professor Link.

While there is a variation in the number of courses offered in the fall and winter terms, the actual volume of legal education offered as measured by credit hours and class teaching hours remains roughly the same for each term.

Including the first year required courses, the law school will offer a total of 40 courses in the fall semester which add up to 100 credits. Teaching these 100 credits will require approximately 119 class hours every week.

In the winter semester the law school will offer 44 courses totalling 104 credits. Teaching these courses will require approximately 117 class hours per week. The winter statistics are not definite because three of the courses listed did not have credit hours denoted for them.

## Dooley's Dictum ceases publication

With this issue, Dooley's Dictum will cease publication until next fall. Provided that adequate financial arrangements can be made, the newspaper will resume publication again next September.

Readers may note that this is the second consecutive eight page edition of Dooley's Dictum. The editors wish to assure you that neither of the last two editions was planned to go eight pages; it is the result of misfortune of one kind or another and we do not wish to leave the impression that we were expanding the paper as a matter of improvement.

This edition is in effect the cumulation of the four page issue which was to appear last week and the four page issue which was to appear today as originally scheduled. We make mention of this especially so that our subscribers will not be looking forward to another edition.

# Faculty suggests core courses

Faculty suggestions in regard to the selection of elective courses:

## 1. Core courses:

No courses after the first year are required. Many students will nonetheless choose to pursue a balanced curriculum. Others may desire to place emphasis upon particular areas in the courses they elect. Experience has shown, however, that many who concentrate their attention during law school in a special field do not eventually practice in that field. Furthermore, even if one does practice in his or her intended field, a broad and balanced program of legal education will ordinarily assist that individual in functioning more effectively as a lawyer. For example, a criminal lawyer may become involved in tax problems, a general practitioner with constitutional law, and a corporate lawyer with evidentiary matters. Moreover, those who are primarily interested in so-called "public law" areas may well benefit as much if not more from courses in the business law and related fields.

Accordingly, it is the faculty's judgment that the following core of courses are sufficiently important to a career as a lawyer that they should be taken regardless of a student's particular or special interests; all students are urged to elect them. Since all but Practice Court and a legal philosophy course are basic to other electives that a student might wish to take, it is suggested that (except for students who spend their second year in England) the other six courses be taken during the second year. The recommended core courses are:

Business Associations  
Commercial Transactions  
Constitutional Law  
Evidence  
A federal taxation course  
A legal philosophy course  
Practice Court - 3  
Property Settlement

2. In addition to the above courses recommended for all students, the following courses are recommended for those interested in the fields indicated.

### a. Business Law

Advanced Corporations  
Creditor's Remedies & Debtor's

Protection  
Secured Transactions  
Federal Income Tax  
Corporate Tax  
Securities Regulation  
Anti-Trust Law  
International Business Transactions

### b. General Practice

Real Estate Transactions  
Creditor's Remedies & Debtor's  
Protection  
Practice Court  
Local Government Law  
Estate Planning  
Family Law  
Conflicts

### c. Litigation

Criminal Practice  
Federal Courts  
Advanced Trial Practice  
Constitutional Litigation  
Administrative Practice

3. A number of courses are offered which fit generally into the field of public law -

Labor Law  
Local government law  
Administrative Law  
Federal Jurisdiction  
Criminal Procedure  
Criminal Practice  
Civil and Political Liberties  
International Law  
Land Use Planning  
Environmental Law  
Labor Arbitration  
Social Legislation  
Administrative Practice  
Law and Poverty  
Admin. of Criminal Justice  
Church-State Relations  
Legal History  
Constitutional Litigation  
Anti-Trust  
Government Contracts  
Securities Regulation  
Conflicts

From this list several groupings of courses might be selected for those with the special interests indicated below:

a. Criminal Law --  
Criminal Practice  
Administration of Criminal Justice  
Constitutional Litigation

b. Local government --  
Local government law  
Land use planning  
Law and poverty

c. Poverty law --  
Law and poverty  
Consumer Credit  
Social Legislation  
Family Law  
Administration of Criminal Justice  
Political and Civil Liberties

d. Labor law --  
Labor Law  
Administrative Law  
Labor Arbitration  
Administrative Practice

e. International Law  
International Law  
International Business Transactions  
(Note: in 1972-73, on the return of Father Lewers, a more elaborate sequence will be available).

f. Environmental Law --  
Environmental Law  
Seminar in Environmental Problems  
Land Use Planning  
Local Government Law  
Administrative Law  
Selected Interdisciplinary Courses

4. Additionally, and importantly, Accounting for Lawyers as well as the following courses are recommended for all of the areas in paragraph 2 above.

