3-15-1966

Bulletin of the University of Notre Dame The Law School 1966-67, Volume 63, Number 3

University of Notre Dame

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarship.law.nd.edu/bulletins

Part of the Law Commons

Recommended Citation
http://scholarship.law.nd.edu/bulletins/27

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Law School History at NDLScholarship. It has been accepted for inclusion in Bulletins of Information by an authorized administrator of NDLScholarship. For more information, please contact lawdr@nd.edu.
The University of Notre Dame publishes bulletins for the several Schools and Colleges of the University under the following titles:

- The General Bulletin
- The Graduate School
- The Freshman Year of Studies
- The Law School
- The College of Arts and Letters
- The College of Science
- The College of Engineering
- The College of Business Administration
- The Summer Session

To secure copies of any of the above bulletins, address the Office of the Director of Admissions, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.
"The first of the qualities [which a lawyer should possess is] ... [u]tter fidelity to the cause of a client, with no thought of popularity to be won in his defense, no thought of unpopularity to be incurred by the assumption of his cause. When old Malesherbes came voluntarily from his serene and safe retirement to defend Louis XVI before the Revolutionary Convention in Paris, he lost his case, as it was predetermined that he should, Louis lost his head, and a few months later the venerable head of Malesherbes followed that of his King into the bloody basket. But generations of lawyers since have worshipped his memory as Christians worship the martyred Stephen. When John Adams came to the defense of Captain Preston and his British soldiers after the so-called Massacre in Boston’s King Street, with all of Boston clamoring at his door; when Andrew Hamilton came from Philadelphia to New York to the defense of John Peter Zenger and struck that great blow for the freedom of the press in America, they but did what every lawyer should rejoice to do if a like summons came to him.” John W. Davis, in 24 American Bar Association Journal 461 (1938).
"The first of the qualities [which a lawyer should possess is] ... [u]nder fidelity to the cause of a client, with no thought of popularity to be won in his defense, no thought of unpopularity to be incurred by the assumption of his cause. When old Malesherbes came voluntarily from his serene and safe retirement to defend Louis XVI before the Revolutionary Convention in Paris, he lost his case, as it was predetermined that he should, Louis lost his head, and a few months later the venerable head of Malesherbes followed that of his King into the bloody basket. But generations of lawyers since have worshipped his memory as Christians worship the martyred Stephen. When John Adams came to the defense of Captain Preston and his British soldiers after the so-called Massacre in Boston's King Street, with all of Boston clamoring at his door; when Andrew Hamilton came from Philadelphia to New York to the defense of John Peter Zenger and struck that great blow for the freedom of the press in America, they but did what every lawyer should rejoice to do if a like summons came to him." John W. Davis, in 24 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL 461 (1938).
Officers of the University
Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Ph.B., S.T.D.
President
Reverend Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., B.C.S., C.P.A.
Executive Vice-President
Reverend John E. Walsh, C.S.C., A.B., M.A., Ph.D.
Vice-President for Academic Affairs
Reverend Charles T. McCarragher, C.S.C., A.B., M.A.
Vice-President for Student Affairs
Reverend Jerome J. Wilson, C.S.C., B.C.S.
Vice-President for Business Affairs
Mr. James W. Frick, B.C.S.
Vice-President for Public Relations and Development
Mr. Francis T. McGuire, B.S., M.S., Ph.D.
Vice-President for Special Projects

Faculty and Staff of The Law School
Mr. William D. Rollison, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law Emeritus
Mr. Joseph O'Meara, A.B., LL.B., Dean and Professor of Law
Mr. John J. Broderick, Jr., A.B., LL.B., M.P.A., Professor of Law
Mr. Thomas F. Broden, LL.B., J.D., Assistant Dean and Professor of Law
Mr. Edward F. Barrett, A.B., A.M., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor of Law
Mr. Roger Paul Peters, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law
Mr. Bernhard J. Ward, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law
Mr. Robert E. Rodes, Jr., A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law
Mr. John T. Nooiman, Jr., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., Professor of Law
Mr. Edward J. Murphy, B.S., LL.B., Professor of Law
Mr. Anton-Hermann Chroust, J.U.D., Ph.D., S.J.D., Professor of Law (on leave)
Honorable Luther M. Swygert, LL.B., Adjunct Professor of Law
Mr. Conrad L. Kellenberg, A.B., LL.B., Adjunct Professor of Law

Advisory Council
Mr. Morris B. Abram, New York
Mr. Norman J. Barry, '43, '48 L, Chicago
Honorable Hugh C. Boyle, '24, Pittsburgh
Mr. Roger P. Brennan, '33, Cleveland
Mr. John E. Cassidy, '17 L, Peoria, Illinois
Mr. Patrick F. Crowley, '33, Chicago
Honorable Charles S. Desmond, Buffalo
Mr. John W. Dorgan, '29, Chicago
Mr. Oscar John Doewin, '17, New York
Honorable Charles Fahy, Washington, D.C.
Mr. James T. Finlen, Fort Lauderdale
Mr. Thomas P. Ford, '40, New York
Mr. George H. Gore, '48 L, Fort Lauderdale
Mr. Paul F. Hellmuth, '40, Boston
Mr. John T. Higgins, '22, Detroit
Mr. Henry M. Hogan, Birmingham, Michigan
Mr. H. Clay Johnson, '32, '34 L, New York
Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, New York
Honorable Roger J. Kiley, '23 L, Chicago
Honorable William B. Lawless, '44, Buffalo
Mr. J. W. Mullin, Jr., Los Angeles
Honorable Walter V. Schafer, Chicago
Mr. Ross D. Siragusa, Chicago
Mr. Edmund A. Stephan, '33, Chicago
Mr. Bernhard J. Voll, '17, South Bend
Mr. A. Harold Weber, '22, South Bend
Officers of the University
REVEREND THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C.S.C., Ph.D., S.T.D.
President
REVEREND EDMUND P. JOYCE, C.S.C., B.C.S., C.P.A.
Executive Vice-President
REVEREND JOHN E. WALSH, C.S.C., A.B., M.A., PH.D.
Vice-President for Academic Affairs
REVEREND CHARLES J. MCCARRAGHER, C.S.C., A.B., M.A.
Vice-President for Student Affairs
REVEREND JEROME J. WILSON, C.S.C., B.C.S.
Vice-President for Business Affairs
MR. JAMES W. FRICK, B.C.S.
Vice-President for Public Relations and Development
MR. FRANCIS T. McGuire, B.S., M.S., PH.D.
Vice-President for Special Projects

Faculty and Staff of The Law School
MR. WILLIAM D. ROLLISON, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law Emeritus
Mr. Joseph O'Meara, A.B., LL.B., Dean and Professor of Law
MR. JOHN J. BRODERICK, Jr., A.B., LL.B., M.P.A., Professor of Law
MR. THOMAS F. BroDen, LL.B., J.D., Assistant Dean and Professor of Law
Mr. Edward F. Barrett, A.B., A.M., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor of Law
MR. ROGER PAUL PETERS, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law
MR. Bernard J. Ward, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law
MR. ROBERT E. ROODES, Jr., A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law
MR. John T. Noonan, Jr., B.A., M.A., PH.D., LL.B., Professor of Law
MR. Edward J. Murphy, B.S., LL.B., Professor of Law
MR. ANTON-HERMANN CHROUST, J.U.D., PH.D., S.J.D., Professor of Law (on leave)
Honorand LUTHER M. SWYGERT, LL.B., Associate Professor of Law (on leave)
MR. Thomas L. Shaffer, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law
MR. G. ROBERT BlAKLEY, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law
REVEREND WILLIAM M. LEWERS, C.S.C., A.B., J.D., Assistant Professor of Law
Miss Marie K. Lawrence, A.B., A.B.L.S., M.S., Law Librarian
MR. John A. Buczkowski, Ph.B., LL.B., LL.M., Lecturer on Law
MR. VINCENT J. Romero, B.S., LL.B., Lecturer on Law
Mr. Charles M. Boynton, A.B., J.D., Lecturer on Law
Mr. Stephen D. Kertesz, J.U.D., Lecturer on Law

Advisory Council
Mr. Morris B. Abram, New York
Mr. Norman J. Barry, '43, '48 L, Chicago
Honorand Hugh C. Boyle, '24, Pittsburgh
Mr. Roger P. Brennan, '33, Cleveland
Mr. John E. Cassidy, '17 L, Peoria, Illinois
Mr. Patrick F. Crowley, '33, Chicago
Honorand Charles S. Deemond, Buffalo
Mr. John W. Doran, '29, Chicago
Mr. Oscar John Doewin, '17, New York
Honorand Charles Fahey, Washington, D.C.
Mr. James T. Finlen, Fort Lauderdale
Mr. Thomas P. Ford, '40, New York
Mr. George H. Gore, '48 L, Fort Lauderdale
Mr. Paul F. Hellmuth, '40, Boston
Mr. John T. Higgins, '22, Detroit
Mr. Henry M. Hogan, Birmingham, Michigan
Mr. H. CLay Johnson, '32, '34 L, New York
Honorand Robert F. Kennedy, New York
Honorand Roger J. Kiley, '23 L, Chicago
Honorand William B. Lawless, '44, Buffalo
Mr. J. W. Mullin, Jr., Los Angeles
Honorand Walter V. Schaefer, Chicago
Mr. Ross D. Siragusa, Chicago
Mr. EDMUND A. STEPHAN, '33, Chicago
Mr. Bernard J. Voll, '17, South Bend
Mr. A. Harold Weber, '22, South Bend
Notre Dame Law School

The Notre Dame Law School, established in 1869, is the oldest Catholic law school in the United States. In keeping with its character as a national law school, the program of instruction is designed to equip a student to practice law in any jurisdiction; and the School numbers among its graduates members of the bar in every State of the Union. It is approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

PURPOSE

Drawing inspiration, as it does, from the Christian tradition, The Law School, while aiming first of all at technical proficiency, aims at more than that. Its primary purpose is to impart the knowledge and cultivate the skills a lawyer needs to represent his clients effectively in a twentieth-century workaday world. But professional competence is not enough: The Law School believes that lawyers and law schools must face the great questions concerning the nature of man and of society, the origin and purpose of law and the lawyer's role in society. These questions are given searching examination throughout the curriculum, particularly in a course on the Lawyer's Professional Responsibility in the first year, a Natural Law course in the second year and a course on Jurisprudence in the third year. Thus the School systematically endeavors to illuminate the great jurisprudential issues which, especially in this fateful age, insistently press for answer; and to make clear the ethical principles and inculcate the ideals which should actuate a lawyer. The School believes that a lawyer is best served, and the community as well, if he possesses not only legal knowledge and legal skills but also a profound sense of the ethics of his profession—and something else which the curriculum is likewise designed to cultivate: pride in the legal profession and a fierce partisanship for justice.

In short, the aim is to graduate men competent to practice law successfully who are at the same time equipped for responsible leadership in a troubled world. We have an
Notre Dame Law School

The Notre Dame Law School, established in 1869, is the oldest Catholic law school in the United States. In keeping with its character as a national law school, the program of instruction is designed to equip a student to practice law in any jurisdiction; and the School numbers among its graduates members of the bar in every State of the Union. It is approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

PURPOSE

Drawing inspiration, as it does, from the Christian tradition, The Law School, while aiming first of all at technical proficiency, aims at more than that. Its primary purpose is to impart the knowledge and cultivate the skills a lawyer needs to represent his clients effectively in a twentieth-century workaday world. But professional competence is not enough: The Law School believes that lawyers and law schools must face the great questions concerning the nature of man and of society, the origin and purpose of law and the lawyer's role in society. These questions are given searching examination throughout the curriculum, particularly in a course on the Lawyer's Professional Responsibility in the first year, a Natural Law course in the second year and a course on Jurisprudence in the third year. Thus the School systematically endeavors to illuminate the great jurisprudential issues which, especially in this fateful age, insistently press for answer; and to make clear the ethical principles and inculcate the ideals which should actuate a lawyer. The School believes that a lawyer is best served, and the community as well, if he possesses not only legal knowledge and legal skills but also a profound sense of the ethics of his profession—and something else which the curriculum is likewise designed to cultivate: pride in the legal profession and a fierce partisanship for justice.

In short, the aim is to graduate men competent to practice law successfully who are at the same time equipped for responsible leadership in a troubled world. We have an
arduous and highly competitive program, and no one should come to Notre Dame unless he is prepared for continuous hard work.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Professional competence in the law comprises two elements, knowledge and skills. Hence The Law School is concerned not only with imparting knowledge but also with cultivating skills. What are the skills a lawyer needs? They are many and varied, but the basic skills essential to professional competence are three in number. First of all, a lawyer must be able to diagnose a situation; he needs the ability to penetrate to the core of a problem. Next, he must be able to "find the law," that is, he must be able to locate materials relevant to his problem and he must have the know-how to use those materials to advantage in his client's cause. Finally, he must be able to express himself clearly, accurately and persuasively.

