9-1-1969

Bulletin of the University of Notre Dame The Law School 1969-70, Volume 66, 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/31

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 Law School of
The University of Notre Dame

Academic Year 1969-1970

Vol. 66 September, 1969 No. 3

The Bulletin of Information of The University of Notre Dame is published once in September and twice monthly in March, April, May and June by The University of Notre Dame and entered as second-class matter at Notre Dame, Indiana. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 8, 1918.
"... we turn to our law schools as presently oriented. Their primary aim has been the education of the oncoming generation of the profession, but there are various parts of that task for which they have not yet generally assumed responsibility, such as the teaching of law in the light of present-day economic, political, and social facts and trends, training in the fundamental skills of an attorney, education in the arts of the advocate, the inculcation of an awareness of the perplexing problems of professional and judicial ethics and of responsibility for the improvement of law and of the administration of justice and for leadership in public affairs."—ARTHUR T. VANDERBILT, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of New Jersey, The Challenge of Law Reform (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey) p. 154-155.
we turn to our law schools as presently oriented. Their primary aim has been the education of the oncoming generation of the profession, but there are various parts of that task for which they have not yet generally assumed responsibility, such as the teaching of law in the light of present-day economic, political, and social facts and trends, training in the fundamental skills of an attorney, education in the arts of the advocate, the inculcation of an awareness of the perplexing problems of professional and judicial ethics and of responsibility for the improvement of law and of the administration of justice and for leadership in public affairs.”—Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of New Jersey, The Challenge of Law Reform (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey) p. 154-155.
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 I. 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

JAMES W. FRICK, B.C.S.
Vice-President for Public Relations and Development

FREDERICK D. ROSSINI, B.S., M.S., PH.D.
Vice-President for Research and Sponsored Programs

Faculty and Staff of the Law School

Joseph O'Meara
Dean and Professor of Law Emeritus
A.B., LL.B.

William D. Rollison
Professor of Law Emeritus
A.B., LL.B., LL.M.

Honorable William B. Lawless
Dean and Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.

Edward F. Barrett
Professor of Law
A.B., A.M., LL.B., J.S.D.

G. Robert Blakey
Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B.

Frank E. Booker
Visiting Professor of Law
LL.B.

Thomas F. Broden
Professor of Law (on leave)
LL.B., J.D.

John J. Broderick
Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B., M.P.A.

Anton-Hermann Chrout
Professor of Law
J.U.D., PH.D., S.J.D.

Kathleen G. Farmann
A.B., LL.B., M.L.L.

Stanley L. Farmann
A.B., M.L.S.

Conrad L. Kellenberg
A.B., LL.B.

Reverend William M. Lewers, C.S.C.
Assistant Professor of Law (on leave)
B.S., J.D.

Edward J. Murphy
Professor of Law
B.S., J.D.

Leo J. O'Brien
Professor of Law
A.B., J.D., LL.M.

Roger Paul Peters
Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B.

Robert E. Rodes, Jr.
Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B.

Thomas L. Shaffer
Professor of Law
B.A., LL.B.

Peter W. Thornton
Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B.

Bernard J. Ward
Professor of Law (on leave)
A.B., LL.B., LL.M.

Honorable Luther M. Swygert
Adjunct Professor of Law
LL.B.

Charles M. Boynton
Lecturer on Law
A.B., J.D.

John L. Carey
Lecturer on Law
B.S.C., J.D., LL.M.

Edward J. Gray
Lecturer on Law
B.S., LL.B.

Vincent J. Romeo
Lecturer on Law
B.S., LL.B.

James F. Thornburg
Lecturer on Law
A.B., J.D.

John T. Noonan, Jr.
Editor, Natural Law Forum
A.B., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B.

Law Librarian

Assistant Law Librarian

Professor of Law

Professor of Law

Professor of Law

Professor of Law

Professor of Law

Visiting Professor of Law

Professor of Law (on leave)

Adjunct Professor of Law

Lecturer on Law

Lecturer on Law

Lecturer on Law

Lecturer on Law
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 I. 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

JAMES W. FRICK, B.C.S.
Vice-President for Public Relations and Development

FREDERICK D. ROSSINI, B.S., M.S., PH.D.
Vice-President for Research and Sponsored Programs

Faculty and Staff of the Law School

Joseph O'Meara
Dean and Professor of Law Emeritus
A.B., LL.B.

William D. Rollison
Professor of Law Emeritus
A.B., LL.B., LL.M.

Honorable William B. Lawless
Dean and Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.

Edward F. Barrett
Professor of Law
A.B., A.M., LL.B., J.S.D.

G. Robert Blakey
Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B.

Frank E. Booker
Visiting Professor of Law
LL.B.

Thomas F. Broden
Professor of Law (on leave)
LL.B., J.D.

John J. Broderick
Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B., M.P.A.

Anton-Hermann Chroust
Professor of Law
J.U.D., PH.D., S.J.D.