Administrative Law  
Federal Courts  
Conflicts  
Social Legislation  
Anti-Trust

5. There are a number of specialized courses which could profitably be taken in connection with the areas of interest listed in paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

Commercial Paper  
Consumer Credit  
International Business Transactions  
Tax Procedure  
Minority Business Problems  
Law & Technology  
Labor Arbitration  
Legal Counselling  
Science of Judicial Proof

## Key topics noted at trial seminar

By Wayne F. Weiler  
Dictum News Editor

The importance of protecting the system of trial by jury, the social significance of tort litigation and the necessity of medical knowledge for trial lawyers were the subjects of major concern at a day-long seminar conducted at the Memorial Library by representatives of the American Trial Lawyers Association on April 16.

Appearing as guest lecturers for the seminar were William F. X. Geoghan, of the New York firm of Speiser Shumate Geoghan Krause and Reingold, and adjunct professor at St. John's University Law School, Brooklyn; and Harry M. Philo whose specialty is major tort liability, and who practices with the Detroit firm of Philo Maki Ravitz Jobs Cockrel and Robb. Also speaking was Albert Averbach, who practices law in Syracuse, Seneca Falls and New York City, and who is known for his activity in medical and malpractice litigation. The fourth speaker was Samuel Langerman of the Phoenix firm of Langerman Began and Lewis; he was president of the American Trial Lawyers Association 1968-69.

In his presentation on jury selection, opening statement and cross examination, Geoghan stated that the incompetence of trial lawyers on voir dire and the length of time taken for jury selection are leading to a disenchantment with jury trials and the right of the lawyer to seek a fair panel of jurors for his client. "Don't let that happen," Geoghan cautioned emphatically.

Harry M. Philo delivered two lectures on recognizing and proving liability and preparation for trial. He stated that work on tort cases should be a major concern for socially conscious trial lawyers. Philo stated statistics on the many deaths and accidents every year attributable to the failure of manufacturers to make their products safe for all reasonably foreseeable uses. Philo said that tort liability and the threat of large judgments for compensation and damages are the only forces that can effectively induce the nation's profit makers to produce safe merchandise.

Albert Averbach is well known for his work in legal medicine. He told the students and lawyers present that trial lawyers they must learn the importance of medical knowledge. He stressed the necessity of getting the jury involved in and knowledgeable of the problems on trial, especially where

Continued on page 7



Albert Averbach



William F.X. Geoghan, Jr.

## Students generally satisfied with professors and courses

By Gregg Zive  
Dictum News Editor

Judging by the response of 34 per cent of the Notre Dame Law School student body, most students are more than satisfied with both their courses and their professors.

The Student Bar Association Evaluation Committee has compiled the results of its questionnaire survey conducted three months ago and, according to committee chairman Michael Mullane, intends to have four copies put on reserve in the Law School library.

Of the 410 law students, 141 returned the questionnaires. The committee figured percentages for each question and computed the numerical responses for each course and each professor. Included in the results are the comments that accompanied the completed questionnaires.

"Generally the students tried to communicate to their professors," Mullane said. "Only 12 of the comments were edited and only because they weren't informative, but were designed to hurt feelings. However, even if a comment was harsh, if it contained any constructive criticism it was left alone."

The questionnaire was broken down into four sections—course evaluation, instructor evaluation, instructor-course evaluation and curriculum. The results of the curriculum survey were released last month.

When asked how much time they spent on a course outside the classroom, 43 per cent of the students checked the 5-9 hour answer with 27 per cent of the replies in the "less than five hour" category.