The first of these basic legal skills, skill in diagnosis, is developed by intensive training in analysis through rigorous use of the case method in the first year. The primary purpose is to sharpen the critical faculties of the student and, at the same time, to develop his creative abilities by keeping constantly before him this question: If you had been counsel in the case, how would you have presented it?

The remainder of the basic legal skills can best be cultivated by actual practice of the arts involved. Beginning with the second year, therefore, emphasis is shifted from the case method to the problem method, whereby students learn law by using it in working out specific legal problems. This gives the student intimate familiarity with the library and provides intensive training in the interpretation, adaptation and creative utilization of the materials he finds there.

The School is committed to small classes in order to facilitate participation by every student in the discussion at every meeting of every class.

Formal instruction is supplemented by lectures and panel discussions by eminent judges, practicing lawyers and legal scholars.

THE WRITING PROGRAM

In view of the urgent importance to the lawyer of ability to communicate effectively, the Notre Dame Law School has installed a writing program whose aim is to give students instruction and practice in the art of expressing themselves clearly, accurately and persuasively.

The program extends over the three years of law study. As part of the Introduction to Law course, the student is given a thorough grounding in the technical use of the law library and the materials therein. This is accomplished through assigning short question-problems which can be answered only by correctly using a particular volume. While lectures are given, the emphasis is on the actual use of the library and the various methods of effective legal research.

In the second semester of the first year the student is required to brief and argue an appellate moot-court case. Here, of course, the emphasis shifts from research technique to writing technique. The briefs are graded and criticized in some detail by members of the Faculty.

At the beginning of the second year, when the emphasis shifts from the case method to the problem method, the class is divided into groups of seminar size and each group is placed under the direction of a member of the Faculty. A research problem is assigned to each student and at scheduled intervals the student meets with his faculty director to discuss the progress of the research. A tentative draft of a paper dealing with the problem is submitted and criticized, followed by submission of the final draft. In the second semester of the second year each student is required to submit three research papers, each under the direction of a different member of the Faculty. The four papers form the basis for a single grade awarded at the end of the second year.

Each third-year student is required to submit a major research paper to qualify as a candidate for a degree. The paper is written as part of the student's participation in Law 167, Senior Research Seminar, which is described on page 34.
arduous and highly competitive program, and no one should come to Notre Dame unless he is prepared for continuous hard work.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Professional competence in the law comprises two elements, knowledge and skills. Hence The Law School is concerned not only with imparting knowledge but also with cultivating skills. What are the skills a lawyer needs? They are many and varied, but the basic skills essential to professional competence are three in number: First of all, a lawyer must be able to diagnose a situation; he needs the ability to penetrate to the core of a problem. Next, he must be able to “find the law,” that is, he must be able to locate materials relevant to his problem and he must have the know-how to use those materials to advantage in his client’s cause. Finally, he must be able to express himself clearly, accurately and persuasively.

The first of these basic legal skills, skill in diagnosis, is developed by intensive training in analysis through rigorous use of the case method in the first year. The primary purpose is to sharpen the critical faculties of the student and, at the same time, to develop his creative abilities by keeping constantly before him this question: If you had been counsel in the case, how would you have presented it?

The remainder of the basic legal skills can best be cultivated by actual practice of the arts involved. Beginning with the second year, therefore, emphasis is shifted from the case method to the problem method, whereby students learn law by using it in working out specific legal problems. This gives the student intimate familiarity with the library and provides intensive training in the interpretation, adaptation and creative utilization of the materials he finds there.

The School is committed to small classes in order to facilitate participation by every student in the discussion at every meeting of every class.

Formal instruction is supplemented by lectures and panel discussions by eminent judges, practicing lawyers and legal scholars.

THE WRITING PROGRAM

In view of the urgent importance to the lawyer of ability to communicate effectively, the Notre Dame Law School has installed a writing program whose aim is to give students instruction and practice in the art of expressing themselves clearly, accurately and persuasively.

The program extends over the three years of law study. As part of the Introduction to Law course, the student is given a thorough grounding in the technical use of the law library and the materials therein. This is accomplished through assigning short question-problems which can be answered only by correctly using a particular volume. While lectures are given, the emphasis is on the actual use of the library and the various methods of effective legal research.

In the second semester of the first year the student is required to brief and argue an appellate moot-court case. Here, of course, the emphasis shifts from research technique to writing technique. The briefs are graded and criticized in some detail by members of the Faculty.

At the beginning of the second year, when the emphasis shifts from the case method to the problem method, the class is divided into groups of seminar size and each group is placed under the direction of a member of the Faculty. A research problem is assigned to each student and at scheduled intervals the student meets with his faculty director to discuss the progress of the research. A tentative draft of a paper dealing with the problem is submitted and criticized, followed by submission of the final draft. In the second semester of the second year each student is required to submit three research papers, each under the direction of a different member of the Faculty. The four papers form the basis for a single grade awarded at the end of the second year.

Each third-year student is required to submit a major research paper to qualify as a candidate for a degree. The paper is written as part of the student’s participation in Law 167, Senior Research Seminar, which is described on page 34.
COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATIONS

As an aid to learning, the School has designed a system of comprehensive examinations. At the end of each semester students are examined not only on the work of the semester just concluded but on the work of preceding semesters as well; and the questions cut across various fields of law as do questions with which practicing lawyers have to wrestle. Each comprehensive examination covers the work of prior semesters.

This system of examinations requires of the student consistent study. But the consistent study, and the systematic and continuous review which these examinations necessitate, reward the student with the kind of legal knowledge it is important to have—knowledge that is retained and kept current and so is always on call. Moreover, the interlocking system of comprehensive examinations and systematic and continuous review brings subjects already covered into juxtaposition with those currently under study and thus facilitates and deepens the student's understanding by helping him to see the law as an organic whole rather than as a succession of separate courses.

FACULTY-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP

One of the hallmarks of the Notre Dame Law School is the close liaison between faculty and students. Members of the Faculty are always accessible and devote to private conferences with students many more hours than they spend in the classroom.

EX-SERVICEMEN

The Law School welcomes ex-servicemen. Many of them are confronted by problems which ordinarily do not concern a law student. The School makes every possible effort to be helpful to them.

LAW BUILDING AND LIBRARY

The Law School occupies a handsome three-story structure of collegiate Gothic design at the entrance to the campus. This building, 157 feet long and 104 feet wide, has an assembly hall, classrooms, offices for the faculty, administrative staff and student organizations, and a comfortable student lounge. In addition, it houses the Law Library, which includes a reading room 50 feet wide and 100 feet long, done in Tudor Gothic.

PLACEMENT

The Law School recognizes a responsibility to assist its students in finding suitable employment upon graduation. To that end a placement service is operated as one of the functions of the Dean's office. Contacts are maintained with lawyers and law firms throughout the country and with corporate and government law offices, and qualified applicants are put in touch with prospective employers. While the School obviously cannot guarantee employment, it does make every effort to assist in locating employment opportunities.
As an aid to learning, the School has designed a system of comprehensive examinations. At the end of each semester students are examined not only on the work of the semester just concluded but on the work of preceding semesters as well; and the questions cut across various fields of law as do questions with which practicing lawyers have to wrestle. Each comprehensive examination covers the work of prior semesters.

This system of examinations requires of the student consistent study. But the consistent study, and the systematic and continuous review which these examinations necessitate, reward the student with the kind of legal knowledge it is important to have—knowledge that is retained and kept current and so is always on call. Moreover, the interlocking system of comprehensive examinations and systematic and continuous review brings subjects already covered into juxtaposition with those currently under study and thus facilitates and deepens the student's understanding by helping him to see the law as an organic whole rather than as a succession of separate courses.

FACULTY-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP

One of the hallmarks of the Notre Dame Law School is the close liaison between faculty and students. Members of the Faculty are always accessible and devote to private conferences with students many more hours than they spend in the classroom.

EX-SERVICEMEN

The Law School welcomes ex-servicemen. Many of them are confronted by problems which ordinarily do not concern a law student. The School makes every possible effort to be helpful to them.

LAW BUILDING AND LIBRARY

The Law School occupies a handsome three-story structure of collegiate Gothic design at the entrance to the campus. This building, 157 feet long and 104 feet wide, has an assembly hall, classrooms, offices for the faculty, administrative staff and student organizations, and a comfortable student lounge. In addition, it houses the Law Library, which includes a reading room 50 feet wide and 100 feet long, done in Tudor Gothic.

PLACEMENT

The Law School recognizes a responsibility to assist its students in finding suitable employment upon graduation. To that end a placement service is operated as one of the functions of the Dean's office. Contacts are maintained with lawyers and law firms throughout the country and with corporate and government law offices, and qualified applicants are put in touch with prospective employers. While the School obviously cannot guarantee employment, it does make every effort to assist in locating employment opportunities.
Student Activities

NOTRE DAME LAWYER

The Notre Dame Lawyer, founded in 1925, is published five times a year by the students of The Law School. It affords an invaluable opportunity for training in precise analysis of legal problems and in clear and cogent presentation of legal issues. The Lawyer contains articles and book reviews by eminent members of the legal profession as well as comments and notes by the Editorial Staff. The Lawyer is entirely student-edited and its significance as an integral and important part of the School's instructional program derives in large measure from this fact.

Members of the Editorial Staff are selected from second- and third-year students on the basis of academic standing, and appointment to the Staff is recognized as a distinct honor.

The Editor of the Lawyer is elected by the Editorial Staff from senior members on the basis of scholastic, literary and leadership achievements. He, in turn, selects the officers of the Editorial Board. For the academic year 1965-66 the officers are:

- Editor, Mr. Francis M. Gregory, Jr. of Missouri
- Case Editor, Mr. Robert S. Krause of Nebraska
- Research Editor, Mr. Richard E. Steinbrom of Illinois
- Note Editor, Mr. Thomas J. Kenney, Jr. of Maryland
- Managing Editor, Mr. Michael F. Del Fra of Pennsylvania
- Survey and Book Review Editor, Mr. Stephen A. Seall of Indiana
- Articles Editor, Mr. Joseph P. Della Maris, Jr. of Illinois
- Development Officer, Mr. Paul V. Niemeyer of Indiana

MOOT COURT

The Moot Court, like the Notre Dame Lawyer, is conducted by the students themselves. First-year students are required to brief and argue at least one appellate case. Second-year students are eligible for the annual Moot Court Competition. Cases are briefed and argued before the imaginary Supreme Court of Hoynes, so called in honor of Col. William James Hoynes, Dean of the School from 1883 to 1918. During the preliminary rounds the Supreme Court of Hoynes consists of a practicing lawyer, a faculty member and a third-year student. Four second-year students act as counsel in each case.

For the final argument of the annual competition the court is composed of eminent judges of federal or state courts. The two winners receive the A. Harold Weber Awards, provided annually by Mr. A. Harold Weber, '22, of South Bend, a member of the Law Advisory Council. Quite apart from these awards, participation in the final argument is a coveted distinction.

The final argument in the 1964-65 competition was held on Saturday evening, November 6, 1965. The court which sat on that occasion was composed of:

- Honorable John S. Hastings of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
- Honorable George Edwards, Jr. of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit
- Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr. of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

The students who participated in the argument before this distinguished court were:

- Mr. Joseph S. Maxwell of Pennsylvania
- Mr. Thomas J. McNally of Kentucky
- Mr. Robert A. Murphy of Massachusetts
- Mr. Robert W. Schmiege of Illinois

The officers of the Moot Court for the academic year 1965-66 are:

- Director, Mr. John D. Gottlick of Illinois
- Assistant Director, Mr. Francis B. Reiser of Nebraska
- Assistant Director, Mr. Michael J. Sullivan of Illinois
Student Activities

THE NOTRE DAME LAWYER

The Notre Dame Lawyer, founded in 1925, is published five times a year by the students of The Law School. It affords an invaluable opportunity for training in precise analysis of legal problems and in clear and cogent presentation of legal issues. The Lawyer contains articles and book reviews by eminent members of the legal profession as well as comments and notes by the Editorial Staff. The Lawyer is entirely student-edited and its significance as an integral and important part of the School's instructional program derives in large measure from this fact.

Members of the Editorial Staff are selected from second- and third-year students on the basis of academic standing, and appointment to the Staff is recognized as a distinct honor.

The Editor of the Lawyer is elected by the Editorial Staff from senior members on the basis of scholastic, literary and leadership achievements. He, in turn, selects the officers of the Editorial Board. For the academic year 1965-66 the officers are:

- Editor, Mr. Francis M. Gregory, Jr. of Missouri
- Case Editor, Mr. Robert S. Krause of Nebraska
- Research Editor, Mr. Richard E. Steinbrom of Illinois
- Note Editor, Mr. Thomas J. Kenney, Jr. of Maryland
- Managing Editor, Mr. Michael F. Del Fra of Pennsylvania
- Survey and Book Review Editor, Mr. Stephen A. Seall of Indiana
- Articles Editor, Mr. Joseph P. Della Maria, Jr. of Illinois
- Development Officer, Mr. Paul V. Niemeyer of Indiana

MOOT COURT

The Moot Court, like the Notre Dame Lawyer, is conducted by the students themselves. First-year students are required to brief and argue at least one appellate case. Second-year students are eligible for the annual Moot Court Competition. Cases are briefed and argued before the imaginary Supreme Court of Hoynes, so called in honor of Col. William James Hoynes, Dean of the School from 1885 to 1918. During the preliminary rounds the Supreme Court of Hoynes consists of a practicing lawyer, a faculty member and a third-year student. Four second-year students act as counsel in each case.