Kathleen G. Farmann
A.B., LL.B., M.L.L.

Stanley L. Farmann
A.B., M.L.S.

Conrad L. Kellenberg
A.B., LL.B.

Reverend William M. Lewers, C.S.C.
B.S., J.D.

Edward J. Murphy
Professor of Law
B.S., J.D.

Leo J. O'Brien
Professor of Law
A.B., J.D., LL.M.

Roger Paul Peters
Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B.

Robert E. Rodes, Jr.
Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B.

Thomas L. Shaffer
Professor of Law
B.A., LL.B.

Peter W. Thornton
Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B.

Bernard J. Ward
Professor of Law (on leave)
A.B., LL.B., LL.M.

Honorable Luther M. Swygert
Adjunct Professor of Law
LL.B.

Charles M. Boynton
Lecturer on Law
A.B., J.D.

John L. Carey
Lecturer on Law
B.S.C., J.D., LL.M.

Edward J. Gray
Lecturer on Law
B.S., LL.B.

Vincent J. Romeo
Lecturer on Law
B.S., LL.B.

James F. Thornburg
Lecturer on Law
A.B., J.D.

John T. Noonan, Jr.
Editor, Natural Law Forum
A.B., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B.

Law Librarian

Assistant Law Librarian

Professor of Law

Professor of Law

Professor of Law

Professor of Law

Professor of Law

Professor of Law

Visiting Professor of Law

Professor of Law (on leave)

Adjunct Professor of Law

Lecturer on Law

Lecturer on Law

Lecturer on Law

Lecturer on Law
Notre Dame Law School

Notre Dame Law School will celebrate its 100th year of continuous operation in 1969. It 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. 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 to persons unable to pay counsel. This activity is part of the Legal Services Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

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
Notre Dame Law School

Notre Dame Law School will celebrate its 100th year of continuous operation in 1969. It 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. 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 to persons unable to pay counsel. This activity is part of the Legal Services Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

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. In the Legal Bibliography 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.

The writing and legal-research program in the second and third years of law study is elective in nature. Students may be selected to work on the staff of the Notre Dame Lawyer, where they will be required to research and write legal essays for publication, and to edit and criticize material written by other authors. Students who choose to work in the Moot Court second-year round will brief and argue four ap-
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. In the Legal Bibliography 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.

The writing and legal-research program in the second and third years of law study is elective in nature. Students may be selected to work on the staff of the Notre Dame Lawyer, where they will be required to research and write legal essays for publication, and to edit and criticize material written by other authors. Students who choose to work in the Moot Court second-year round will brief and argue four ap-
pellate cases in the course of the second year. Students who choose to work in the Legal Aid and Defender Association will perform legal and factual research in real cases, independently or under the direct supervision of practicing lawyers in public-defender and legal-aid offices. Students who work in the Legislative Drafting Service will research and write legislative memoranda and participate in drafting bills for submission to state legislatures and to the Congress.

Students who work in these organizations are required, as part of their work in the research-and-writing program, to satisfy the standards of the organization and to comply with standards set by the Faculty.

Students may choose independent research projects, in either year, to satisfy their obligations under the research-and-writing program. These projects are usually on topics of interest to the student working on them, and are normally worked on throughout the academic year. They are done with continuing, personal Faculty assistance. Some recent examples of outstanding research work in this category include studies on the legal aspects of the United States military involvement in Southeast Asia; current problems in patent law; investment standards in the law of trusts; and the use of proof-of-fact outlines to prepare and present evidence in trials. Work in the research-and-writing program is graded on a pass-or-fail basis.

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 continuous review brings subjects already covered into juxta-system of comprehensive examinations and systematic and position 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.

VETERANS

The Law School welcomes veterans. 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.

YEAR ABROAD PROGRAM

Second-year students in the Notre Dame Law School may participate in the Law School's Year Abroad Program. The 1968-69 Year Abroad Program will be conducted in London,
pellate cases in the course of the second year. Students who choose to work in the Legal Aid and Defender Association will perform legal and factual research in real cases, independently or under the direct supervision of practicing lawyers in public-defender and legal-aid offices. Students who work in the Legislative Drafting Service will research and write legislative memoranda and participate in drafting bills for submission to state legislatures and to the Congress.

Students who work in these organizations are required, as part of their work in the research-and-writing program, to satisfy the standards of the organization and to comply with standards set by the Faculty.

Students may choose independent research projects, in either year, to satisfy their obligations under the research-and-writing program. These projects are usually on topics of interest to the student working on them, and are normally worked on throughout the academic year. They are done with continuing, personal Faculty assistance. Some recent examples of outstanding research work in this category include studies on the legal aspects of the United States military involvement in Southeast Asia; current problems in patent law; investment standards in the law of trusts; and the use of proof-of-fact outlines to prepare and present evidence in trials. Work in the research-and-writing program is graded on a pass-or-fail basis.

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 continuous review brings subjects already covered into juxta-system of comprehensive examinations and systematic and position 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.

