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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

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"Under a government of laws the lives, the fortunes and the freedom of the people are wholly dependent upon the enforcement of their constitutional rights by an independent judiciary and by an independent Bar.

"The legal profession is a public profession. Lawyers are public servants. They are the stewards of all the legal rights and obligations of all the citizens."

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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, and a course on Jurisprudence in the second 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. To that end The Law School participates in a local program to provide legal services, mainly in civil cases, to persons unable to pay counsel. This activity is part of the Legal Services Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.
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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 with facility 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.

The program carries through the third year as well, but on a less formal and more professional basis. That is to say, the emphasis is on (1) briefs, (2) memoranda of extensive
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research undertaken in one of the elective seminars available to third-year students, and (3) memoranda for use in court by counsel assigned to represent indigent prisoners.

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 all preceding semesters as well; and the questions cut across various fields of law as do questions with which practicing lawyers have to wrestle.

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

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**LAW BUILDING AND LIBRARY**

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**THE LAW SCHOOL**

ture 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 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 regularly published five times a year by students of The Law School. It affords qualified students an invaluable opportunity for training in precise analysis of legal problems and in clear and cogent presentation of legal issues. The Lawyer contains articles and book reviews by eminent members of the legal profession as well as comments and notes by members of the 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 staff are selected at the end of the first year of study on the basis of academic standing, and appointment is recognized as a distinct honor. The Editor of the Lawyer is elected by the staff from senior members on the basis of scholastic, literary and leadership achievements. He, in turn, selects the other officers. For the academic year 1967-68 the officers are:

Editor-in-Chief, Mr. Frank H. Smith, Jr. of Connecticut
Executive Editor, Mr. Dennis C. Thelen of New York
Articles Editors, Mr. James H. Seckinger of North Dakota and Mr. Charles A. Weiss of Missouri
Case Editor, Mr. Hugh C. Griffin of Illinois
Development Editor, Mr. Michael S. Williamson of Indiana
Managing Editor, Mr. William T. Coleman of Illinois
Note Editor, Mr. William H. Seall of Indiana
Survey and Book Review Editor, Mr. Robert J. Wilczek of Illinois

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 Court which will hear the final argument in the 1966-67 competition will include, among others:

Honorable John W. Peck of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit
Honorable Frederick J. R. Heebe of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana
Honorable James A. Walsh of the United States District Court for the District of Arizona

The students who will participate in the argument before this distinguished tribunal will be announced immediately after classes resume on August 21.

The officers of the Moot Court for the academic year 1967-68 are:

Director, Mr. Emilio V. Belloumini, Jr. of Texas
Assistant to the Director, Mr. Steve J. Madonna of New Jersey
Assistant Director of Records and Monies, Mr. Landers P. Bonenberger of West Virginia
Assistant Director of Rules and Regulations, Mr. Robert J. Sidman of Ohio
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Assistant Director of First-Year Arguments, Mr. Timothy W. Woods of Michigan
Assistant Director of "Defender" Counseling, Mr. Richard L. Manning of Illinois

LEGISLATIVE BUREAU

The Student Legislative Bureau drafts 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. Any second- or third-year student may participate; and satisfactory participation is accepted in fulfillment of the second-year research paper requirements. Mr. James A. Hancock of Maryland is Director of the Legislative Bureau.

LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION

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THE LAW SCHOOL

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Second-Year Class Representative, Mr. John M. Dwyer of Illinois
Assistant Director of First-Year Arguments, Mr. Timothy W. Woods of Michigan
Assistant Director of "Defender" Counseling, Mr. Richard L. Manning of Illinois

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Housing and Health

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

All unmarried students, and some married students as well, live off-campus; and every effort is made to help them find desirable quarters.

Many unmarried students share a furnished apartment or a furnished house and prepare their own meals, thus cutting down on their living expenses. The rent for furnished apartments ranges from $85 to $150 monthly. The rent for furnished houses, which may accommodate as many as five students, varies from $100 to $250 monthly, depending on the number of students living in it.

Single rooms rent for approximately $10 weekly.

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

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Administrative Assistant to the Dean
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Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

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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, tennis courts and large play fields 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.
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Beginning students are admitted only in the fall semester. All applicants for admission are required to take the Law School Admission Test, prepared and administered by 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.

The first-year class is limited to 100 students. Except in unusual circumstances, only those applications will be considered which are filed on or before April 15. A prospective student is urged not to delay filing his application pending receipt of his scores on the Law School Admission Test. If an applicant’s transcript is sufficiently good, he may be accepted before his scores are known. He cannot be registered, however, unless an official report of his scores has been received from Educational Testing Service.

A nonrefundable deposit of $50 is required of a prospective student within 21 days after acceptance of his application. Failure to make the deposit within that time results in disqualification. If the prospective student registers, the deposit is applied to his tuition.