For the final argument of the annual competition the court is composed of eminent judges of federal or state courts. The two winners receive the A. Harold Weber Awards, provided annually by Mr. A. Harold Weber, '22, of South Bend, a member of the Law Advisory Council. Quite apart from these awards, participation in the final argument is a coveted distinction.

The final argument in the 1964-65 competition was held on Saturday evening, November 6, 1965. The court which sat on that occasion was composed of:

- Honorable John S. Hastings of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
- Honorable George Edwards, Jr. of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit
- Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr. of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

The students who participated in the argument before this distinguished court were:

- Mr. Joseph S. Maxwell of Pennsylvania
- Mr. Thomas J. McNally of Kentucky
- Mr. Robert A. Murphy of Massachusetts
- Mr. Robert W. Schmiege of Illinois

The officers of the Moot Court for the academic year 1965-66 are:

- Director, Mr. John D. Gottlick of Illinois
- Assistant Director, Mr. Francis B. Reiser of Nebraska
- Assistant Director, Mr. Michael J. Sullivan of Illinois
LEGISLATIVE BUREAU

A Student Legislative Bureau has been organized within the past year, with Professor Robert E. Rodes as Faculty Advisor. It is the policy of the Bureau to draft legislation at the request of legislators or others with substantial legislative programs. The actual drafting, of course, is preceded by exhaustive research into existing law and legislation in other jurisdictions.

LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION

The Legal Aid and Defender Association was organized formally last year to assist in the defense of those who cannot afford to pay even a minimal fee to counsel. It received and processed more than thirty cases involving convictions for murder, rape, burglary and forgery. Members of the Association conducted investigations, did extensive research, held interviews and, in many instances, wrote memoranda in anticipation of the filing of post-trial and appeal motions.

Plans for the Defender Association include working very closely with a venture it is hoped can be set up, with the aid of funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity (O.E.O.) to provide legal services to those not able to pay legal fees.

GRAY'S INN

Gray's Inn, named for one of the four major Inns of Court, was founded in 1954 by members of the Class of 1957. It has as its immediate purpose the discussion of the legal implications of current social, economic, scientific and cultural topics. At its monthly meetings, conducted off-campus in an informal atmosphere, the members of the Inn are given an opportunity to hear civic and business leaders and public officials as well as scholars present an analysis of contemporary problems. These speakers are then subjected to vigorous questioning by the members and a general discussion ensues. By this method the Inn hopes to make its members aware of the social responsibilities of the legal profession. All students are eligible for membership.

Officers of Gray’s Inn for the academic year 1965-66 are:

Treasurer, Mr. Samuel J. Bernardi of Illinois
Vice-Treasurer, Mr. Peter J. Ippolito of New Jersey
Master of Revels, Mr. Joseph P. Della Maria, Jr. of Illinois
Keeper of the Black Book, Mr. Jerry L. Berthold of West Virginia

STUDENT LAW ASSOCIATION

All students are eligible for membership in the Student Law Association. The purpose of the Association is to foster the professional development and the social life of the students, and to represent their interests. It is a member of the American Law Student Association, which is sponsored by the American Bar Association.

The Student Law Association has many important functions, including responsibility for administering the School’s system of unproctored examinations, commonly known as the Honor System.

The officers of the Association for the academic year 1965-66 are:

President, Mr. Dennis L. Sunderhaus of Ohio
Vice-President, Mr. Benedict V. Aspero of New Jersey
Secretary, Mr. Charles A. Chenard of Massachusetts
Treasurer, Mr. Robert A. Siebert of New York
A Student Legislative Bureau has been organized within the past year, with Professor Robert E. Rodes as Faculty Advisor. It is the policy of the Bureau to draft legislation at the request of legislators or others with substantial legislative programs. The actual drafting, of course, is preceded by exhaustive research into existing law and legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Legal Aid and Defender Association was organized formally last year to assist in the defense of those who cannot afford to pay even a minimal fee to counsel. It received and processed more than thirty cases involving convictions for murder, rape, burglary and forgery. Members of the Association conducted investigations, did extensive research, held interviews and, in many instances, wrote memoranda in anticipation of the filing of post-trial and appeal motions.

Plans for the Defender Association include working very closely with a venture it is hoped can be set up, with the aid of funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity (O.E.O.) to provide legal services to those not able to pay legal fees.

Gray's Inn, named for one of the four major Inns of Court, was founded in 1954 by members of the Class of 1957. It has as its immediate purpose the discussion of the legal implications of current social, economic, scientific and cultural topics. At its monthly meetings, conducted off-campus in an informal atmosphere, the members of the Inn are given an opportunity to hear civic and business leaders and public officials as well as scholars present an analysis of contemporary problems. These speakers are then subjected to vigorous questioning by the members and a general discussion ensues. By this method the Inn hopes to make its members aware of the social responsibilities of the legal profession. All students are eligible for membership.

Officers of Gray's Inn for the academic year 1965-66 are:

Treasurer, Mr. Samuel J. Bernardi of Illinois
Vice-Treasurer, Mr. Peter J. Ippolito of New Jersey
Master of Revels, Mr. Joseph P. Della Maria, Jr. of Illinois
Keeper of the Black Book, Mr. Jerry L. Berthold of West Virginia

All students are eligible for membership in the Student Law Association. The purpose of the Association is to foster the professional development and the social life of the students, and to represent their interests. It is a member of the American Law Student Association, which is sponsored by the American Bar Association.

The Student Law Association has many important functions, including responsibility for administering the School’s system of unproctored examinations, commonly known as the Honor System.

The officers of the Association for the academic year 1965-66 are:

President, Mr. Dennis L. Sunderhaus of Ohio
Vice-President, Mr. Benedict V. Aspero of New Jersey
Secretary, Mr. Charles A. Chenard of Massachusetts
Treasurer, Mr. Robert A. Siebert of New York
Housing and Health

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

Two floors of Fisher Hall are reserved for law students. Fisher Hall, which combines modern functional architecture with the collegiate Gothic prevailing on the campus, was dedicated November 29, 1952. It is conveniently situated on the southwestern edge of the campus overlooking the golf course. There are a few double rooms; the rest are single rooms. All rooms are well lighted and harmoniously furnished in blond oak. Each room is equipped with a desk, chest of drawers, wardrobe, bookcase, study lamp and bed with innerspring mattress. Students living in Fisher Hall take their meals in the University Dining Hall next door. For information concerning the cost of living in Fisher Hall see “Fees and Expenses” beginning on page 35.

A student who desires a room in Fisher Hall is advised to apply to the Director of Student Accounts, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, promptly upon approval of his application for admission to The Law School.

Desirable furnished rooms in approved private residences are available for students who cannot be accommodated in Fisher Hall or who prefer to live off-campus, and the University makes every effort to assist them in locating suitable quarters. The average weekly rate for a single room is $7-12, for a double room $7-10. This usually includes linen, blankets and care of room. Since the more desirable rooms are in great demand, it is recommended that off-campus students plan to arrive well in advance of registration. The facilities of the University cafeteria are available to off-campus students.

Unfurnished all-electric apartments on campus are available for married students, preference being given to those with children. The rent is $70 a month, which includes range, refrigerator and hot-water heater. The occupant must pay for all electricity consumed. The average charge for both rent and electricity, including heat, is $90 a month. The University requires a $25 deposit from each new tenant. Rental of these accommodations is handled by the Rental Agent, Box 44, University Village, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556. As the supply of residential units is insufficient to meet the demand, a
Housing and Health

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

Two floors of Fisher Hall are reserved for law students. Fisher Hall, which combines modern functional architecture with the collegiate Gothic prevailing on the campus, was dedicated November 29, 1952. It is conveniently situated on the southwestern edge of the campus overlooking the golf course. There are a few double rooms; the rest are single rooms. All rooms are well lighted and harmoniously furnished in blond oak. Each room is equipped with a desk, chest of drawers, wardrobe, bookcase, study lamp and bed with innerspring mattress. Students living in Fisher Hall take their meals in the University Dining Hall next door. For information concerning the cost of living in Fisher Hall see "Fees and Expenses" beginning on page 35.

A student who desires a room in Fisher Hall is advised to apply to the Director of Student Accounts, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, promptly upon approval of his application for admission to The Law School.

Desirable furnished rooms in approved private residences are available for students who cannot be accommodated in Fisher Hall or who prefer to live off-campus, and the University makes every effort to assist them in locating suitable quarters. The average weekly rate for a single room is $7-12, for a double room $7-10. This usually includes linen, blankets and care of room. Since the more desirable rooms are in great demand, it is recommended that off-campus students plan to arrive well in advance of registration. The facilities of the University cafeteria are available to off-campus students.

Unfurnished all-electric apartments on campus are available for married students, preference being given to those with children. The rent is $70 a month, which includes range, refrigerator and hot-water heater. The occupant must pay for all electricity consumed. The average charge for both rent and electricity, including heat, is $90 a month. The University requires a $25 deposit from each new tenant. Rental of these accommodations is handled by the Rental Agent, Box 44, University Village, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556. As the supply of residential units is insufficient to meet the demand, a
Prospective student who is interested in these accommodations is urged to act immediately upon approval of his application for admission to The Law School.

**Physical Welfare**

Every opportunity is afforded the student to engage in healthful exercise. The indoor program is centered in the Rockne Memorial, which is devoted to the physical welfare of the students and faculty of the University. In the central part of the structure is a standard swimming pool. Surrounding the pool are 12 courts for handball and squash, and rooms for boxing and wrestling. Above the pool is a large gymnasium for basketball, indoor tennis, indoor baseball, badminton and other games. In the wings flanking the central part of the building are general apparatus rooms and rooms for corrective work. Facilities for outdoor play include an 18-hole golf course, 22 tennis courts and a 27-acre play field laid out for all common games.

The Students' Infirmary, which is in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is a modern three-story building. A physician is in attendance daily, and out-patient care, and bed care when necessary, are available to all students. No charge is made for these services, except that students living off-campus pay the nominal sum of $3.50 a day for bed care. The University does not provide diagnostic tests, medication or X-rays.

---

**Requirements for Admission and Graduation**

**Admission**

A form of application for admission will be furnished upon request addressed to the Office of the Dean, Law Building, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

The following persons, if of good moral character, will be considered for admission:

1. Graduates of an approved college
2. Students who have secured the required semester hours of credit in the University's College of Arts and Letters or College of Business Administration in prescribed combination programs. Beginning with undergraduates entering the University in the fall of 1965 and thereafter, students in these combination programs will be eligible for admission only if they are on the Dean's Honor List.

Beginning students are not admitted in the spring semester.

All applicants for admission are required to take the Law School Admission Test, prepared and administered by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. The Test is given four times a year at examination centers throughout the country, including The University of Notre Dame, and in some foreign countries as well. A form of application to take the Test and a Bulletin of Information concerning it can be obtained from Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

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.

The first-year class is limited to 100 students.

**Pre-Law Studies**

There are no particular courses which must be taken by a pre-law student in order to qualify for admission to the
prospective student who is interested in these accommodations is urged to act immediately upon approval of his application for admission to The Law School.

PHYSICAL WELFARE

Every opportunity is afforded the student to engage in healthful exercise. The indoor program is centered in the Rockne Memorial, which is devoted to the physical welfare of the students and faculty of the University. In the central part of the structure is a standard swimming pool. Surrounding the pool are 12 courts for handball and squash, and rooms for boxing and wrestling. Above the pool is a large gymnasium for basketball, indoor tennis, indoor baseball, badminton and other games. In the wings flanking the central part of the building are general apparatus rooms and rooms for corrective work. Facilities for outdoor play include an 18-hole golf course, 22 tennis courts and a 27-acre play field laid out for all common games.

The Students' Infirmary, which is in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is a modern three-story building. A physician is in attendance daily, and out-patient care, and bed care when necessary, are available to all students. No charge is made for these services, except that students living off-campus pay the nominal sum of $3.50 a day for bed care. The University does not provide diagnostic tests, medication or X-rays.

Requirements for Admission and Graduation

ADMISSION

A form of application for admission will be furnished upon request addressed to the Office of the Dean, Law Building, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

The following persons, if of good moral character, will be considered for admission:

(1) Graduates of an approved college

(2) Students who have secured the required semester hours of credit in the University's College of Arts and Letters or College of Business Administration in prescribed combination programs. Beginning with undergraduates entering the University in the fall of 1965 and thereafter, students in these combination programs will be eligible for admission only if they are on the Dean's Honor List.