VETERANS

The Law School welcomes veterans. 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.

YEAR ABROAD PROGRAM

Second-year students in the Notre Dame Law School may participate in the Law School’s Year Abroad Program. The 1968-69 Year Abroad Program will be conducted in London,
England, in conjunction with the Faculty of Laws of University College, University of London. A Notre Dame Law School faculty member will accompany thirty Notre Dame law students to teach them the American aspects of the law courses they will take in London. At the end of the year participants will be awarded a Certificate in English and American Law by the Faculty of Laws of University College.

While in London, participants in the Year Abroad Program will use the American law library facilities of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and may attend classes at the Inns of Court Law School. Under the direction of a Notre Dame Law School faculty member, the students will supplement their study of English law with American materials.

The Notre Dame Law School Year Abroad Program offers law students a unique opportunity to study on a comparative basis the law of the United States and England.

The Notre Dame Lawyer, founded in 1925, is regularly published six 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 1968-69 the officers are:
England, in conjunction with the Faculty of Laws of University College, University of London. A Notre Dame Law School faculty member will accompany thirty Notre Dame law students to teach them the American aspects of the law courses they will take in London. At the end of the year participants will be awarded a Certificate in English and American Law by the Faculty of Laws of University College.

While in London, participants in the Year Abroad Program will use the American law library facilities of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and may attend classes at the Inns of Court Law School. Under the direction of a Notre Dame Law School faculty member, the students will supplement their study of English law with American materials.

The Notre Dame Law School Year Abroad Program offers law students a unique opportunity to study on a comparative basis the law of the United States and England.

---

Student Activities


The Notre Dame Lawyer, founded in 1925, is regularly published six 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 1968-69 the officers are:
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 1968-1969 competition will include:

Presiding Judge: Honorable Thurgood Marshall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States
Honorable Wade H. McCree, Jr., Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit
Honorable Myron H. Bright, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit

The students who will participate in the argument before this distinguished tribunal are:

James P. Cooney (Tex.) Albert J. Bannon (Pa.)
Robert M. Greene (N.Y.), will serve as Clerk of the Final Argument.

Officers of the Moot Court for the academic year 1968-1969 are:

Director
Asst. to Director
Asst. Dir. of Records & Moneys
Asst. Dir. of Rules & Regulations
Asst. Directors 2nd Year Arguments
Asst. Director 1st Year Arguments
Asst. Director of Defender Relations

Bryan J. Hughes (N.Y.)
Alex. D. Lehrer (N.J.)
James E. Rolls (N.Y.)
Robert M. Greene (N.Y.)
Vincent B. Stamp (Ky.)
J. Patrick Cooney (Tex.)
Albert J. Bannon (Pa.)
Michael C. Barry (Ill.)
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 1968-1969 competition will include:

Presiding Judge: Honorable Thurgood Marshall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States
Honorable Wade H. McCree, Jr., Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit
Honorable Myron H. Bright, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit

The students who will participate in the argument before this distinguished tribunal are:

James P. Cooney (Tex.) Albert J. Bannon (Pa.)
Robert M. Greene (N.Y.), will serve as Clerk of the Final Argument.

Officers of the Moot Court for the academic year 1968-1969 are:

Director
Asst. to Director
Asst. Dir. of Records & Moneys
Asst. Dir. of Rules & Regulations
Asst. Directors 2nd Year Arguments
Asst. Director 1st Year Arguments
Asst. Director of Defender Relations

Bryan J. Hughes (N.Y.)
Alex. D. Lehrer (N.J.)
James E. Rolls (N.Y.)
Robert M. Greene (N.Y.)
Vincent B. Stamp (Ky.)
J. Patrick Cooney (Tex.)
Albert J. Bannon (Pa.)
Michael C. Barry (Ill.)
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. Nicholas R. Trogan (Mich.) is Director of the Legislative Bureau.

LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION

The Association, now in its sixth year, is dedicated to assisting, to the fullest extent consistent with the fact that its members are students, not yet lawyers, those who cannot afford legal counsel. Its activities have been principally along two lines—first, assistance to indigent prisoners who seek postconviction relief in state and federal courts and before parole and clemency boards; second, assistance to those unable to pay for legal services by helping the attorneys in the South Bend Neighborhood Law Office and the office of the St. Joseph County Public Defender. Scores of cases have been handled by student volunteers, resulting in extensive research memoranda for court-appointed counsel, in factual investigations for public defenders and in motions and briefs for prisoners who act as their own counsel.

The officers of the Association for the academic year 1968-69 are:

Executive Director
Hugh P. Mundy (N.Y.)

Neighborhood Legal Services
David H. Larimer (N.Y.)
E. Ronald Durand (Ohio)

Prosecutor's Office
Timothy P. McLaughlin (N.Y.)

Post Conviction Remedies
James J. Zak (Iowa)

Public Defender's Office
Q. Anthony Siemer (Ill.)