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; and a student will be dismissed if his weighted average falls below 70 in any semester or below 74 in any two consecutive semesters after the first. Even though he maintains an acceptable weighted average, a student will be dismissed if he falls more than one course in any semester. To be
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THE LAW SCHOOL

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eligible for a degree, a student must have a cumulative weighted average of 74.

A student's weighted average for any semester is the sum of (1) 75% of his current-course average and (2) 25% of his grade on the comprehensive examination. In computing a student's average grade on the course examinations for any semester (a) each course grade is multiplied by the number of hours assigned to the course; (b) the course grades, after being thus multiplied by the assigned hours, are totaled; (c) the resulting sum is then divided by the total number of assigned hours. The quotient is the student's average grade on the course examinations.

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**Schedule of Courses**

**First Semester**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>three hours</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Law 117</td>
<td>Professional Responsibility, Professor Kellenberg</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Law 125</td>
<td>Property I (Ownership), Professor Blakey</td>
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**Second Semester**

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<tr>
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<td>Legislation, Professor Rodes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law 121</td>
<td>Agency, Professor Barrett</td>
<td>two hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law 123</td>
<td>Contracts II, Professor Murphy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law 124</td>
<td>Torts II, Mr. Buczkowski</td>
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- **Law 125**, Property I (Ownership), Professor Blakey, three hours

**Second Semester**

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- **Law 142**, Business Associations, Professor Rodes, three hours
- **Law 144**, Labor Law, Professor Broderick, three hours
The University of Notre Dame

Second Semester
Law 133, Constitutional Law, Professor Peters, four hours
Law 135, Procedure III (Pleading and Practice), Professor Ward, two hours
Law 141, Jurisprudence, Professor Rodes, three hours
Law 143, Administrative Law, Professor Kellenberg, 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 I, Professor Peters, four hours
Law 153, Property III (Property Settlement I), Professor Shaffer, four hours
Law 155, Negotiable Instruments, Professor Murphy, two hours
Law 156, Procedure V (Practice Court), Judge Swygert and Professor Barrett, two hours

Second Semester
Law 146, Family Law, Professor Kellenberg, two hours
Law 163, Property IV (Property Settlement II), Professor Shaffer, four hours
Law 165, Secured Transactions, Mr. Boynton, three hours
Law 166, Conflict of Laws, Professor Barrett, three hours
Law 167, Senior Seminar, two hours
Law 168, Federal Income Taxation II (Tax Planning), Messrs. Thornburg, Carey and Gray, three hours

The foregoing program for the academic year 1968-69, 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 that third-year students may elect to join a seminar offered by a member of the Faculty on his own initiative or at the request of one or more students. 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.

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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.

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The schedule of courses and instructors for the academic year 1967-68 appears on pages 21 and 22.

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why 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. Shaffer, *Readings on the Common Law* (Second Temporary Edition, 1967); Pollack, *Fundamentals of Legal Research* (3d edition).

**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 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); Paulsen & Kadish, *Criminal Law and Its Processes* (latest edition).

**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 es-
why 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. Shaffer, *Readings on the Common Law* (Second Temporary Edition, 1967); Pollack, *Fundamentals of Legal Research* (3d edition).

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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* (latest edition); Beuscher, *Land Use Controls: Cases and Materials* (third 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. Teaching materials to be announced.

**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 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. McCormick, Chadborn and Wright, *Federal Courts*; Chadborn 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. Teaching materials to be announced.

**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* (latest edition); Beuscher, *Land Use Controls: Cases and Materials* (third edition).

**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
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 (latest edition); Beuscher, Land Use Controls: Cases and Materials (third 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. Teaching materials to be announced.

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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. McCormick, Chadbourn and Wright, Federal Courts; Chadbourn and Levin, Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure.

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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, Jurisprudence**—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, Morris & Choper, *Cases and Materials on Corporations*.

**LAW 143, Administrative Law**—An effort to understand the role in our legal order of "an energetic executive," borrowing Alexander Hamilton's phrase. The positive functions as well as the necessary limitations of executive and independent agency action are examined. 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* with 1967 supplement.

**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* with 1967 supplement.

**LAW 152, Federal Income Taxation I**—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.
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**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.).

**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 instruments (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 and Materials on Commercial Paper and Bank Deposits and Collections* (1967 edition).