Beginning students are not admitted in the spring semester.

All applicants for admission are required to take the Law School Admission Test, prepared and administered by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. The Test is given four times a year at examination centers throughout the country, including The University of Notre Dame, and in some foreign countries as well. A form of application to take the Test and a Bulletin of Information concerning it can be obtained from Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

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.

The first-year class is limited to 100 students.

PRE-LAW STUDIES

There are no particular courses which must be taken by a pre-law student in order to qualify for admission to the
Notre Dame Law School. The qualities it is 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 his 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 is only one subject that is specifically recommended: a working knowledge of accounting is so helpful in the study of law that every pre-law student is urged to take at least six hours of basic accounting. For the rest, his college days should be devoted to the cultivation of intellectual and cultural interests and to the formation of habits of inquiry, of accuracy and of intensive study. As already indicated, any number of courses in various fields of learning, such, for example, as English, History and Mathematics, will serve this purpose, provided they are well taught by exacting teachers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC STANDING

In addition to the comprehensive examination described on page 10, a written examination covering individual courses is given at the end of each semester. The passing grade in all courses, as well as on the comprehensive examinations, is 70. To continue in The Law School a student must maintain a weighted average of 74 for each semester after the first. Even though he maintains an acceptable weighted average, a student will be dismissed if he fails more than one course in any semester. To be eligible for a degree, a student must have a cumulative weighted average of 74.

Examinations are not proctored. They are written on the Honor System under which, by the very fact of entering the Notre Dame Law School, every student binds himself neither to give nor to receive aid in any examination. The Honor System is administered by the Student Law Association. To insure impartiality examinations are taken anonymously; prior to each examination the student draws a number and it is this number, not his name, which appears on his examination papers. All examination papers are read and graded personally by the members of the faculty.

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

GRADUATION

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon successful completion of the prescribed program of instruction, which requires not less than 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 respecting admission to the School, continuance therein and graduation therefrom.
Notre Dame Law School. The qualities it is 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 his 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 is only one subject that is specifically recommended: a working knowledge of accounting is so helpful in the study of law that every pre-law student is urged to take at least six hours of basic accounting. For the rest, his college days should be devoted to the cultivation of intellectual and cultural interests and to the formation of habits of inquiry, of accuracy and of intensive study. As already indicated, any number of courses in various fields of learning, such, for example, as English, History and Mathematics, will serve this purpose, provided they are well taught by exacting teachers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC STANDING

In addition to the comprehensive examination described on page 10, a written examination covering individual courses is given at the end of each semester. The passing grade in all courses, as well as on the comprehensive examinations, is 70. To continue in The Law School a student must maintain a weighted average of 74 for each semester after the first. Even though he maintains an acceptable weighted average, a student will be dismissed if he fails more than one course in any semester. To be eligible for a degree, a student must have a cumulative weighted average of 74.

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

To insure impartiality examinations are taken anonymously; prior to each examination the student draws a number and it is this number, not his name, which appears on his examination papers. All examination papers are read and graded personally by the members of the faculty.

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

GRADUATION

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon successful completion of the prescribed program of instruction, which requires not less than 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 respecting admission to the School, continuance therein and graduation therefrom.
Schedule of Courses

FIRST YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER
Law 111, Introduction to Law, Assistant Professor Shaffer, two hours
Law 113, Contracts I, Professor Murphy, four hours
Law 114, Torts I, Assistant Professor Lewers, three hours
Law 117, Professional Responsibility, Professor Noonan, three hours
Law 125, Property I (Ownership), Assistant Professor Blakey, three hours

SECOND SEMESTER
Law 116, Legislation, Professor Rodes, two hours
Law 121, Agency, Professor Barrett, two hours
Law 123, Contracts II, Professor Murphy, three hours
Law 124, Torts II, Assistant Professor Lewers, three hours
Law 126, Procedure I (Remedies), Professor Ward, three hours
Law 134, Property II (Land Use), Assistant Professor Blakey, three hours

SECOND YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER
Law 115, Criminal Law and Procedure, Assistant Professor Blakey, three hours
Law 131, Legal Research and Writing, one hour
Law 132, Procedure II (Jurisdiction, Venue and Process), Professor Ward, three hours
Law 142, Business Associations, Professor Rodes, three hours
Law 144, Labor Law, Professor Broderick, three hours
Law 158, International Organizations and Problems, Professor Kertesz, two hours

SECOND SEMESTER
Law 133, Constitutional Law, Professor Peters, four hours
Law 135, Procedure III (Pleading and Practice), Professor Ward, three hours
Law 141, Natural Law, Professor Rodes, two hours
Law 143, Administrative Law, Assistant Dean Broden, three hours
Law 145, Procedure IV (Evidence), Professor Broderick, three hours

THIRD YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER
Law 136, Government Regulation of Business, Mr. Romeo, two hours
Law 152, Federal Income Taxation, Professor Peters, four hours
Law 153, Property III (Property Settlement I), Assistant Professor Shaffer, four hours
Law 156, Procedure V (Practice Court), Judge Swygert and Professor Barrett, two hours
Law 161, Jurisprudence, Assistant Dean Broden, three hours.

SECOND SEMESTER
Law 146, Family Law, Assistant Professor Lewers, one hour
Law 155, Negotiable Instruments, Professor Murphy, three hours
Law 163, Property IV (Property Settlement II), Assistant Professor Shaffer, four hours
Law 165, Secured Transactions, Mr. Boynton, three hours
Law 166, Conflict of Laws, Professor Barrett, three hours
Law 167, Senior Research Seminar, two hours

The foregoing program for the academic year 1966-67, though definitely planned at the date of this Bulletin, is subject to change.
Schedule of Courses

FIRST YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER
Law 111, Introduction to Law, Assistant Professor Shaffer, two hours
Law 113, Contracts I, Professor Murphy, four hours
Law 114, Torts I, Assistant Professor Lewers, three hours
Law 117, Professional Responsibility, Professor Noonan, three hours
Law 125, Property I (Ownership), Assistant Professor Blakey, three hours

SECOND SEMESTER
Law 116, Legislation, Professor Rodes, two hours
Law 121, Agency, Professor Barrett, two hours
Law 123, Contracts II, Professor Murphy, three hours
Law 124, Torts II, Assistant Professor Lewers, three hours
Law 126, Procedure I (Remedies), Professor Ward, three hours
Law 134, Property II (Land Use), Assistant Professor Blakey, three hours

SECOND YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER
Law 115, Criminal Law and Procedure, Assistant Professor Blakey, three hours
Law 131, Legal Research and Writing, one hour
Law 132, Procedure II (Jurisdiction, Venue and Process), Professor Ward, three hours
Law 142, Business Associations, Professor Rodes, three hours
Law 144, Labor Law, Professor Broderick, three hours
Law 158, International Organizations and Problems, Professor Kertesz, two hours

SECOND SEMESTER
Law 133, Constitutional Law, Professor Peters, four hours
Law 135, Procedure III (Pleading and Practice), Professor Ward, three hours
Law 141, Natural Law, Professor Rodes, two hours
Law 143, Administrative Law, Assistant Dean Broden, three hours
Law 145, Procedure IV (Evidence), Professor Broderick, three hours

THIRD YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER
Law 136, Government Regulation of Business, Mr. Romeo, two hours
Law 152, Federal Income Taxation, Professor Peters, four hours
Law 153, Property III (Property Settlement I), Assistant Professor Shaffer, four hours
Law 156, Procedure V (Practice Court), Judge Swygert and Professor Barrett, two hours
Law 161, Jurisprudence, Assistant Dean Broden, three hours.

SECOND SEMESTER
Law 146, Family Law, Assistant Professor Lewers, one hour
Law 155, Negotiable Instruments, Professor Murphy, three hours
Law 163, Property IV (Property Settlement II), Assistant Professor Shaffer, four hours
Law 165, Secured Transactions, Mr. Boynton, three hours
Law 166, Conflict of Laws, Professor Barrett, three hours
Law 167, Senior Research Seminar, two hours

The foregoing program for the academic year 1966-67, though definitely planned at the date of this Bulletin, is subject to change.
The Program of Instruction

The program of instruction is designed to prepare a student to practice law in any State of the Union. All courses are prescribed except a two-hour Senior Seminar which involves research and writing in depth. Every third-year student must take one of these seminars. Special instruction is arranged for any student who must have completed certain courses, not included in the prescribed program, in order to take the bar examination in the State where he expects to practice.

In a number of courses instruction is supplemented by lectures and discussions by visiting specialists.

The Law School believes:

"The worst enemy to the law is the man who knows only its technical details and neglects its generative principles. . . . We need lawyers now, if ever, who have drunk deeper at the fountains of the law, much deeper, than the merely technical lawyer, who is only an expert in an intricate and formal business; lawyers who have explored the sources as well as tapped the streams of the law. . . ." Woodrow Wilson, Legal Education of Undergraduates, 17 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION REPORTS, 439, 441 (1894).

In addition to other requirements, therefore, students are expected to read each summer a number of books having a bearing on the historical background and development of Anglo-American legal institutions. An examination on these books is given in September and must be passed before the student can continue.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

The schedule of courses and instructors for the academic year 1966-67 appears on pages 22 and 23.

LAW 111, INTRODUCTION TO LAW—This course is taught for three hours a week until the first class day in December. At that time, the course in Procedure I takes over and is taught for the remainder of the academic year. Until December, the course proceeds along two separate lines: one part of the course covers the traditional methodology of the common law and includes an elementary survey of the Anglo-American legal system, so that the student grasps, early in his law-school career, the reason he studies cases and how to do so to advantage. In the second part of the course, he is introduced to the legal materials contained in the law library and instructed in their effective use. Dowling, Patterson and Powell, MATERIALS FOR LEGAL METHOD (2nd edition, 1952).

LAW 113 AND 123, CONTRACTS I AND II—This course presents a comprehensive study of the creation, transfer and termination of contract rights and duties. Cases and materials pertaining to offer and acceptance, consideration, conditions and the like, traditionally included in the standard Contracts course, are augmented by studies generally covered in a course on Sales, such as the transfer of property rights in goods incidental to a sale and the warranty liability of the seller of goods. This involves, among other things, careful consideration of extensive statutory material, e.g., the Uniform Sales Act and the Uniform Commercial Code. Murphy, CONTRACTS CASEBOOK: CASES AND MATERIALS ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND SALES (Temp. ed.).

LAW 114 AND 124, TORTS I AND II—This course is concerned with the legal rules which determine whether civil liability attaches to conduct resulting in harm to others. Intentional injuries to the person, fraud, misrepresentation, libel and slander, unfair competition, interference with contractual relationships and invasions of personal interests are considered. Particular attention is given to the rules which determine responsibility for what are commonly called accidents and to the expanding field of liability without fault. The effect of legislation upon the common law of torts is studied through the medium of wrongful death and survival statutes, statutes permitting tort actions against the state and federal governments and the federal employers' liability acts. Seavey, Keeton and Keeton, CASES ON TORTS (2nd edition).
The Program of Instruction

The program of instruction is designed to prepare a student to practice law in any State of the Union. All courses are prescribed except a two-hour Senior Seminar which involves research and writing in depth. Every third-year student must take one of these seminars. Special instruction is arranged for any student who must have completed certain courses, not included in the prescribed program, in order to take the bar examination in the State where he expects to practice.

In a number of courses instruction is supplemented by lectures and discussions by visiting specialists.

The Law School believes:

"The worst enemy to the law is the man who knows only its technical details and neglects its generative principles. . . . We need lawyers now, if ever, who have drunk deeper at the fountains of the law, much deeper, than the merely technical lawyer, who is only an expert in an intricate and formal business; lawyers who have explored the sources as well as tapped the streams of the law. . . ." Woodrow Wilson, Legal Education of Undergraduates, 17 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION REPORTS 439, 441 (1894).

In addition to other requirements, therefore, students are expected to read each summer a number of books having a bearing on the historical background and development of Anglo-American legal institutions. An examination on these books is given in September and must be passed before the student can continue.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

The schedule of courses and instructors for the academic year 1966-67 appears on pages 22 and 23.

LAW 111, INTRODUCTION TO LAW—This course is taught for three hours a week until the first class day in December. At that time, the course in Procedure I takes over and is taught for the remainder of the academic year. Until December, the course proceeds along two separate lines: one part of the course covers the traditional methodology of the common law and includes an elementary survey of the Anglo-American legal system, so that the student grasps, early in his law-school career, the reason he studies cases and how to do so to advantage. In the second part of the course, he is introduced to the legal materials contained in the law library and instructed in their effective use. Dowling, Patterson and Powell, MATERIALS FOR LEGAL METHOD (2nd edition, 1952).