Special Projects
J. Paul Mullen (Va.)

Communications

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 1968-69 are:

President George F. Ball (Mich.)
Vice-President Daniel L. Hebert (Kans.)
Secretary James E. Doyle (Tex.)
Treasurer James W. Joiner (Fla.)
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. Nicholas R. Trogan (Mich.) is Director of the Legislative Bureau.

LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION

The Association, now in its sixth year, is dedicated to assisting, to the fullest extent consistent with the fact that its members are students, not yet lawyers, those who cannot afford legal counsel. Its activities have been principally along two lines—first, assistance to indigent prisoners who seek postconviction relief in state and federal courts and before parole and clemency boards; second, assistance to those unable to pay for legal services by helping the attorneys in the South Bend Neighborhood Law Office and the office of the St. Joseph County Public Defender. Scores of cases have been handled by student volunteers, resulting in extensive research memoranda for court-appointed counsel, in factual investigations for public defenders and in motions and briefs for prisoners who act as their own counsel.

The officers of the Association for the academic year 1968-69 are:

Executive Director
Hugh P. Mundy (N.Y.)

Neighborhood Legal Services
David H. Larimer (N.Y.)

Prosecutor's Office
E. Ronald Durand (Ohio)

Post Conviction Remedies
Timothy P. McLaughlin (N.Y.)

Public Defender's Office
James J. Zak (Iowa)

Special Projects
Q. Anthony Siemer (Ill.)

Communications
J. Paul Mullen (Va.)

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 1968-69 are:

President
George F. Ball (Mich.)

Vice-President
Daniel L. Hebert (Kans.)

Secretary
James E. Doyle (Tex.)

Treasurer
James W. Joiner (Fla.)
STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

All students are eligible for membership in the Student Bar 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 Bar 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 1968-69 are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>James J. Barba</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exec. Vice-President</td>
<td>Thomas J. Bonner</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Thomas M. Harvick</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Paul K. Cole</td>
<td>Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Year Class President</td>
<td>Joseph G. Frantin</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Year Class President</td>
<td>Richard W. Slawson</td>
<td>Minn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Year Class President</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law School Division of ABA Delegate</td>
<td>Timothy J. Malloy</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LAW WIVES CLUB

The "Barrister Wives" provides an opportunity for the wives of law students, together with the married women students and faculty wives, to engage in social and cultural gatherings during the school year. In addition to other activities, the wives sponsor the annual reception for the judges and lawyers attending the Final Argument in the Annual Moot Court Competition. They also assist in orienting the student wife into law school life and in creating the understanding of professional life so important to her future role as a "Lawyer's wife."

The officers of the "Barrister Wives" for the academic year 1968-69 are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Patricia Rittinger</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Ann Stamp</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Maurine Schuering</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Jane Shultz</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

All students are eligible for membership in the Student Bar 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 Bar 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 1968-69 are:

President: James J. Barba (N.Y.)
Exec. Vice-President: Thomas J. Bonner (Pa.)
Secretary: Thomas M. Harvick (Ill.)
Treasurer: Paul K. Cole (Ala.)
3rd Year Class President: Joseph G. Frantin (N.J.)
2nd Year Class President: Richard W. Slawson (Minn.)
1st Year Class President:
Law School Division of ABA Delegate: Timothy J. Malloy (Conn.)
Alternate: Joseph M. Murray (Mass.)

LAW WIVES CLUB

The “Barrister Wives” provides an opportunity for the wives of law students, together with the married women students and faculty wives, to engage in social and cultural gatherings during the school year. In addition to other activities, the wives sponsor the annual reception for the judges and lawyers attending the Final Argument in the Annual Moot Court Competition. They also assist in orienting the student wife into law school life and in creating the understanding of professional life so important to her future role as a “Lawyer’s wife.”

The officers of the “Barrister Wives” for the academic year 1968-69 are:

President: Patricia Rittinger (N.Y.)
Vice-President: Ann Stamp (Ky.)
Secretary: Maurine Schuering (Ill.)
Treasurer: Jane Shultz (Ind.)
Housing and Health

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

Students live off-campus, except unmarried women who may reside in Lewis Hall on campus for $162.50 per semester. Every effort is made to help students find desirable quarters off-campus.

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.

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.

Correspondence concerning off-campus housing should be addressed to:

Office of Off-Campus Housing
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

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 acceptance of his application for admission.

THE LAW SCHOOL

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS IN LONDON

Second-year students in the Year Abroad Program may live in University of London residence halls or in private accommodations in London. The University of London Lodgings Bureau assists in finding private accommodations for students who prefer them.

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.
Housing and Health

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

Students live off-campus, except unmarried women who may reside in Lewis Hall on campus for $162.50 per semester. Every effort is made to help students find desirable quarters off-campus.

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.

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.

Correspondence concerning off-campus housing should be addressed to:

Office of Off-Campus Housing
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

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 acceptance of his application for admission.