Thirty-six per cent of the replies to a

question asking what percentage of the final grade should be determined by a final examination were in the 100 per cent category. A quarter of the responses said 40 to 50 per cent of the course grade should be determined by the final exam while 20 per cent of the students thought between 60 and 99 per cent of the grade should depend on the examination.

The last question in the course evaluation section asked if the method of study used for each course was effective and 50 per cent of the responses said it was. Twenty-five per cent said it was very effective and 15 per cent answered "ineffective."

Fifteen of the 20 questions in the instructor evaluation section were answered on a scale ranging from "unsatisfactory" to "outstanding." Of those 15, the answer receiving the highest percentage of responses on 14 of them was "very good" with "average" garnering the most replies on the other question.

Forty per cent of the students thought their professors were "very good" in their respect for the "ideas and sense of priorities of the students." The same percentage thought the professors were also "very good" in respect to their availability and cooperation in giving assistance outside of the classroom while 37 per cent thought the professors "outstanding" in this regard.

A whopping 71 per cent answered "yes" when asked if the "professor embodied "those ideas you find most admirable in a member of the legal profession." Ten per cent replied in the negative and 19 per cent had no opinion.

Seventy per cent of the students thought their professors were "never" unprepared for class and 51 per cent said the professor's working knowledge of his subject was "outstanding."

## A careful look at professional competence *Pat Herald*

With the advent of the all-elective second and third year curriculum, as evaluation of what should be gleaned from a student's three year sojourn at the Notre Dame Law School seems timely.

The present push for elective courses in areas of minority law and poverty law as well as a more "socially relevant" elective curriculum is indeed a constructive step in the right direction for our law school community. The concern of those who earnestly advocate a more humanistic approach to the law and to those who have legal problems is well-founded in what often seems to be a blindly mechanized profession.

However, despite a law student's altruistic motives or moral convictions, "80 hours in poverty law does not a good poverty lawyer make." Ours is a profession which requires a combination of the skill of a master craftsman and the concern of the humanitarian.

An attorney's responsibilities to himself, his client and the profession are much more than to recognize and sympathize with the complex problems of our society. In addition to this awareness, there must be a level of professional competence which law school training is expected to engender.

Professional competence is more than the mastery of a formbook or the development of a personable shoulder to cry on. A competent attorney must be able to intelligently counsel and must be capable of solving or directing toward solution the troublesome problems of the layman who trustingly places his fate into the hands of the lawyer.

Regardless of their distaste for courses in contracts, commercial law, taxation, etc. students of the law should be aware of the fact that the world in which legal problems arise is not peopled solely by academicians and altruists. The attorney must be able to intelligently communicate with people in many walks of life. He must deal with the banker for minority financing, the manufacturer for consumer protection, the slumlord for adequate housing, the politician for needed legislation. So that the foundation may be laid for such diverse competence, the law student should take an objective look at what he can gain from a well balanced legal curriculum. This will require putting aside for a short time personal likes and dislikes for what will prove to be essential courses on solving the problems of future clients.

A law school should not be an institution which owes a degree to a student who has simply been admitted and paid his tuition for three years. The school owes a duty to its students and alumni to graduate only those students who have demonstrated the ability to responsibly handle the type of problems which daily confront those in the legal profession.

Students choosing a second or third year curriculum should elect wisely and with an eye toward the responsibilities to which we will all be professionally committed upon leaving this law school.

### *On the Docket*

Friday April 30

ND-SMC Production: "Oliver,"  
through May 2.

Saturday May 1

Grand Prix Race, Parking lot outside  
A.C.C.

Monday May 3

Ames Company Marketing Seminar,  
through May 6.  
National Educ. Assoc. Seminars,  
through May 8.

Friday May 7

Royal Lippizan Stallion Show,  
through May 9.  
Last day classes for Law School

Tuesday May 11

In concert Chicago, A.C.C.

Saturday May 22

Senior Class Day Exercises at ND  
Commencement Exercises at ND.

### **Dooley's Dictum**

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#### **Sports**

Jerry Mackey Pat Herald

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Dooley's Dictum is an independent publication by law students of the Notre Dame Law School. The views herein are those of the authors or the editors and do not necessarily represent or reflect the views of the Law School, its administration, faculty, student body or alumni.