LAW 113 AND 123, CONTRACTS I AND II—This course presents a comprehensive study of the creation, transfer and termination of contract rights and duties. Cases and materials pertaining to offer and acceptance, consideration, conditions and the like, traditionally included in the standard Contracts course, are augmented by studies generally covered in a course on Sales, such as the transfer of property rights in goods incidental to a sale and the warranty liability of the seller of goods. This involves, among other things, careful consideration of extensive statutory material, e.g., the Uniform Sales Act and the Uniform Commercial Code. Murphy, CONTRACTS CASEBOOK: CASES AND MATERIALS ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND SALES (Temp. ed.).

LAW 114 AND 124, TORTS I AND II—This course is concerned with the legal rules which determine whether civil liability attaches to conduct resulting in harm to others. Intentional injuries to the person, fraud, misrepresentation, libel and slander, unfair competition, interference with contractual relationships and invasions of personal interests are considered. Particular attention is given to the rules which determine responsibility for what are commonly called accidents and to the expanding field of liability without fault. The effect of legislation upon the common law of torts is studied through the medium of wrongful death and survival statutes, statutes permitting tort actions against the state and federal governments and the federal employers' liability acts. Seavey, Keeton and Keeton, CASES ON TORTS (2nd edition).
LAW 115, CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE—This course treats functionally the problems associated with the administration of criminal justice. Each step in the process from crime through punishment is analyzed. Special attention is given to such vital constitutional problems as right to counsel, self-incrimination, coerced confessions, double jeopardy, and pre-trial publicity. The practical workings of criminal procedure are also examined, including investigation, arrest, indictment, bail, extradition, arraignment, trial, judgment and appeal. While the chief emphasis of the course is on procedure, attention is also given to the classic common law crimes and their modern statutory counterparts, as well as modern offenses, such as tax evasion. Blackstone, *Commentary on the Law of England*, Of Public Wrongs (Beacon edition); other materials to be announced.

LAW 116, LEGISLATION—This course is aimed at giving students intensive experience in the reading and drafting of actual statutory language. The class is assumed to be a house of a State legislature, and is divided into four committees. Each committee prepares a complete bill on an assigned subject, after exhaustively researching the relevant legislation in States from which its members come, as well as in other jurisdictions.

LAW 117, PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY—The special obligations, services and creative possibilities of a lawyer are searchingly examined: first as advocate and counselor, second as one who designs a framework that will give form and direction to collaborative effort, and third as a public servant. The larger jurisprudential questions are raised in the context of practical and theoretical problems of legal ethics: the lawyer's duties to his client and to the court, the uses and abuses of advocacy, the demands of the adversary system and of justice. The Canons of Professional Ethics are considered in the broader framework set forth in the Report of the Joint Conference on Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. The student is introduced to the writings and lives of some of the great men of the profession who have advanced the cause of human freedom through law. Assigned readings.
LAW 115, CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE—This course treats functionally the problems associated with the administration of criminal justice. Each step in the process from crime through punishment is analyzed. Special attention is given to such vital constitutional problems as right to counsel, self-incrimination, coerced confessions, double jeopardy, and pre-trial publicity. The practical workings of criminal procedure are also examined, including investigation, arrest, indictment, bail, extradition, arraignment, trial, judgment and appeal. While the chief emphasis of the course is on procedure, attention is also given to the classic common law crimes and their modern statutory counterparts, as well as modern offenses, such as tax evasion. Blackstone, *Commentary on the Law of England, Of Public Wrongs* (Beacon edition); other materials to be announced.

LAW 116, LEGISLATION—This course is aimed at giving students intensive experience in the reading and drafting of actual statutory language. The class is assumed to be a house of a State legislature, and is divided into four committees. Each committee prepares a complete bill on an assigned subject, after exhaustively researching the relevant legislation in States from which its members come, as well as in other jurisdictions.

LAW 117, PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY—the special obligations, services and creative possibilities of a lawyer are searchingly examined: first as advocate and counselor, second as one who designs a framework that will give form and direction to collaborative effort, and third as a public servant. The larger jurisprudential questions are raised in the context of practical and theoretical problems of legal ethics: the lawyer’s duties to his client and to the court, the uses and abuses of advocacy, the demands of the adversary system and of justice. The Canons of Professional Ethics are considered in the broader framework set forth in the Report of the Joint Conference on Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. The student is introduced to the writings and lives of some of the great men of the profession who have advanced the cause of human freedom through law. Assigned readings.

LAW 121, AGENCY—the theory and application of the rule imposing liability on the employer for an employee's torts are first examined. Attention is then concentrated on the establishment of the principal-agent relation, the power of the agent to bind the principal to contracts with third parties, the effect of the principal's ratification of the agent's unauthorized acts and the various rights of the principal, agent and third party against each other during the existence of the agency and after its termination. Mechem, *Cases on the Law of Agency* (4th edition).

LAW 125, PROPERTY I (OWNERSHIP)—This course encompasses estates in land, conveyancing and landlord-tenant law. It is concerned primarily 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 three common types of land-financing relationships. Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property* (First Standard Edition).

LAW 126, PROCEDURE I (REMEDIES)—This course is concerned with the kinds of relief which courts afford. It integrates materials which formerly were considered in separate courses on Equity, Damages and Restitution. The course begins with a survey of the remedies formerly available under the divided system of law and equity. Detailed consideration is then given to the kinds of relief available in the modern unified court—the money judgment, the equitable remedies of injunction, specific performance and constructive trust, and the declaratory judgment. Van Hecke, *Cases on Equitable Remedies* and assigned readings.

LAW 131, LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING—This course is under the direction of four members of the Faculty who assign research-and-writing projects to individual students and closely supervise their work by means of scheduled conferences. The course extends throughout the second year, during which four research-and-writing projects are assigned to each student.
LAW 132, PROCEDURE II (JURISDICTION, VENUE AND PROCEDURE) — This course is concerned with the courts in which relief may be sought. It treats problems of jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person, venue and the effective reach of the process of a court. Heavy emphasis on the jurisdiction of federal courts affords a close look at some of the significant problems of federalism. Forrester and Currie, Cases on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure; Chadbourn and Levin, Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure.

LAW 133, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW — Attention is concentrated on significant present-day problems arising under the Constitution. Conflicting views as to the principles and canons of interpretation are critically examined. The theory and practice of judicial review are investigated. Problems involving the extent of Congressional power, the co-existence of our national and state governments, the protection of civil liberties, the making of treaties and their effects, and the respective functions of the executive and the judiciary are considered. Dowling and Gunther, Constitutional Law, Cases and Materials (7th ed., 1965).

LAW 134, PROPERTY II (LAND USE) — This course first considers the chief methods of promoting the security of land titles: title recordation, title registration, title insurance and adverse possession. The remainder of the course is devoted to a consideration of private and governmental control of land use through easements, covenants and conditions; allocation of water and air space; nuisance law; zoning and subdivision control; eminent domain; and taxation and financing. Casner and Leach, Cases and Text on Property (First Standard Edition); Beuscher, Land Use Controls: Cases and Materials (3rd ed., 1964).

LAW 135, PROCEDURE III (PLEADING AND PRACTICE) — This course is concerned with the rules of procedure which govern the conduct of civil suits. The phases of a lawsuit are followed from the commencement of an action through the taking of an appeal. Special attention is given to pleading, discovery, pre-trial conference, summary judgment, trial and appeal. The heart of the course is a study of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Significant variations from federal procedure found generally in state procedural systems are considered, and problems are assigned which are designed to familiarize the student with the procedural rules of the state in which he intends to practice. Chadbourn and Levin, Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure.

LAW 136, GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS — This course seeks to acquaint the student with the major regulatory agencies which affect corporate organizations, manufacturing and distribution, with the statutes they administer and with the chief problems and pitfalls in this important area of business affairs. The role of the corporate lawyer in counselling and directing policy with respect to these matters is also examined. Assigned readings.

LAW 141, NATURAL LAW — An inquiry into the demands made on the legal system by the inherent characteristics of the human person, and the ways in which those demands have been met in Anglo-American law. Broden and Rodes, Jurisprudence — Cases and Materials on Natural Law and Legal Process (Temp. ed.).

LAW 142, BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS — The two important forms of business association, private corporation and partnership, are considered. The course is concerned primarily with the corporate form. Promotion, incorporation, state and federal regulations respecting the issuance of securities, powers and duties of directors, rights and remedies of shareholders, creditors’ rights and dissolution are considered. The Uniform Partnership Act is considered contemporaneously with the study of private corporations to the extent necessary to make clear the differences between the two forms of organization, particularly with regard to control, liability of the associates and the rights of creditors. Frey, Cases and Materials on Corporations and Partnerships.

LAW 143, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW — This course is intended to promote understanding of the administrative process. To this end, the functions, powers and procedures of administrative
LAW 132, Procedure II (Jurisdiction, Venue and Process)—This course is concerned with the courts in which relief may be sought. It treats problems of jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person, venue and the effective reach of the process of a court. Heavy emphasis on the jurisdiction of federal courts affords a close look at some of the significant problems of federalism. Forrester and Currie, Cases on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure; Chadbourn and Levin, Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure.

LAW 133, Constitutional Law—Attention is concentrated on significant present-day problems arising under the Constitution. Conflicting views as to the principles and canons of interpretation are critically examined. The theory and practice of judicial review are investigated. Problems involving the extent of Congressional power, the co-existence of our national and state governments, the protection of civil liberties, the making of treaties and their effects, and the respective functions of the executive and the judiciary are considered. Dowling and Gunther, Constitutional Law, Cases and Materials (7th ed., 1965).

LAW 134, Property II (Land Use)—This course first considers the chief methods of promoting the security of land titles: title recordation, title registration, title insurance and adverse possession. The remainder of the course is devoted to a consideration of private and governmental control of land use through easements, covenants and conditions; allocation of water and air space; nuisance law; zoning and subdivision control; eminent domain; and taxation and financing. Casner and Leach, Cases and Text on Property (First Standard Edition); Beuscher, Land Use Controls: Cases and Materials (3rd ed., 1964).

LAW 135, Procedure III (Pleading and Practice)—This course is concerned with the rules of procedure which govern the conduct of civil suits. The phases of a lawsuit are followed from the commencement of an action through the taking of an appeal. Special attention is given to pleading, discovery, pre-trial conference, summary judgment, trial and appeal. The heart of the course is a study of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Significant variations from federal procedure found generally in state procedural systems are considered, and problems are assigned which are designed to familiarize the student with the procedural rules of the state in which he intends to practice. Chadbourn and Levin, Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure.

LAW 136, Government Regulation of Business—This course seeks to acquaint the student with the major regulatory agencies which affect corporate organizations, manufacturing and distribution, with the statutes they administer and with the chief problems and pitfalls in this important area of business affairs. The role of the corporate lawyer in counselling and directing policy with respect to these matters is also examined. Assigned readings.

LAW 141, Natural Law—An inquiry into the demands made on the legal system by the inherent characteristics of the human person, and the ways in which those demands have been met in Anglo-American law. Broden and Rodes, Jurisprudence—Cases and Materials on Natural Law and Legal Process (Temp. ed.).

LAW 142, Business Associations—The two important forms of business association, private corporation and partnership, are considered. The course is concerned primarily with the corporate form. Promotion, incorporation, state and federal regulations respecting the issuance of securities, powers and duties of directors, rights and remedies of shareholders, creditors' rights and dissolution are considered. The Uniform Partnership Act is considered contemporaneously with the study of private corporations to the extent necessary to make clear the differences between the two forms of organization, particularly with regard to control, liability of the associates and the rights of creditors. Frey, Cases and Materials on Corporations and Partnerships.

LAW 143, Administrative Law—This course is intended to promote understanding of the administrative process. To this end, the functions, powers and procedures of administrative
agencies are examined. The conditions of valid administrative action, and the role and scope of judicial review are likewise considered. Special attention is given to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Mimeographed materials and assigned readings.

**LAW 144, LABOR LAW**—By way of introduction, the English common law and statutes affecting labor disputes and their effect on early American labor law are reviewed. Factors related to the development of labor organizations and collective bargaining are explored, with particular reference to methods used to encourage and to impede unionization and to their social, political and economic consequences. A major part of the course is devoted to an analysis of the Labor-Management Relations Act and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Williams, *Labor Relations and the Law*.

**LAW 145, PROCEDURE IV (EVIDENCE)**—The aim of this course is to develop familiarity with the techniques by which evidence of controverted facts is presented in litigation before judicial tribunals. Traditional rules are compared with the Uniform Rules of Evidence. Maguire, Weinstein, Chadbourn and Mansfield, *Cases and Materials on Evidence*.

**LAW 146, FAMILY LAW**—Few areas of the law bring to the fore more quickly underlying moral questions than domestic relations and demand a greater degree of professional responsibility on the part of the practitioner. This course is designed to acquaint the student with the full range of legal problems associated with marriage, annulment, divorce, separations, custody, illegitimacy and adoption. It is also designed to foster in him an awareness of his moral and professional responsibilities in these sensitive areas of our pluralistic society. Ploscowe and Freed, *Family Law* and assigned materials.