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS IN LONDON

Second-year students in the Year Abroad Program may live in University of London residence halls or in private accommodations in London. The University of London Lodgings Bureau assists in finding private accommodations for students who prefer them.

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.
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, Box R, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

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

1. Graduates of an approved college or university
2. In exceptional cases this requirement may be waived by the Faculty

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.

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. 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 cancellation of the acceptance. If the prospective student registers, the deposit is applied on his tuition.

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.
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, Box R, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

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

1. Graduates of an approved college or university
2. In exceptional cases this requirement may be waived by the Faculty

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.

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. 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 cancellation of the acceptance. If the prospective student registers, the deposit is applied on his tuition.

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.

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.

Practice Court, U.S. District Judge Beamer presiding.

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 delin-
quency, 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 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. Scoles and Weintraub, Cases on Conflict of Laws.

**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 subjects as the tax impact of various legal forms of conducting business, tax-free incorporation, methods of insuring an ordinary loss from small corporate stock investments and the use of tax-option corporations. Various methods of acquisition and disposition of businesses are considered, including corporate redemptions, spin-offs, recapitalizations and corporate reorganization systems. This involves the use of reorganization and recapitalization procedures for both income and estate planning. The use of private annuities is explored as a method of corporate bail-out. The effective use of personal holding companies is considered. Deferred compensation methods, both qualified and non-qualified, constitute a substantial element of the course. The use of charitable procedures, such as the Pomona life-income plan, charitable term trusts and other similar methods for accelerating deductions are dealt with. The appropriate use of Clifford style trusts, as well as life insurance-trust arrangements, is emphasized. An understanding of the basic concepts of federal income taxation is a prerequisite to enrollment in the course. Assigned problems.

**LAW 170, ADMIRALTY**—This course concerns the law of the sea and the navigable waters of the United States. The principal topics discussed are: the admiralty jurisdiction, maritime liens and ship mortgages, personal injury and death, charter parties and ocean bills of lading, salvage, general average, marine insurance, collision, limitation of liability, and governments as parties to maritime transactions and litigation. Healy and Currie, Cases and Materials on Admiralty.

**LAW 171, COMMUNITY PROPERTY**—Historical background of the community property system; classification of property as community or separate; management and control; liability for debts. Burby, Cases on Community Property (fourth edition).
quency, 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 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. Scoles and Weintraub, Cases on Conflict of Laws.

**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 subjects as the tax impact of various legal forms of conducting business, tax-free incorporation, methods of insuring an ordinary loss from small corporate stock investments and the use of tax-option corporations. Various methods of acquisition and disposition of businesses are considered, including corporate redemptions, spin-offs, recapitalizations and corporate reorganization systems. This involves the use of reorganization and recapitalization procedures for both income and estate planning. The use of private annuities is explored as a method of corporate bail-out. The effective use of personal holding companies is considered. Deferred compensation methods, both qualified and non-qualified, constitute a substantial element of the course. The use of charitable procedures, such as the Pomona life-income plan, charitable term trusts and other similar methods for accelerating deductions are dealt with. The appropriate use of Clifford style trusts, as well as life insurance-trust arrangements, is emphasized. An understanding of the basic concepts of federal income taxation is a prerequisite to enrollment in the course. Assigned problems.

**LAW 170, ADMIRALTY**—This course concerns the law of the sea and the navigable waters of the United States. The principal topics discussed are: the admiralty jurisdiction, maritime liens and ship mortgages, personal injury and death, charter parties and ocean bills of lading, salvage, general average, marine insurance, collision, limitation of liability, and governments as parties to maritime transactions and litigation. Healy and Currie, Cases and Materials on Admiralty.

**LAW 171, COMMUNITY PROPERTY**—Historical background of the community property system; classification of property as community or separate; management and control; liability for debts. Burby, Cases on Community Property (fourth edition).
LAW 172 (see Law 131, Legal Research and Writing).

LAW 173, ADVANCED LEGAL RESEARCH—This course offers a review of the fundamental tools of legal research and introduces the student to other materials, not within the scope of a First Year Course. In this regard, an emphasis will be placed on research utilizing local practice and form books of the student’s jurisdiction. In addition, this course will provide training in office management and effective dealing with personnel and clients. Specific bar requirements and examinations will also be reviewed. Pollack, *Fundamentals of Legal Research* (third edition).

LAW 177, LAW OF INSURANCE—This course concerns the law pertaining to contracts of insurance. The principal topics discussed are: insurance marketing, the principle of indemnity, persons and interests protected, the risks transferred, rights at variance with contract terms, disposition of claims, and insurance institutions. Keeton, *Basic Insurance Law*.

Seminars

Instead of other electives, a student may elect to join a seminar offered by a member of the Faculty. A description of seminars offered in 1968-69 follows:

LAW 174, COMMERCIAL LAW—Advanced problems in commercial transactions, with special emphasis upon the impact of The Uniform Commercial Code and the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code.