Subscription rates are \$5.00 per year. They may be ordered by addressing the editors, in care of this newspaper.

# Grace Olivarez: first woman grad doing well in practice

By Sally Zack  
Dictum Staff Writer

Almost a year ago, Mrs. Graciela Gil Olivarez became the first woman to receive a law degree from Notre Dame Law School.

The tiny Mexican-American, well-known at Notre Dame for her campaigns for women's rights, has decided to continue working in government poverty programs.

Appointed to serve on two national commissions by President Nixon -- the White House council on Hunger, Poverty and Nutrition and the National Commission on Population Growth and the American Future -- she has found her law degree has increased her effectiveness in Washington.

A former director of the Arizona State Office of Economic Opportunity, Mrs. Olivarez was also appointed executive director of Food for All, Inc., a federally-funded anti-poverty agency. Featured in the *Phoenix Gazette* recently, she stated that her first concern is the quality of life, better education, housing, jobs, and especially the elimination of hunger. However, she asserted, unemployment undermines the entire American system.

"I wish people didn't have to be on welfare. I'd like to see a guaranteed employment rate rather than the guaranteed annual income".

Interested in civil rights since she dropped out of high school, Graciela believes that "the most pressing issue of the day is inequality -- the inequity of life for all Americans. Our National Priorities are distorted -- and not just by President Nixon but by those before him."

A member of the Board of Directors

of the National Organization for Women (NOW), she has frequently compared women's liberation to the civil rights movements. "Both are necessary," said Mrs. Olivarez in Phoenix last fall. "Both have been deliberately distorted and ridiculed by supposedly intelligent persons. A lot of men and women are confused and misunderstand the movement. As a one-time victim of prejudice, as a long-time advocate of civil rights, I am very sensitive to discrimination. But discrimination is easier to detect when it is applied to a black man or a poor man than when it is applied to a woman."

A "moderate feminist", Mrs. Olivarez told the *Phoenix Republic* last fall that television was rife with discrimination against women: "Women are shown as mindless, helpless, incapable dullards. Or as sex pots. They are never portrayed as intelligent people with heavy responsibilities...Women are taught by implication that only men may sag, drop and perspire...because only men may be judged for intellectual ability rather than appearance."

The first woman disk jockey in Phoenix, Mrs. Olivarez conducted Spanish Educational Radio Broadcasts in Arizona for 14 years. Appointed the director of the Arizona State Office of Economic Opportunity in 1965, she became frustrated at her own ineffectiveness in dealing with the daily suffering she witnessed. In 1967, about the time she was "ready to join the bomb-throwers," Fr. Hesburgh invited her to attend Notre Dame Law School and waived the normal entrance requirements.

Intimidated at first by the convoluted legal jargon, the strange, academic,

all-male environment, and the distance from friends, Mrs. Olivarez attributes her staying on at Notre Dame less to courage and stubbornness than to the money involved. "I blew \$5400 on the move," she said. "I worked two jobs for months to earn that money."

Two women had previously enrolled at Notre Dame Law School and both had left during their first semester. There were no welcoming committees among the students for Mrs. Olivarez. Many of them couldn't forget her dubious academic credentials or her sex. "One student told me I better make it through. Otherwise he planned to complain to the dean about wasting scholarship money on women rather than giving it to deserving males," said Grace in 1967. She certainly took his advice. Not only did she "make it through", but she also led campaigns for women's rights at Notre Dame and fought for a variety of other causes in the community and nation.

Upon her request the Notre Dame cafeterias stopped serving grapes during the national boycott. When she arrived in 1967, women graduate students and faculty could not swim in the Notre Dame pool and the Athletic and Convocation Center lacked locker facilities for women. In addition, women had traditionally been barred from the University golf course. In 1970, Mrs. Olivarez testified before the Board of Trustees that such treatment was unconstitutional and downright embarrassing in the home of Fr. Hesburgh, chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. A few months later, the University dropped its ban on women golfers and started building lockers for women at the pool and ACC.

## Over 100 enroll in summer program

by Bill Murphy  
Dictum Staff Writer

Professor Peter Thornton casually leaned back in his chair behind his desk: "What do you want to know about the summer law program for? Dooley's Dictum? The press? What are you prying for?"