**LAW 152, FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION**—Legal problems involving the federal income tax which commonly arise in actual practice constitute the chief matter for study in this course. Major emphasis is placed on substantive problems involving business activities of individuals, partnerships and corporations; family problems, especially those having to do with the provisions applicable to estates and trusts; and the problems of shareholders and creditors affected by corporate reorganizations and readjustments. Questions of policy are also considered in the light of fiscal history and with a view to likely future developments. The constitutional basis for federal income taxation is examined; and the functions in tax matters of Congress, the President, the Treasury (including the Internal Revenue Service) and the courts (including the Tax Court) are explored. Practice in the use of the various relevant materials, particularly the Code, regulations, judicial decisions, department rulings and committee reports, is insisted upon for the purpose of developing facility in working with these materials and an appreciation of their practical importance and relative weight. Surrey and Warren, *Federal Income Taxation, Cases and Materials* (1960 edition) and Surrey and Warren, *Federal Taxation, Current Law and Practice*.

**LAW 153 AND 163, PROPERTY III AND IV (PROPERTY SETTLEMENT I AND II)**—This course, taught for two semesters, integrates six traditional subjects involved in the settlement of property after the death of the property owner—wills, trusts, future interests, fiduciary administration, federal estate and gift taxation and estate planning. The approach is functional, toward a context which encourages the student to see the law as a means of achieving his client's desires in disposing of property. The course includes, in addition to historical analysis and development, modern methods of planning, drafting, executing and administering legal devices, and the limitations placed upon the use of these devices. Shaffer, *Problems and Readings in Property Settlement* (2 vol. temp. ed., 1965), with 1966 Supplement; *Selected Essays on Estate Planning and Future Interests* (Harvard Law Review Association, 1965 ed.); Lowndes and Kramer, *Federal Estate and Gift Taxes* (2nd ed., 1962).

**LAW 155, NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS**—This course treats generally of the concept of negotiability as it is manifested in various legal contexts, with special reference to those instru-
agencies are examined. The conditions of valid administrative action, and the role and scope of judicial review are likewise considered. Special attention is given to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Mimeographed materials and assigned readings.

**LAW 144, LABOR LAW**—By way of introduction, the English common law and statutes affecting labor disputes and their effect on early American labor law are reviewed. Factors related to the development of labor organizations and collective bargaining are explored, with particular reference to methods used to encourage and to impede unionization and to their social, political and economic consequences. A major part of the course is devoted to an analysis of the Labor-Management Relations Act and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Williams, *Labor Relations and the Law*.

**LAW 145, PROCEDURE IV (EVIDENCE)**—The aim of this course is to develop familiarity with the techniques by which evidence of controverted facts is presented in litigation before judicial tribunals. Traditional rules are compared with the Uniform Rules of Evidence. Maguire, Weinstein, Chadbourne and Mansfield, *Cases and Materials on Evidence*.

**LAW 146, FAMILY LAW**—Few areas of the law bring to the fore more quickly underlying moral questions than domestic relations and demand a greater degree of professional responsibility on the part of the practitioner. This course is designed to acquaint the student with the full range of legal problems associated with marriage, annulment, divorce, separations, custody, illegitimacy and adoption. It is also designed to foster in him an awareness of his moral and professional responsibilities in these sensitive areas of our pluralistic society. Ploscowe and Freed, *Family Law* and assigned materials.

**LAW 152, FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION**—Legal problems involving the federal income tax which commonly arise in actual practice constitute the chief matter for study in this course. Major emphasis is placed on substantive problems involving business activities of individuals, partnerships and corporations; family problems, especially those having to do with the provisions applicable to estates and trusts; and the problems of shareholders and creditors affected by corporate reorganizations and readjustments. Questions of policy are also considered in the light of fiscal history and with a view to likely future developments. The constitutional basis for federal income taxation is examined; and the functions in tax matters of Congress, the President, the Treasury (including the Internal Revenue Service) and the courts (including the Tax Court) are explored. Practice in the use of the various relevant materials, particularly the Code, regulations, judicial decisions, department rulings and committee reports, is insisted upon for the purpose of developing facility in working with these materials and an appreciation of their practical importance and relative weight. Surrey and Warren, *Federal Income Taxation, Cases and Materials* (1960 edition) and Surrey and Warren, *Federal Taxation, Current Law and Practice*.

**LAW 153 AND 163, PROPERTY III AND IV (PROPERTY SETTLEMENT I AND II)**—This course, taught for two semesters, integrates six traditional subjects involved in the settlement of property after the death of the property owner—wills, trusts, future interests, fiduciary administration, federal estate and gift taxation and estate planning. The approach is functional, toward a context which encourages the student to see the law as a means of achieving his client's desires in disposing of property. The course includes, in addition to historical analysis and development, modern methods of planning, drafting, executing and administering legal devices, and the limitations placed upon the use of these devices. Shaffer, *Problems and Readings in Property Settlement* (2 vol. temp. ed., 1965), with 1966 Supplement; Selected Essays on Estate Planning and Future Interests (Harvard Law Review Ass'n, 1965 ed.); Lowndes and Kramer, *Federal Estate and Gift Taxes* (2nd ed., 1962).

**LAW 155, NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS**—This course treats generally of the concept of negotiability as it is manifested in various legal contexts, with special reference to those instru-
ments (e.g., notes, drafts, checks, bills of lading, warehouse receipts) which possess negotiable qualities. The main statutory source is the Uniform Commercial Code, but attention is given to counterpart provisions of other legislative codifications and to common law antecedents. Hawkland, *Cases on Bills and Notes*; Braucher and Sutherland, *Commercial Transactions, Selected Statutes* (1964 edition).

**LAW 156, PROCEDURE V (PRACTICE COURT)**—Each student must try a complete jury case in the “Superior Court of the State of Hoytis,” which follows, in the main, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Student counsel interview parties and witnesses, and prepare and file pleadings and trial briefs. Motions before trial and after verdict are heard in The Law School and a jury of first-year students is impanelled on the afternoon preceding trial. All trials are conducted on Saturdays before U.S. Circuit Judge Luther M. Swynyert, who serves as chief judge, and before judges of the United States District Court for Northern Indiana and the Superior Court of St. Joseph County in their respective courtrooms. Faculty members from the various colleges of the University, their wives, local business and professional men and women, and members of the South Bend Police Department serve as parties and witnesses. The aim of the Practice Court is to broaden the understanding and deepen the insight of the students—not only the upperclassmen who try the cases but also the first-year men who serve as jurors—and to achieve this greater understanding and insight through active participation in the resolution of controversy by jury trial—the process which is central to and characteristic of our legal system. Barrett, *Practice Court Manual* (Mimeo.); Goldstein, *Trial Technique*.

**LAW 158, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROBLEMS**—This course is designed to give the student an understanding of the law regulating various security devices available to creditors. The first part of the course is devoted to the use of land as security and includes a study of the lien and title theories of the real estate mortgage, and of the rules pertaining to foreclosure, redemption, priority, assignment and related questions. This is followed by a study of the use of chattels and intangibles as security, including an investigation of the law concerning pledge, chattel mortgage, conditional sale, trust receipt and equitable lien. Provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code and of the Bankruptcy Act, which affect the validity and priority of security devices, are considered. Finally, the law of suretyship is examined, particular attention being paid to the rules pertaining to the obligations of sureties, the relations of co-sureties, and problems of quasi-suretyship. Hanna, *Cases and Materials on Security*.

**LAW 161, JURISPRUDENCE**—This course, in the words of Woodrow Wilson, is devoted to an examination of “the essential nature and processes of law . . . the methods by which the law has grown, the vital principles by which . . . it has been pervaded, its means of serving society and its means of guiding it.” Broden and Rodes, *Jurisprudence—Cases and Materials on Natural Law and Legal Process* (Temp. ed.).

**LAW 165, SECURED TRANSACTIONS**—This course is designed to give the student an understanding of the law regulating various security devices available to creditors. The first part of the course is devoted to the use of land as security and includes a study of the lien and title theories of the real estate mortgage, and of the rules pertaining to foreclosure, redemption, priority, assignment and related questions. This is followed by a study of the use of chattels and intangibles as security, including an investigation of the law concerning pledge, chattel mortgage, conditional sale, trust receipt and equitable lien. Provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code and of the Bankruptcy Act, which affect the validity and priority of security devices, are considered. Finally, the law of suretyship is examined, particular attention being paid to the rules pertaining to the obligations of sureties, the relations of co-sureties, and problems of quasi-suretyship. Hanna, *Cases and Materials on Security*.

**LAW 166, CONFLICT OF LAWS**—This course is concerned with the adjustment of the competing demands of the law of the forum and the law of a foreign state when the latter is invoked because of some connection with the transaction in question. The general principles of jurisdiction are first reviewed with reference to the power of a foreign state to create rights and duties enforceable elsewhere and the power of the forum to entertain suits based upon them. The balance of the
ments (e.g., notes, drafts, checks, bills of lading, warehouse receipts) which possess negotiable qualities. The main statutory source is the Uniform Commercial Code, but attention is given to counterpart provisions of other legislative codifications and to common law antecedents. Hawkland, *Cases on Bills and Notes*; Braucher and Sutherland, *Commercial Transactions, Selected Statutes* (1964 edition).

**Law 156, Procedure V (Practice Court)**—Each student must try a complete jury case in the “Superior Court of the State of Hoyes,” which follows, in the main, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Student counsel interview parties and witnesses, and prepare and file pleadings and trial briefs. Motions before trial and after verdict are heard in the Law School and a jury of first-year students is impaneled on the afternoon preceding trial. All trials are conducted on Saturdays before U.S. Circuit Judge Luther M. Swygert, who serves as chief judge, and before judges of the United States District Court for Northern Indiana and the Superior Court of St. Joseph County in their respective courtrooms. Faculty members from the various colleges of the University, their wives, local business and professional men and women, and members of the South Bend Police Department serve as parties and witnesses. The aim of the Practice Court is to broaden the understanding and deepen the insight of the students—not only the upperclassmen who try the cases but also the first-year men who serve as jurors—and to achieve this greater understanding and insight through active participation in the resolution of controversy by jury trial—the process which is central to and characteristic of our legal system. Barrett, *Practice Court Manual* (Mimeo.); Goldstein, *Trial Technique*.

**Law 158, International Organizations and Problems**—This course is designed to develop on the part of the student an awareness of the scope and character of international legal problems, and of the role the United States is called upon to play as the leader of the West in the struggle with Communist imperialism. The course, therefore, focuses on existing international organizations, the problems they were designed to meet and the problems they, in turn, have given rise to. Robertson, *European Institutions*; Claude, *Swords into Plowshares* (2d edition); and assigned readings.

**Law 161, Jurisprudence**—This course, in the words of Woodrow Wilson, is devoted to an examination of “the essential nature and processes of law . . . the methods by which the law has grown, the vital principles by which . . . it has been pervaded, its means of serving society and its means of guiding it.” Broden and Rodes, *Jurisprudence—Cases and Materials on Natural Law and Legal Process* (Temp. ed.).

**Law 165, Secured Transactions**—This course is designed to give the student an understanding of the law regulating various security devices available to creditors. The first part of the course is devoted to the use of land as security and includes a study of the lien and title theories of the real estate mortgage, and of the rules pertaining to foreclosure, redemption, priority, assignment and related questions. This is followed by a study of the use of chattels and intangibles as security, including an investigation of the law concerning pledge, chattel mortgage, conditional sale, trust receipt and equitable lien. Provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code and of the Bankruptcy Act, which affect the validity and priority of security devices, are considered. Finally, the law of suretyship is examined, particular attention being paid to the rules pertaining to the obligations of sureties, the relations of co-sureties, and problems of quasi-suretyship. Hanna, *Cases and Materials on Security*.

**Law 166, Conflict of Laws**—This course is concerned with the adjustment of the competing demands of the law of the forum and the law of a foreign state when the latter is invoked because of some connection with the transaction in question. The general principles of jurisdiction are first reviewed with reference to the power of a foreign state to create rights and duties enforceable elsewhere and the power of the forum to entertain suits based upon them. The balance of the...
course is devoted to the choice-of-law problem in the various fields of substantive law. Emphasis is placed upon the theoretical and practical bases of the Conflict of Laws, the general principles guiding the forum in choosing the applicable law and the American constitutional limitations on the freedom of the forum in this regard. Cheatham, Griswold, Reese and Rosenberg, Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws (5th ed.).

LAW 167, SENIOR RESEARCH SEMINAR—Each third-year student must elect a seminar from among those offered by members of the Faculty in the second semester of the third year. The purpose of the seminar is to afford the student an opportunity to do research in depth under the close supervision of a member of the Faculty in an area of the member's special interest. A major research paper is required for successful participation in the seminar, and successful participation is a requirement for graduation. A major research paper is required for successful participation in the seminar, and successful participation is a requirement for graduation. The subject matter of seminars will vary from year to year. Seminars offered in the 1965-66 academic year were: Pre-trial Criminal Procedure; Uniform Commercial Code; Legislative Drafting; Trust Administration; Federal Appellate Practice; Procedure in the Judicial Tribunals of the Catholic Church; Selected Problems in the Work of the Neighborhood Law Office for the Indigent.