LAW 175, COPYRIGHT PROBLEMS—Protection of literary, musical, artistic, and commercial property under common law; the federal copyright statute and related legislation.

LAW 176, SOCIAL PROBLEMS—A seminar in Law and Social Science, which focuses on three kinds of legal research—traditional, empirical, and the study of the literature of Psychology, Sociology, and Anthropology. Students choose their own seminar topics in suggested areas such as juvenile delinquency, criminal law, penology and interpersonal relations.

LAW 179, AIR AND SPACE LAW—This course offers a study of the development of the law relating to the use of air space.
Law 172 (see Law 131, Legal Research and Writing).

Law 173, Advanced Legal Research—This course offers a review of the fundamental tools of legal research and introduces the student to other materials, not within the scope of a First Year Course. In this regard, an emphasis will be placed on research utilizing local practice and form books of the student’s jurisdiction. In addition, this course will provide training in office management and effective dealing with personnel and clients. Specific bar requirements and examinations will also be reviewed. Pollack, *Fundamentals of Legal Research* (third edition).

Law 177, Law of Insurance—This course concerns the law pertaining to contracts of insurance. The principal topics discussed are: insurance marketing, the principle of indemnity, persons and interests protected, the risks transferred, rights at variance with contract terms, disposition of claims, and insurance institutions. Keeton, *Basic Insurance Law*.

Seminars

Instead of other electives, a student may elect to join a seminar offered by a member of the Faculty. A description of seminars offered in 1968-69 follows:

Law 174, Commercial Law—Advanced problems in commercial transactions, with special emphasis upon the impact of the Uniform Commercial Code and the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code.

Law 175, Copyright Problems—Protection of literary, musical, artistic, and commercial property under common law; the federal copyright statute and related legislation.

Law 176, Social Problems—A seminar in Law and Social Science, which focuses on three kinds of legal research—traditional, empirical, and the study of the literature of Psychology, Sociology, and Anthropology. Students choose their own seminar topics in suggested areas such as juvenile delinquency, criminal law, penology and interpersonal relations.

Law 179, Air and Space Law—This course offers a study of the development of the law relating to the use of air space
and outer space; the role of various intergovernmental and nongovernmental international organizations; consideration of special problems of liability resulting from space activities, space technology and arms control, and pollution and contamination of outer space.

LAW 180, ORGANIZED CRIME—An examination of the social, economic, political and legal ramifications of organized crime in our society. While other than legal materials are extensively considered, the chief emphasis is placed on the use of the law as a means of social control in this area.


LAW 181, LEGAL COUNSELLING—A seminar exploration of the human and psychological content of the lawyer-client relationship. The basic encounter group format is used, along with study and discussion of cognitive psychology. Students' wives are usually invited to join the seminar.

LAW 182, LEGAL HISTORY—An inquiry into the origins of the common law system, based on the Year Books and other medieval materials.

LAW 183, MODERN AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE—An advanced jurisprudential study with particular attention to modern American authors.

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. This material is assigned to each of the above courses.

University of London Program

Courses Available at the University of London to Second-year Students in the Year Abroad Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public International Law</th>
<th>Roman Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law of Business Associations</td>
<td>The English Legal System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisprudence and Legal Theory</td>
<td>Law of Tort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Evidence</td>
<td>English Land Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Trusts</td>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>History of English Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succession, Testate and Intestate</td>
<td>Conveyancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Administrative Law</td>
<td>Mercantile Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Introduction to English Law</td>
<td>Industrial Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlines of Constitutional and Administrative Law</td>
<td>Law of Domestic Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of the Law of Contract</td>
<td>Muhammadan Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hindu Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and outer space; the role of various intergovernmental and nongovernmental international organizations; consideration of special problems of liability resulting from space activities, space technology and arms control, and pollution and contamination of outer space.

LAW 180, ORGANIZED CRIME—An examination of the social, economic, political and legal ramifications of organized crime in our society. While other than legal materials are extensively considered, the chief emphasis is placed on the use of the law as a means of social control in this area.


LAW 181, LEGAL COUNSELLING—A seminar exploration of the human and psychological content of the lawyer-client relationship. The basic encounter group format is used, along with study and discussion of cognitive psychology. Students' wives are usually invited to join the seminar.

LAW 182, LEGAL HISTORY—An inquiry into the origins of the common law system, based on the Year Books and other medieval materials.

LAW 183, MODERN AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE—An advanced jurisprudential study with particular attention to modern American authors.

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. This material is assigned to each of the above courses.

University of London Program

Courses Available at the University of London to Second-year Students in the Year Abroad Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public International Law</th>
<th>Roman Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law of Business Associations</td>
<td>The English Legal System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisprudence and Legal Theory</td>
<td>Law of Tort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Evidence</td>
<td>English Land Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Trusts</td>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>History of English Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succession, Testate and Intestate</td>
<td>Conveyancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Administrative Law</td>
<td>Mercantile Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Introduction to English Law</td>
<td>Industrial Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlines of Constitutional and Administrative Law</td>
<td>Law of Domestic Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of the Law of Contract</td>
<td>Muhammadan Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hindu Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fees and Expenses

TUITION FEE—The tuition and general fee is $750 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; 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.