After assurances that we weren't trying to pry into the business affairs of the Notre Dame summer law program to be held near London, Thornton informed us that the program was proceeding smoothly in preparation for this summer's activity.

On the final date for the submission of applications, April 15, the program had

enrolled 109 students from more than 20 law schools across the country. Some representative states: California, Florida, New York, Missouri, Massachusetts, and, of course, Indiana. Thornton estimated that 20 students from Notre Dame were included, most of them coming from the first year class.

Brochures outlining in considerable detail important information regarding the summer program were mailed to all applicants, and Thornton added he anticipates that the total enrollment will be approximately 120 students.

Applicants could select from seven courses, fully-accredited by the law school, a total of seven credit hours

from the sixteen offered. The most popular course in terms of enrollment is Thornton's own Federal Jurisdiction with 58 students, followed closely by a course in British and American Land Use Systems conducted by John Delafons, assistant secretary of the British Department of the Environment, which has enrolled 51.

Students have the option of living in dormitory facilities provided by Brunel University at Uxbridge in the suburbs of London or finding their own accommodations. Thornton noted that transportation is readily accessible via subway for the 45 minute ride to downtown London at a cost of about 50 cents.

# Dutile, Moo to join law faculty

By Gregg Zive  
Dictum News Editor

Two full-time professors have been added to the University of Notre Dame Law School faculty. One, Fernand N. Dutile, is a Notre Dame graduate and the other, Paul R. Moo, has been an adjunct professor here for the past two years.

Dutile's specialty is in the area of criminal law while Moo is an expert in commercial law and consumer protection.

Presently an assistant professor at Catholic University Law School in Washington, D.C., Dutile received his J.D. from Notre Dame in 1965. He graduated from Assumption College with an A.B. in economics in 1962.

Moo holds a J.D. from the University of Indiana and also has a B.S. in accounting and economics. He has been teaching commercial law at the Law School since 1969 while remaining in private practice in South Bend.

The Uniform Consumer Credit Code (UCCC) has occupied Moo for much of the past two years. He was on the advisory and drafting committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and worked on writing the UCCC beginning in 1964.

Moo was the special counsel and advisor to the Indiana Legislative Study Committee in 1969 until passage of the code. The UCCC was signed into

law by Indiana Governor Edgar Whitcomb March 5 of this year.

Additionally, Moo has testified as an expert on the UCCC in Colorado, New Mexico, Maryland, Connecticut, and Kansas. He was also consultant to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Truth-in-Lending Act which was part of the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

Moo began his legal career as an



Professor Paul R. Moo

associate in the South Bend firm of Seebirt, Oare & Deahl where he remained from 1947 to 1955. He then spent the next 12 years as vice president, general counsel and secretary of Associates Investment Company before returning to private practice in 1967 with the local firm of Voor, Jackson & McMichael.

He plans on teaching commercial law and consumer credit law.

Dutile, 30, was an attorney under the honors program of the U.S. Department of Justice Litigation Section, Civil Rights Division following his graduation where he stayed until 1966. He joined the faculty at Catholic University Law School in 1966 where he has taught criminal law and procedure, administration of criminal justice, and property.

He was admitted to the bar of the state of Maine in 1965.

While at Notre Dame Law School Dutile was the lead articles editor of the Notre Dame Lawyer. He had two case comments published while a law student and has had two articles published since his graduation along with a book review.

Moo has had several articles published and is presently a member of the Consumer Law Committee of the Business and Banking Section of the American Bar Association.