Fees and Expenses

TUITION FEE—The tuition and general fee for students who do not reside on the campus is $600 a semester. Payment of this fee entitles the student to instruction; use of the Law Library and the University Library; admission to lectures, concerts, etc., in Washington Hall; medical services as indicated on page 18; use of the Rockne Memorial, the athletic fields and the University golf course (a green fee of 50 cents is charged); admission to athletic contests at Notre Dame; a copy of each issue of The Scholastic, news magazine of the University; and a copy of the Dome, yearbook of the University. In some hardship cases it may be possible to remit $100 of tuition each semester.

COMBINED FEE FOR RESIDENCE, BOARD, TUITION, ETC.—A student who lives in Fisher Hall is charged a combined fee of $1,030-1,060 a semester, the precise amount being determined by the room occupied. Payment of this fee entitles the student to residence in Fisher Hall, meals in the University Dining Hall, laundry to the extent of normal requirements, and to other services and facilities enumerated above under TUITION FEE.

DEPOSIT FOR MISCELLANEOUS FEES—Students are required to deposit $15 at the beginning of the academic year. This deposit represents an estimate of the cost of miscellaneous fees payable during the academic year. Against the sum deposited there is a fixed annual charge of $1.75, the price of a year's subscription to the Notre Dame Lawyer. A diploma fee of $15 is charged against the deposit of third-year students. Any difference between the estimated and the actual charges during the year is adjusted at the end of the year.

LATEREGISTRATION FEE—If a student is permitted to register after the final date fixed for registration (page 46), a late-registration fee is charged.

PAYMENT OF FEES—All fees are payable in advance prior to the beginning of the semester. In case of need, a deferred-payment plan is available.
course is devoted to the choice-of-law problem in the various fields of substantive law. Emphasis is placed upon the theoretical and practical bases of the Conflict of Laws, the general principles guiding the forum in choosing the applicable law and the American constitutional limitations on the freedom of the forum in this regard. Cheatham, Griswold, Reese and Rosenberg, *Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws* (5th ed.).

**LAW 167, SENIOR RESEARCH SEMINAR**—Each third-year student must elect a seminar from among those offered by members of the Faculty in the second semester of the third year. The purpose of the seminar is to afford the student an opportunity to do research in depth under the close supervision of a member of the Faculty in an area of the member's special interest. A major research paper is required for successful participation in the seminar, and successful participation is a requirement for graduation. The subject matter of seminars will vary from year to year. Seminars offered in the 1965-66 academic year were: Pre-trial Criminal Procedure; Uniform Commercial Code; Legislative Drafting; Trust Administration; Federal Appellate Practice; Procedure in the Judicial Tribunals of the Catholic Church; Selected Problems in the Work of the Neighborhood Law Office for the Indigent.

---

**Fees and Expenses**

**TUITION FEE**—The tuition and general fee for students who do not reside on the campus is $600 a semester. Payment of this fee entitles the student to instruction; use of the Law Library and the University Library; admission to lectures, concerts, etc., in Washington Hall; medical services as indicated on page 18; use of the Rockne Memorial, the athletic fields and the University golf course (a green fee of 50 cents is charged); admission to athletic contests at Notre Dame; a copy of each issue of *The Scholastic*, news magazine of the University; and a copy of the *Dome*, yearbook of the University. In some hardship cases it may be possible to remit $100 of tuition each semester.

**COMBINED FEE FOR RESIDENCE, BOARD, TUITION, ETC.**—A student who lives in Fisher Hall is charged a combined fee of $1,030-1,060 a semester, the precise amount being determined by the room occupied. Payment of this fee entitles the student to residence in Fisher Hall, meals in the University Dining Hall, laundry to the extent of normal requirements, and to other services and facilities enumerated above under TUITION FEE.

**DEPOSIT FOR MISCELLANEOUS FEES**—Students are required to deposit $15 at the beginning of the academic year. This deposit represents an estimate of the cost of miscellaneous fees payable during the academic year. Against the sum deposited there is a fixed annual charge of $1.75, the price of a year's subscription to the *Notre Dame Lawyer*. A diploma fee of $15 is charged against the deposit of third-year students. Any difference between the estimated and the actual charges during the year is adjusted at the end of the year.

**LATE REGISTRATION FEE**—If a student is permitted to register after the final date fixed for registration (page 46), a late-registration fee is charged.

**PAYMENT OF FEES**—All fees are payable in advance prior to the beginning of the semester. In case of need, a deferred-payment plan is available.
The regulations regarding fees, portions of which are summarized above, are set out in full in The General Bulletin of the University. Any fee may be changed at any time without prior notice, and new charges may be added without prior notice.

Financial Aids

Financial aids in the form of scholarships, loans and part-time employment are available to students. Except in unusual circumstances, therefore, no qualified student need remain away for financial reasons.

Scholarships

Scholarships are awarded on a strictly competitive basis. The factors taken into account are college grades, scores on the Law School Admission Test, extracurricular activities and, of course, need. But need by itself is never sufficient. In other words, the needy student must equal or excel his competitors in academic excellence and leadership qualities. All other things being equal, however, the needy student is preferred.

A prospective student who expects to apply for a scholarship is advised to take the Law School Admission Test in November.

Among the scholarships available are the following.

The John J. Cavanaugh Law Scholarships—Founded by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President of The University of Notre Dame, in honor of his predecessor, Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C. The University awards annually two 3-year tuition scholarships, one to a graduating senior in the University's College of Arts and Letters and the other to a graduating senior in the College of Business Administration. These awards are made only to students who have demonstrated exceptional scholastic ability.

The William J. Brennan Law Scholarships—Established in November 1956 in honor of Mr. Justice Brennan of the Supreme Court of the United States. Three scholarships, of the value of $6,600 each, are awarded annually by The University of Notre Dame and the Notre Dame Law Association. They provide full tuition for three years, furnished by the University, plus a cash award by the Law Association of $1,000 each year for three years. To be eligible for consideration a
The regulations regarding fees, portions of which are summarized above, are set out in full in The General Bulletin of the University. Any fee may be changed at any time without prior notice, and new charges may be added without prior notice.

Financial Aids

Financial aids in the form of scholarships, loans and part-time employment are available to students. Except in unusual circumstances, therefore, no qualified student need remain away for financial reasons.

Scholarships

Scholarships are awarded on a strictly competitive basis. The factors taken into account are college grades, scores on the Law School Admission Test, extracurricular activities and, of course, need. But need by itself is never sufficient. In other words, the needy student must equal or excel his competitors in academic excellence and leadership qualities. All other things being equal, however, the needy student is preferred.

A prospective student who expects to apply for a scholarship is advised to take the Law School Admission Test in November.

Among the scholarships available are the following.

The John J. Cavanaugh Law Scholarships—Founded by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President of The University of Notre Dame, in honor of his predecessor, Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C. The University awards annually two 3-year tuition scholarships, one to a graduating senior in the University’s College of Arts and Letters and the other to a graduating senior in the College of Business Administration. These awards are made only to students who have demonstrated exceptional scholastic ability.

The William J. Brennan Law Scholarships—Established in November 1956 in honor of Mr. Justice Brennan of the Supreme Court of the United States. Three scholarships, of the value of $6,600 each, are awarded annually by The University of Notre Dame and the Notre Dame Law Association. They provide full tuition for three years, furnished by the University, plus a cash award by the Law Association of $1,000 each year for three years. To be eligible for consideration a
candidate for one of these scholarships: (1) must be a graduate of an American Catholic college or university; (2) must be nominated by his dean or pre-law adviser; (3) must rank in the top 10% of his class; (4) must make a score on the Law School Admission Test of not less than 600. Only those who apply before March 1 are considered.

The Charles F. Williams Law Scholarships—Established in June of 1954 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 of 1952. The income from $50,000 will be awarded annually, in amounts to be determined periodically, to students of unusual promise.

The Henry J. Boland Law Scholarship—Established in March of 1952. The income from $50,000 will be awarded annually, in amounts to be determined periodically, to two students in the Notre Dame Law School.

The Frank J. Lewis Memorial Scholarships—Established in June of 1964 by Mrs. Frank J. Lewis in memory of her late husband. The stipend is $3000 annually, to be awarded to one or more students of exceptional promise.


The John M. Tuohy Law Scholarship—Established in February of 1955 in honor of the late John M. Tuohy of the Appellate Court of Illinois. The stipend is $1,800 annually, which may be awarded to one student of outstanding ability or divided among several.

Farmers Insurance Group Scholarships—Established by the Farmers Insurance Group of Los Angeles. The stipend is $600 a year, to be awarded to second- and third-year students.
candidate for one of these scholarships: (1) must be a graduate of an American Catholic college or university; (2) must be nominated by his dean or pre-law adviser; (3) must rank in the top 10% of his class; (4) must make a score on the Law School Admission Test of not less than 600. Only those who apply before March 1 are considered.

The Charles F. Williams Law Scholarships—Established in June of 1954 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 of 1952. The income from $50,000 will be awarded annually, in amounts to be determined periodically, to students of unusual promise.

The Henry J. Boland Law Scholarship—Established in March of 1952. The income from $50,000 will be awarded annually, in amounts to be determined periodically, to two students in the Notre Dame Law School.

The Frank J. Lewis Memorial Scholarships—Established in June of 1964 by Mrs. Frank J. Lewis in memory of her late husband. The stipend is $3000 annually, to be awarded to one or more students of exceptional promise.


The John M. Tuohy Law Scholarship—Established in February of 1955 in honor of the late John M. Tuohy of the Appellate Court of Illinois. The stipend is $1,800 annually, which may be awarded to one student of outstanding ability or divided among several.

Farmers Insurance Group Scholarships—Established by the Farmers Insurance Group of Los Angeles. The stipend is $600 a year, to be awarded to second- and third-year students.
THE AARON H. HUGUENARD SCHOLARSHIP—Established in October of 1961 by the South Bend Tribune in memory of the late Aaron H. Huguenard, '22L, of South Bend who, at the time of his death, was a member of the Law Advisory Council. The stipend is $1,200 a year.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY SCHOLARSHIPS—Two scholarships, one for $1,000, the other for $500, available to students holding a bachelor's degree with a major in chemistry, pharmacy or chemical engineering and who indicate a desire to become patent lawyers. Awards are made by the Dow Chemical Company, and Notre Dame Law School students are eligible to apply.

THE NOTRE DAME LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS—Provided annually by the Notre Dame Law Association to a limited number of exceptionally talented students.

EMPLOYMENT

Part-time work is available. It must be understood, however, that the study of law is a full-time occupation, and any student who, for pressing economic reasons, must work more than a maximum of 12 hours a week, is urged to consult the Dean as to the advisability of spreading the prescribed program of instruction over more than the minimum of three academic years.

LOANS

In addition to scholarships and part-time employment, there is a loan program, designed to help those students who, but for the availability of such assistance, could not attend the Notre Dame Law School. Under this program, second- and third-year students, who are without other resources, can borrow up to $500 a semester, or a total of $2000. While the student is still in school, the interest is 2%, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in installments, beginning one year after graduation.

Loans are also available from the American Bar Foundation.

Other loan programs are available, including the following: National Defense Student Loan Program; United Student Aid Fund; New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation; New Jersey Higher Education Assistance Authority; Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corporation; Ohio Higher Education Assistance Commission; Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency. The programs just enumerated are administered by the University's Office of Financial Aid. Inquiries should be addressed to that office in Room 111, Administration Building, Notre Dame, Indiana.
THE AARON H. HUGUENARD SCHOLARSHIP—Established in October of 1961 by the South Bend Tribune in memory of the late Aaron H. Huguenard, '22L, of South Bend who, at the time of his death, was a member of the Law Advisory Council. The stipend is $1,200 a year.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY SCHOLARSHIPS—Two scholarships, one for $1,000, the other for $500, available to students holding a bachelor's degree with a major in chemistry, pharmacy or chemical engineering and who indicate a desire to become patent lawyers. Awards are made by the Dow Chemical Company, and Notre Dame Law School students are eligible to apply.

THE NOTRE DAME LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS—Provided annually by the Notre Dame Law Association to a limited number of exceptionally talented students.

EMPLOYMENT

Part-time work is available. It must be understood, however, that the study of law is a full-time occupation; and any student who, for pressing economic reasons, must work more than a maximum of 12 hours a week, is urged to consult the Dean as to the advisability of spreading the prescribed program of instruction over more than the minimum of three academic years.

LOANS

In addition to scholarships and part-time employment, there is a loan program, designed to help those students who, but for the availability of such assistance, could not attend the Notre Dame Law School. Under this program, second- and third-year students, who are without other resources, can borrow up to $500 a semester, or a total of $2000. While the student is still in school, the interest is 2%, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in installments, beginning one year after graduation.