REMISSION OF FEES—Students drafted into military service will have tuition remitted in accordance with University regulations set forth in the General Bulletin.

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.

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.

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:
Fees and Expenses

Tuition Fee—The tuition and general fee is $750 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; 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.

Remission of Fees—Students drafted into military service will have tuition remitted in accordance with University regulations set forth in the General Bulletin.

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.

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.

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 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 by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President of The University of Notre Dame, 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 $3,000 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 or more students 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.
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 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 $3,000 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 or more students 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.

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 and from the Joseph O'Meara Emergency Law Student Loan Fund, established by the Notre Dame Law Association in honor of Dean Emeritus Joseph O'Meara.

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.
THE CHESTER A. WYNN 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 and from the Joseph O'Meara Emergency Law Student Loan Fund, established by the Notre Dame Law Association in honor of Dean Emeritus Joseph O'Meara.

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, Philip J. Faccenda, '51, Notre Dame, Indiana
President, Joseph A. Tracy, '42, New York City
President-elect, George B. Morris, Jr., '40L, Detroit
Vice-President, Martin P. Torborg, '34, Fort Wayne
Regional Director—Region No. 1, Hugh F. Fitzgerald, '34, New York City
Regional Director—Region No. 2, Alphonse A. Sommer, Jr., '50, Cleveland
Regional Director—Region No. 3, George W. Vander Vennet, '32L, Davenport
Regional Director—Region No. 4, David M. Thornton, '53L, Tulsa

The full list of directors, including the officers, follows:
Term expiring in fall of 1968:
William E. Brown, '28, Milwaukee
Philip J. Faccenda, '51, Notre Dame, Indiana
E. Milton Farley, III, '52L, Richmond
James C. Higgins, '55L, Beckley, West Virginia
Gerald J. McGinley, '26L, Ogallala, Nebraska
William P. Mahoney, Jr., '40L, Phoenix
Thomas A. Mayer, '61L, Bismarck
George E. Pletcher, '51L, Houston

William H. Schroder, '35, Atlanta
David M. Thornton, '53L, Tulsa
George W. Vander Vennet, '32L, Davenport
Lawrence Weigand, '26, Wichita
James W. Wrape, '25L, Memphis

Term expiring in fall of 1969:
John I. Bradshaw, '53, '54L, Indianapolis
William T. Coleman, '65, '68L, Chicago
James J. Coryn, '56L, Rock Island
William B. Dreux, '33, New Orleans
James Ferstel, '50L, Chicago
Hugh F. Fitzgerald, '34, New York
Edward J. Gray, '58L, South Bend
Lawrence A. Kane, Jr., '57L, Cincinnati
Graham McGowan, '46L, Washington, D.C.
Hugh J. McGuire, '60L, Detroit
Ronald P. Mealey, '56L, Wayne, New Jersey
George F. Meister, '35, '36L, Miami
Alphonse A. Sommer, Jr., '50, Cleveland
Joseph C. Spalding, '52L, Denver
Joseph A. Tracy, '42, New York City

Term expiring in fall of 1970:
Richard P. Byrne, Los Angeles
John M. Crimmins, '33L, Pittsburgh
Dana C. Devoe, '39L, Bangor, Maine
Louis J. Hollenbach, III, '62, Louisville
F. James Kane, Jr., '60L, Buffalo
Honorable John F. Kilkenny, '25L, Portland, Oregon
Frank M. Manzo, '52, Santa Ana, California
George B. Morris, Jr., '40L, Detroit
Honorable J. Gilbert Prendergast, '30, Baltimore
Daniel J. Sullivan, '40, St. Louis
Joseph P. Summers, '62L, St. Paul
Martin Torborg, '34L, Fort Wayne, Indiana
William A. Whiteside, Jr., '51, Philadelphia
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, Philip J. Faccenda, '51, Notre Dame, Indiana
President, Joseph A. Tracy, '42, New York City
President-elect, George B. Morris, Jr., '40L, Detroit
Vice-President, Martin P. Torborg, '34, Fort Wayne
Regional Director—Region No. 1, Hugh F. Fitzgerald, '34, New York City
Regional Director—Region No. 2, Alphonse A. Sommer, Jr., '50, Cleveland
Regional Director—Region No. 3, George W. Vander Vennet, '32L, Davenport
Regional Director—Region No. 4, David M. Thornton, '53L, Tulsa

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

Term expiring in fall of 1968:
William E. Brown, '28, Milwaukee
Philip J. Faccenda, '51, Notre Dame, Indiana
E. Milton Farley, III, '52L, Richmond
James C. Higgins, '55L, Beckley, West Virginia
Gerald J. McGinley, '26L, Ogallala, Nebraska
William P. Mahoney, Jr., '40L, Phoenix
Thomas A. Mayer, '61L, Bismarck
George E. Pletcher, '51L, Houston