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# Elective courses listed

## Electives - Fall

Constitutional Law A,B, (Beytagh)	4
Comm'l. Transactions A,B (Moo)	3
Bus. Associations A,B (Murdock)	3
Federal Income Tax (Link)	3
Property Settlement (Prop. III) A,B (Campfield)	4
Fed. Tax Survey (Link)	4
Practice Ct. (Barrett & Dutile)	2
Labor Law A,B (Broderick)	3
Labor Arbitration (Broderick)	2
Legal Philosophy (Rodes)	3
Admin. Law (Beytagh)	3
Advanced Corporations (Murdock)	2
Social Legislation (Rodes)	3
Legal Counselling (Shaffer)	2
African Law (alternate years- not offered in 72-73) (Kellenberg)	2
Minority Business Planning- seniors only (Murdock)	2
Federal Courts (Proc. III) (Thornton)	3
Environmental Law (McIntire)	3
Law & Technology (Link)	1
Real Est. Transactions (Boynton)	3
Creditors' Remedies & Debtors' Protection (Moo)	2
Secured Transactions- seniors only (Moo)	3
Criminal Practice (Foschio)	3
Criminal Procedure- juniors only (Dutile)	3
Jurisprudence (Rice)	2
Privacy & Defamation (Rice)	2
Church-State Relations (Rice)	2
Local Government	3

Land Use Planning	3
International Law	3
Legal Profession-non credit seminar for 1st year (Link)	0
Interdisciplinary course	2
Directed readings	2
Seminar in School Law (Faccenda)	2

## Electives - Spring

Constitutional Law A,B (Rice)	4
Const'l. Litigation (Beytagh)	2
Comm'l. Transactions (Moo)	3
Bkg., Comm'l Paper and Business Credit (Moo)	3
Bus. Associations (Rodes)	3
Corporate Law (Link)	3
Fed. Tax Survey (Campfield Prop. Settlement (Pr. III) (Shaffer)-limited to 50 stu- dents)	4
Estate Planning (Campfield)	4
Practice Ct. (Barrett & Dutile)	2
Evidence A,B (Broderick)	3
Adv. Trial Practice (Broderick Civil and Political Liberties -seminar (Beytagh)	2
Administrative Practice (Foschio)	3
Securities Regulation (Murdock)	3
Minority Business Planning- juniors only (Murdock)	2
N.Y. Practice (Alternate years- not offered in 72-73) (Thornton)	3
Environmental Problems (McIntire)	3
Law & Technology (Link)	1

Consumer Credit Law (Moo)	2
Law & Poverty (Broden)	2
Science of Jud'l Proof (Barrett)	2
Anti-Trust (Beytagh)	3
Family Law A,B (Kellenberg)	2
Conflicts-seniors only (Thornton)	2
Modern Amer. Jurisp. (Chroust)	2
Government Contracts (Murphy)	2
Admin. of Crim. Justice (Dutile)	2
Products Liability (Rice)	2
Legal History (Rodes)	2
Int'l. Bus. Trans. (Link)	3
Tax Procedure (Thornburg)	2
Insurance (Dutile)	2
Law & Medicine	2
Accounting for Lawyers	2
Professional Respon. (3rd yr.)	2
Interdisciplinary course	2
Directed readings	2

CAVEAT: The above listed courses and assignment of professors are subject to change.

Courses projected for 1972-1973.

- Community property
- Comparative Law
- International Trade and Investment
- Research Problems in International Law
- Law & Institutions of the Atlantic Area
- Admiralty
- Legislation

## Key topics

Continued from page 3

highly technical and sometimes euphemistic medical language can be misleading. At one lecture he displayed a collection of charts, bones, and medical implements which are useful as exhibits on trial. He advocated that trial lawyers increase their medical knowledge through reading and through observation of operations and autopsies.

Samuel Langerman spoke on cross examination and the closing argument on trial. He presented information on technique and preparation. He stated the cross-examining attorney should not always have as his objective the complete destruction of the witness' testimony. A more reasonable objective, he said, would be the weakening of the effect of the testimony against one's client.

The seminar was sponsored by the local American Trial Lawyers Association. The four guest lecturers were brought to Notre Dame through the joint efforts of David Saunders, of the Notre Dame Student Bar Association, and two local attorneys.

**A spring message  
to all  
Notre Dame  
law students:**

**Good luck  
on your final examinations:  
May 11 - 17**

A public service message  
sponsored by Dooley's Dictum

# Businessman needed for reservation

Komis

## sioner's Korner

# Scott year's top player; Team 6 takes championship

by Pat Herald  
Dictum Sports Editor

Most students who graduate from college with a business degree head for the corporation. A Notre Dame professor of marketing is looking for a business graduate who is willing to head for the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota and stay there for a year.