Loans are also available from the American Bar Foundation.
The Notre Dame Law Association

Upon graduation students become members of the Notre Dame Law Association, a national organization composed of members of the bar who attended Notre Dame. The Association seeks to promote the interests and increase the usefulness of the Notre Dame Law School and to foster a spirit of loyalty and fraternity among the alumni of the University of Notre Dame who are members of the legal profession. Each year the Association provides the funds for a number of tuition scholarships, and its members render invaluable aid to the School in its placement activities.

The Association meets at The Law School each June in conjunction with the University's annual reunion weekend. It holds a meeting, also, in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Bar Association.

The officers of the Notre Dame Law Association are:

Honorary President, Mr. James M. Wetzel, '51L, Chicago
President, Mr. Raymond J. Broderick, '35, Philadelphia
First Vice-President, Mr. Joseph A. Tracy, '42, New York
Second Vice-President, Mr. Alphonse A. Sommer, Jr., '50, Cleveland
Third Vice-President, Mr. William F. Spalding, '41, Los Angeles

The full list of directors, including the officers, follows:

Term expiring in spring of 1966:
Mr. Thomas Calder, '57L, Cincinnati
Mr. Thomas Conneely, '64L, Chicago
Mr. Daniel Downey, '44, West Palm Beach
Mr. Carl F. Eiberger, '54L, Denver
Mr. Patrick J. Fisher, '37L, Indianapolis
Mr. Hugh L. Fitzgerald, '34, New York
Mr. Robert P. Gorman, '57L, Newark
Mr. Camille F. Gravel, Jr., '33, Alexandria, Louisiana
Mr. Hugh J. McGuire, '60L, Detroit

Term expiring in spring of 1967:
Mr. Raymond J. Broderick, '35, Philadelphia
Mr. John M. Crimmins, '33L, Pittsburgh
Mr. Phillip J. Faccenda, '51, Chicago
Mr. Thomas W. Flynn, '35, Honolulu
Mr. Burton M. Greenberg, '58L, St. Louis
Hon. John F. Kilkenny, '25L, Portland, Oregon
Mr. George B. Morris, Jr., '40L, Detroit
Hon. J. Gilbert Prendergast, '30, Baltimore
Mr. William F. Spalding, '41, Los Angeles
Mr. Martin Torborg, '34L, Fort Wayne
Mr. Joseph A. Tracy, '42, New York
Mr. Leo B. Ward, '20L, Los Angeles

Term expiring in spring of 1968:
Mr. William E. Brown, '28, Milwaukee
Mr. Robert T. Burke, Jr., '36, Louisville
Hon. Victor H. Fall, '27L, Helena
Mr. E. Milton Farley III, '52L, Richmond, Virginia
Mr. James C. Higgins, '55L, Beckley, West Virginia
Mr. Gerald J. McGinley, '26L, Ogallala, Nebraska
Mr. William P. Mahoney, Jr., '40L, Phoenix
Mr. George E. Pletcher, '51L, Houston
Mr. William H. Schroder, '35, Atlanta
Mr. David M. Thornton, '53L, Tulsa
Mr. George W. Vander Vennet, '32L, Davenport
Mr. Lawrence Weigand, '26, Wichita
Mr. James W. Wrape, '25L, Memphis
Notre Dame Law Association

Upon graduation students become members of the Notre Dame Law Association, a national organization composed of members of the bar who attended Notre Dame. The Association seeks to promote the interests and increase the usefulness of the Notre Dame Law School and to foster a spirit of loyalty and fraternity among the alumni of The University of Notre Dame who are members of the legal profession. Each year the Association provides the funds for a number of tuition scholarships, and its members render invaluable aid to the School in its placement activities.

The Association meets at The Law School each June in conjunction with the University’s annual reunion weekend. It holds a meeting, also, in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Bar Association.

The officers of the Notre Dame Law Association are:
Honorary President, Mr. James M. Wetzel, ’51L, Chicago
President, Mr. Raymond J. Broderick, ’35, Philadelphia
First Vice-President, Mr. Joseph A. Tracy, ’42, New York
Second Vice-President, Mr. Alphonse A. Sommer, Jr., ’50, Cleveland
Third Vice-President, Mr. William F. Spalding, ’41, Los Angeles

The full list of directors, including the officers, follows:

Term expiring in spring of 1966:
Mr. Thomas Calder, ’57L, Cincinnati
Mr. Thomas Conneely, ’64L, Chicago
Mr. Daniel Downey, ’44, West Palm Beach
Mr. Carl F. Eiberger, ’54L, Denver
Mr. Patrick J. Fisher, ’37L, Indianapolis
Mr. Hugh L. Fitzgerald, ’34, New York
Mr. Robert P. Gorman, ’57L, Newark
Mr. Camille F. Gravel, Jr., ’35, Alexandria, Louisiana
Mr. Hugh J. McGuire, ’60L, Detroit

Term expiring in spring of 1967:
Mr. Raymond J. Broderick, ’35, Philadelphia
Mr. John M. Crimmins, ’33L, Pittsburgh
Mr. Phillip J. Faccenda, ’51, Chicago
Mr. Thomas W. Flynn, ’33, Honolulu
Mr. Burton M. Greenberg, ’58L, St. Louis
Hon. John F. Kilkenny, ’25L, Portland, Oregon
Mr. George B. Morris, Jr., ’40L, Detroit
Hon. J. Gilbert Prendergast, ’30, Baltimore
Mr. William F. Spalding, ’41, Los Angeles
Mr. Martin Torborg, ’34L, Fort Wayne
Mr. Joseph A. Tracy, ’42, New York
Mr. Leo B. Ward, ’20L, Los Angeles

Term expiring in spring of 1968:
Mr. William E. Brown, ’28, Milwaukee
Mr. Robert T. Burke, Jr., ’36, Louisville
Hon. Victor H. Fall, ’27L, Helena
Mr. E. Milton Farley III, ’52L, Richmond, Virginia
Mr. James C. Higgins, ’55L, Beckley, West Virginia
Mr. Gerald J. McGinley, ’26L, Ogallala, Nebraska
Mr. William P. Mahoney, Jr., ’40L, Phoenix
Mr. George E. Pletcher, ’51L, Houston
Mr. William H. Schroder, ’35, Atlanta
Mr. David M. Thornton, ’53L, Tulsa
Mr. George W. Vander Vennet, ’32L, Davenport
Mr. Lawrence Weigand, ’26, Wichita
Mr. James W. Wrape, ’25L, Memphis
Natural Law Institute

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. Thereafter a search was undertaken for a way in which the Institute could function effectively on a year-round rather than a once-a-year basis. The search eventuated in publication of the *Natural Law Forum*, the foremost journal of its kind in the English language. The first issue came off the press early in July, 1956; the tenth is now available.

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

The *Forum* is published, under the auspices of the Natural Law Institute, by an editorial board which includes the following distinguished scholars:

**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**
Professor John T. Noonan, Jr., Notre Dame Law School

**ASSOCIATE EDITORS**
Professor Vernon J. Bourke, St. Louis University
Mr. George W. Constable, Baltimore
Professor David Daube, Oxford University, England
Professor A. P. d'Entreves, Turin University, Italy
Professor Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University
Professor Lon L. Fuller, Law School of Harvard University
Rev. Bernard Häring, C.SS.R., Academia Alfonsoiana, Rome
Professor E. Adamson Hoebel, University of Minnesota
Professor Iredell Jenkins, University of Alabama
Professor Harry W. Jones, Columbia University School of Law
Provost Edward H. Levi, University of Chicago
Professor Antonio de Luna, University of Madrid, Spain
Professor Myres S. McDougal, Yale University Law School
Professor F. S. C. Northrop, Yale University Law School
Professor Adolph Portmann, University of Basel, Switzerland
Professor H. A. Rommen, Georgetown University
Professor Philip Selznick, Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California at Berkeley
Professor Joseph P. Witherspoon, University of Texas School of Law
Professor Erik Wolf, University of Freiburg, Germany
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. Thereafter a search was undertaken for a way in which the Institute could function effectively on a year-round rather than a once-a-year basis. The search eventuated in publication of the *Natural Law Forum*, the foremost journal of its kind in the English language. The first issue came off the press early in July, 1956; the tenth is now available.

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

The *Forum* is published, under the auspices of the Natural Law Institute, by an editorial board which includes the following distinguished scholars:

**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**

Professor John T. Noonan, Jr., Notre Dame Law School

**ASSOCIATE EDITORS**

Professor Vernon J. Bourke, St. Louis University
Mr. George W. Constable, Baltimore
Professor David Daube, Oxford University, England
Professor A. P. d'Entreves, Turin University, Italy
Professor Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University
Professor Lon L. Fuller, Law School of Harvard University
Rev. Bernard Häring, CSS.R., Academia Alfonsiana, Rome
Professor E. Adamson Hoebel, University of Minnesota
Professor Iredell Jenkins, University of Alabama
Professor Harry W. Jones, Columbia University School of Law
Provost Edward H. Levi, University of Chicago
Professor Antonio de Luna, University of Madrid, Spain
Professor Myres S. McDougal, Yale University Law School

**THE LAW SCHOOL**

Professor F. S. C. Northrop, Yale University Law School
Professor Adolph Portmann, University of Basel, Switzerland
Professor H. A. Rommen, Georgetown University
Professor Philip Selznick, Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California at Berkeley
Professor Joseph P. Witherspoon, University of Texas School of Law
Professor Erik Wolf, University of Freiburg, Germany
The Law School Calendar, 1966-67

FALL SEMESTER

Aug. 20
Registration

Aug. 22
Classes begin at 8:30 a.m.

Oct. 15
Mid-semester Vacation after last class

Oct. 20
Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.

Nov. 1
Feast of All Saints. No classes

Nov. 24
Thanksgiving Day. No classes

Dec. 8
Feast of the Immaculate Conception.
No classes

Dec. 12 to
Dec. 22
Examinations

SPRING SEMESTER

Jan. 16
Registration; classes begin at 8:30 a.m.

March 11
Mid-semester Vacation after last class

March 16
Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.

March 24
Good Friday. No classes

March 25
Holy Saturday. No classes

May 4
Ascension Thursday. No classes

May 8 to
May 18
Examinations

June 4
Commencement Exercises

Calendar for 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARY</th>
<th>FEBRUARY</th>
<th>MARCH</th>
<th>APRIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calendar for 1967

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARY</th>
<th>FEBRUARY</th>
<th>MARCH</th>
<th>APRIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>AUGUST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEPTEMBER</th>
<th>OCTOBER</th>
<th>NOVEMBER</th>
<th>DECEMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
<td>S M T W T F S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
<td>29 30 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Law School Calendar, 1966-67

FALL SEMESTER

Aug. 20  Registration
Aug. 22  Classes begin at 8:30 a.m.
Oct. 15  Mid-semester Vacation after last class
Oct. 20  Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.
Nov. 1   Feast of All Saints. No classes
Nov. 24  Thanksgiving Day. No classes
Dec.  8  Feast of the Immaculate Conception. No classes
Dec. 12 to Dec. 22  Examinations

SPRING SEMESTER

Jan. 16  Registration; classes begin at 8:30 a.m.
March 11 Mid-semester Vacation after last class
March 16  Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.
March 24  Good Friday. No classes
March 25  Holy Saturday. No classes
May  4   Ascension Thursday. No classes
May  8 to May 18 Examinations
June  4  Commencement Exercises

Calendar for 1966

Calendar for 1967
"If anyone . . . believes he can practice law without the investment of many hours of wearisome toil and actual physical labor, without the shouldering of many heavy burdens of care, without the suffering of many bitter disappointments, and without being subjected to harsh and unfounded accusations of unfaithfulness to his trust, let him change his course now before it is too late. The practice of law does indeed offer compensations other than financial, but it should be constantly borne in mind that whoever aspires to eminence in that field must love it and live it, for none other can survive its rigors." From an address by Honorable Floyd S. Draper, former Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, before a Special Convocation at Valparaiso University on May 6, 1954.
"If anyone... believes he can practice law without the investment of many hours of wearisome toil and actual physical labor, without the shouldering of many heavy burdens of care, without the suffering of many bitter disappointments, and without being subjected to harsh and unfounded accusations of unfaithfulness to his trust, let him change his course now before it is too late. The practice of law does indeed offer compensations other than financial, but it should be constantly borne in mind that whoever aspires to eminence in that field must love it and live it, for none other can survive its rigors." From an address by Honorable Floyd S. Draper, former Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, before a Special Convocation at Valparaiso University on May 6, 1954.
The University of Notre Dame publishes bulletins for the several Schools and Colleges of the University under the following titles:

The General Bulletin

The Bulletin of the Graduate School

The Law School

The Freshman Year of Studies

The College of Arts and Letters

The College of Science

The College of Engineering

The College of Business Administration

The Summer Session

To secure copies of any of the above bulletins, address the Office of the Director of Admissions, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.