**LAW 156, PROCEDURE V (PRACTICE COURT)**—Each student must try a complete jury case in the “Superior Court of the State of Hoyne,” 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. 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 146, FAMILY LAW**—This course is concerned with problems in these areas of the law: marriage formalities, common-law marriage, separation agreements, judicial separation and divorce, alimony and custody of children, support and care of dependents, illegitimacy, adoption, juvenile delinquency, intra-family torts, education, employment, consumer credit, and state and federal welfare programs rendering various kinds of assistance to families. These problems are considered not only as they affect the wealthy, but also as they affect those of small and moderate means. Students enrolled in the course obtain practical experience in dealing with these problems through their participation in the work of offices which give legal assistance to families in these matters. The course includes lectures on the Canon Law of marriage, annulment and divorce; students who are not of the Catholic faith may be excused from these lectures on request. Harper and Skolnick, *Problems of the Family* (Revised ed.) and assigned materials.

**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 in-

**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.).

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cludes 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 SEMINAR—Instead of Family Law a third-year student may elect to join a seminar offered by a member of the Faculty. The seminars may be offered for both the fifth and sixth semesters or for the sixth semester only. The list of seminars for 1967-68 will be posted early in the fall semester.

LAW 168, FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION II (TAX PLANNING)—This course deals with legal problems involving income-tax planning, personal as well as corporate. It embraces such subj-
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Fees and Expenses

Tuition Fee—The tuition and general fee is $700 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 17; 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 up to $100 of tuition each semester.

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 $3.00, 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 exceed his competitors in academic excellence and leadership qualities. All other things being equal, however, the needy student is preferred.

With respect to need, the situation may change, after an award has been made and accepted, as a result of lucrative summer employment, a wife’s earnings, an inheritance or other fortunate circumstance. It is not considered feasible, however, to monitor sums received by a scholarship student in ways such as those just indicated. Nor is it necessary. Given the high caliber and sense of honor and responsibility of the student body, the School is confident that scholarship holders, on their own initiative, will call attention to any information which might have a bearing on their continuing need for financial assistance.

The situation is different in respect of funds, over and above his scholarship, which a scholarship holder receives from the University. Fairness requires that the School’s resources should be so managed as to benefit the largest possible number of deserving students. The School’s policy, therefore, is as follows. The total sum which a student receives from the University (by way of scholarship aid, compensation for services or in any other way) is limited to the amount of the top scholarship, namely, $2,800 annually, that is, tuition plus a cash grant of $1,400.
Fees and Expenses

Tuition Fee—The tuition and general fee is $700 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 17; 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 Scholaristic, 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 up to $100 of tuition each semester.

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 $3.00, 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.

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The hope, obviously, is that this policy will have the effect of reserving a larger number of campus jobs, especially the more lucrative, such as prefectships, for nonscholarship students. Inquiries concerning the limited number of available prefectships should be addressed to:

Rev. Charles I. McCarragher, C.S.C.
Vice President, Student Affairs
La Fortune Student Center
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

A prospective student who expects to apply for a scholarship is advised to take the Law School Admission Test in November. Moreover, the request for scholarship assistance should accompany the application for admission, so that both can be considered together.

Among the scholarships available are the following.

THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LAW SCHOLARSHIPS—Founded by Senator Robert F. Kennedy, in honor of President John F. Kennedy, 1961 recipient of the Laetare Medal. Two scholarships are awarded annually to students who have excelled in their first year in the Notre Dame Law School. Each of the two scholarships has a value of $2,500 a year for two years, and the recipients are known as Kennedy Scholars. To retain his scholarship a Kennedy Scholar must meet exacting requirements prescribed from time to time by the Dean.

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 $7,200 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 accredited American 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.

THE ROTHSCHILD-BARRY LAW SCHOLARSHIPS—Established in September of 1966 by Edward I. Rothschild and Norman
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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 $7,200 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 accredited American 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.

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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.

The Rothschild-Barry Law Scholarships—Established in September of 1966 by Edward I. Rothschild and Norman
J. Barry, '48L. Mr. Barry is a member of the Law Advisory Council. The stipend is $2,500 annually, to be awarded to one or more Negro students of exceptional promise.

The Oscar John Dorwin Law Scholarship—Established in February of 1967 by Mr. Dorwin, '17, a member of the Law Advisory Council. The stipend is $2,200 annually, to be awarded to a student recommended by the Dean but selected by Mr. Dorwin.

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 Andrew A. Hellmuth Law Scholarship—Established in April of 1955 by Paul F. Hellmuth, '40, a member of the Advisory Council, in honor of his father, the late Andrew A. Hellmuth of Springfield, Ohio. The stipend is $1,200 annually, which may be awarded to one exceptionally talented student or divided among several.

The Chester A. Wynne, Jr. Law Scholarship—Established in July of 1957 by Chester A. Wynne, '22L, and Mrs. Wynne in memory of their son, who was a student in the Notre Dame Law School at the time of his death. The stipend is $600 a year.

The McGlynn Family Law Scholarship—Established in December of 1965 by Robert E. McGlynn, '51L, in honor of his father, the late Robert E. McGlynn, '23L, and his uncles, the late Joseph B. McGlynn, '12L and Daniel F. McGlynn, '18L. The stipend is $1,000 a year.