The unusual job opportunity is being offered by marketing professor Frederick Dow. In the straightforward language of the job description, what he is looking for is a business manager for a recently created handicraft marketing co-operative and also for a newly established community college.

In more realistic terms, the professor is seeking a student who is willing to spend a year of his or her life in a poverty stricken area for nothing more than housing and a subsistence salary.

Leaders of the Indian Reservation have recently undertaken programs to upgrade economic life on the reservation and provide expanded educational opportunities for their people. They have started a co-operative to market the handicraft products made by members of the tribe and have established Spotted Tail Community College to provide some higher education for Indian students.

At the present time, the technical assistance for the projects is coming from a number of educational institutions including Notre Dame.

The student who takes the position will have the task of developing the business aspects of the co-operative and the community college. A master plan on how the co-op should be run has been written but it needs to be implemented. The student will also be expected to train a Sioux to take over the job at the end of the year.

Professor Dow emphasized that the applicant should have a solid educational background in some area of business. "We are looking for someone with entrepreneurial qualities," he said. "Someone that has the ability to start a business and keep it going."

The professor said he was especially looking for candidates from the ranks of the MBA students, law students, and seniors graduating this year with a BBA. He emphasized that any student interested should have a BBA or a substantial business background. Any student interested in this unusual job is requested to contact Professor Dow in room 133 of the Hayes-Healey Business Center.

Chief Redbird of the Rosebud Indian Reservation will come to Notre Dame about April 25 and will talk to interested applicants at that time.

With the conclusion of the LSAA intramural basketball season comes the inevitable post-season laurels to the outstanding law school basketball hoopsters in the country. In keeping with Notre Dame's fine athletic tradition, the Notre Dame Law School Cagers dominated the national sportswriters' All-America polling.

Ray Scott, a 3L sharpshooter from Brooklyn, New York, captured the country's Law School Player of the Year Award. This, in addition to the earlier naming of Notre Dame's Austin Carr as Collegiate Player of the Year, gives the Fighting Irish a clean sweep in the nationwide individual performance categories.

The final team standings and the LSAA coaches' and sportswriters' poll proved to be identical in their final products, a fact which denotes their keen insight of the pollsters through out the year. As one prominent New York sportswriters known only as "Pistol Pete" put it, "our final rankings illustrate how these top five ball clubs regularly, consistently and systematically did their business on the hardwood all season."

Now that the IM season has come to a close, the hustling and bustling of the LSAA office will return to the humdrum existence that often characterizes life within these ivy-covered walls. However, the Commissioner's hope that final exams will be attacked with the same competitive spirit and thirst (for victory that is) that has been shown throughout the season. Remember: final exams are a game. Winning isn't everything; it's the only thing (if you hope to return next year and remain eligible for 1M football).

**FROM THE KOMMISSIONER'S DESK:**

A special note of thanks to 2L Dave Posatko for the unselfish sacrifice of his

time and studies in order to referee every IM basketball game. So long Dave—we could have used you next season, had the faculty permitted you to come back.

### LSAA All-America Team

#### First Team

Ray Scott (3L)  
Bennett Webb (1L)  
John Suminski (2L)  
Tim Sullivan (1L)  
Jerry O'Shaughnessy (1L)

#### Second Team

Don Gehring (2L)  
Tim Westfall (3L)  
Jerry Mackey (3L)  
Joe McFadden (2L)  
Jim Rittinger (3L)  
Honorable Mention: Mike McGloin, Skip Beisenstein, Mike Bradley, Jim Bertucci, Maurice Fitzmaurice, Dennis Kelley.

### Final Team Standings

Team	W. L
Team 6	11 0
Team 4	10 1
Team 1	8 3
Team 9	8 3
Team 10	6 5
Team 3	5 6
Team 11	5 6
Team 2	4 7
Team 5	3 8
Teams 7, 8, 12, forfeited out of the league.	

### Final LSAA Team Standings

Team	Points
1. Team 6 ( 5)	315
2. Team 4	230
3. Team 1	185
4. Team 9	60
5. Team 10	25

### Dooley's Dictum

Notre Dame Law School

Notre Dame, Indiana 46556