The J. Tilson Higgins and Rose Dolan Higgins Law Scholarship—Established in September of 1959 in memory of their parents by the children of J. Tilson Higgins and Rose Dolan Higgins of Shelbyville, Indiana. The stipend is $600 a year.

Part-time work is available. It must be understood, however, that the study of law is a full-time occupation; and only a really exceptional student can work more than a maximum of 12 hours a week without injurious consequences to his legal education.

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
J. Barry, '48L. Mr. Barry is a member of the Law Advisory Council. The stipend is $2,500 annually, to be awarded to one or more Negro students of exceptional promise.

**THE OSCAR JOHN DORWIN LAW SCHOLARSHIP**—Established in February of 1967 by Mr. Dorwin, '17, a member of the Law Advisory Council. The stipend is $2,200 annually, to be awarded to a student recommended by the Dean but selected by Mr. Dorwin.

**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.

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**THE CHESTER A. WYNNE, JR. LAW SCHOLARSHIP**—Established in July of 1957 by Chester A. Wynne, '22L, and Mrs. Wynne in memory of their son, who was a student in the Notre Dame Law School at the time of his death. The stipend is $600 a year.

**THE MCGLYNN FAMILY LAW SCHOLARSHIP**—Established in December of 1965 by Robert E. McGlynn, '51L, in honor of his father, the late Robert E. McGlynn, '23L, and his uncles, the late Joseph B. McGlynn, '12L and Daniel F. McGlynn, '18L. The stipend is $1,000 a year.

**THE J. TILSON HIGGINS AND ROSE DOLAN HIGGINS LAW SCHOLARSHIP**—Established in September of 1959 in memory of their parents by the children of J. Tilson Higgins and Rose Dolan Higgins of Shelbyville, Indiana. The stipend is $600 a year.

**THE HANS ZACK LAW SCHOLARSHIP**—Established in December of 1960 in memory of her husband by the widow of the late Hans Zack of Chicago. The stipend is $600 a year.

**THE ANTON C. STEPHAN LAW SCHOLARSHIP**—Established in March of 1961 by Edmund A. Stephan, '33, a member of the Law Advisory Council, in honor of his father, the late Anton C. Stephan, '04. The stipend is $1,800 a year.

**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 only a really exceptional student can work more than a maximum of 12 hours a week without injurious consequences to his legal education.

**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. These latter programs are administered by the University's Office of Financial Aid; and inquiries should be addressed to that office, Room 111, Administration Building, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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 substantial aid to the School in its placement activities.

The officers of the Notre Dame Law Association are:

Immediate Past President, Mr. Philip J. Faccenda, '51, Notre Dame, Indiana
President, Mr. Joseph A. Tracy, '42, New York City
President-elect, Mr. George B. Morris, Jr., '40L, Detroit
Regional Director—Region No. 1, Mr. Hugh F. Fitzgerald, '34, New York City
Regional Director—Region No. 2, Mr. Alphonse A. Sommer, Jr., '50, Cleveland
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Regional Director—Region No. 4, Honorable Victor H. Fall, '27L, Helena

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

Term expiring in fall of 1968:
Mr. William E. Brown, '28, Milwaukee
Mr. Philip J. Faccenda, '51, Notre Dame, Indiana
Honorable Victor H. Fall, '27L, Helena
Mr. E. Milton Farley III, '52L, Richmond
Mr. James C. Higgins, '55L, Beckley, West Virginia
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Mr. Ronald P. Mealey, ’56L, Wayne, New Jersey
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The 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 eleventh 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:

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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 Alfonsiana, Rome
Professor E. Adamson Hoebel, University of Minnesota
Professor Iredell Jenkins, University of Alabama
Professor Harry W. Jones, Columbia University School of Law
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The Law School Calendar, 1968-69

FALL SEMESTER

Aug. 28  Registration
Aug. 29  Classes begin at 8:30 a.m.
Nov. 27  Thanksgiving Vacation after last class
Dec. 2   Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.
Dec. 14  Last class day
Dec. 18 to Dec. 21  Examinations

Calendar for 1968

FALL SEMESTER

SEPTEMBER

Jan. 13  Registration; classes begin at 8:30 a.m.
March 1  Mid-semester Vacation after last class
March 6  Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.
April 4  Good Friday. No classes
April 5  Holy Saturday. No classes
May 3   Last class day
May 7 to May 10  Examinations
June 1   Commencement Exercises

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**SPRING SEMESTER — 1969**

Jan. 13  Registration; classes begin at 8:30 a.m.
March 1  Mid-semester Vacation after last class
March 9  Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.
April 4  Good Friday. No classes
April 5  Holy Saturday. No classes
May 3   Last class day
May 7 to May 10  Examinations
June 1   Commencement Exercises
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

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