Term expiring in fall of 1969:
John I. Bradshaw, '53, '54L, Indianapolis
William T. Coleman, '65, '68L, Chicago
James J. Coryn, '56L, Rock Island
William B. Dreux, '33, New Orleans
James Ferstel, '50L, Chicago
Hugh F. Fitzgerald, '34, New York
Edward J. Gray, '58L, South Bend
Lawrence A. Kane, Jr., '57L, Cincinnati
Graham McGowan, '46L, Washington, D.C.
Hugh J. McGuire, '60L, Detroit
Ronald P. Mealey, '56L, Wayne, New Jersey
George F. Meister, '35, '36L, Miami
Alphonse A. Sommer, Jr., '50, Cleveland
Joseph C. Spalding, '52L, Denver
Joseph A. Tracy, '42, New York City

Term expiring in fall of 1970:
Richard P. Byrne, Los Angeles
John M. Crimmins, '33L, Pittsburgh
Dana C. Devoe, '59L, Bangor, Maine
Louis J. Hollenbach, III, '62, Louisville
F. James Kane, Jr., '60L, Buffalo
Honorable John F. Kilkenny, '25L, Portland, Oregon
Frank M. Manzo, '52, Santa Ana, California
George B. Morris, Jr., '40L, Detroit
Honorable J. Gilbert Prendergast, '30, Baltimore
Daniel J. Sullivan, '40, St. Louis
Joseph P. Summers, '62L, St. Paul
Martin Torborg, '34L, Fort Wayne, Indiana
William A. Whiteside, Jr., '51, Philadelphia
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:

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Professor John T. Noonan, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Professor Vernon J. Bourke, St. Louis University
George W. Constable, Baltimore, Maryland
Professor David Daube, Oxford University, England
Professor A. P. d'Entrèves, Turin University, Italy
Professor Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University
Professor Lon L. Fuller, Law School of Harvard University
Rev. Bernard Häring, C.S.S.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
Professor F. S. C. Northrop, Yale University Law School

MANAGING EDITOR
Professor Andrew T. Smithberger, The University of Notre Dame
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:

**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**
Professor John T. Noonan, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

**ASSOCIATE EDITORS**
Professor Vernon J. Bourke, St. Louis University
George W. Constable, Baltimore, Maryland
Professor David Daube, Oxford University, England
Professor A. P. d'Entrèves, Turin University, Italy
Professor Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University
Professor Lon L. Fuller, Law School of Harvard University
Rev. Bernard Häring, C.S.S.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
Professor F. S. C. Northrop, Yale University Law School

**MANAGING EDITOR**
Professor Andrew T. Smithberger, The University of Notre Dame
The Law School Calendar, 1969-70

FALL SEMESTER

Aug. 27
Registration
Aug. 28
Classes begin at 8:30 a.m.
Nov. 26
Thanksgiving Vacation after last class
Dec. 1
Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.
Dec. 13
Last class day
Dec. 17 to
Examinations
Dec. 20

SPRING SEMESTER — 1970

Jan. 16
Registration; classes begin at 8:30 a.m.
March 6
Mid-semester Vacation after last class
March 11
Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.
March 27
Good Friday. No classes
March 28
Holy Saturday. No classes
May 8
Last class day
May 12 to
Examinations
May 15

Calendar for 1969

Calendar for 1970
The Law School Calendar, 1969-70

FALL SEMESTER

Aug. 27
Registration

Aug. 28
Classes begin at 8:30 a.m.

Nov. 26
Thanksgiving Vacation after last class

Dec. 1
Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.

Dec. 13
Last class day

Dec. 17 to Dec. 20
Examinations

SPRING SEMESTER — 1970

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

March 6
Mid-semester Vacation after last class

March 11
Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.

March 27
Good Friday. No classes

March 28
Holy Saturday. No classes

May 8
Last class day

May 12 to May 15
Examinations

June 7
Commencement Exercises
"Learning, the pursuit of a learned art, is one of the things which distinguishes a profession from a calling or vocation or occupation. Professions are learned not only from the nature of the art professed but because they have historically a cultural, an ideal side which furthers the effective exercise of that art. Problems of human relations in society, problems of disease, problems of the upright life guided by religion are to be dealt with by the resources of cultivated intelligence by lawyer, physician, and clergyman, and to carry on their tasks they must be more than resourceful craftsmen, they must be learned men."


University College London
from 1828 to the present day

University College London is unique among university institutions in the Western world. It arose not from some chance of history or some local patriotism, but from a view of life which has been of vital importance in the development of our modern society. It was born out of the liberal, progressive movement, inspired by the thought of Jeremy Bentham, whose major themes were emancipation and enlightenment. The founders of the College sought to establish a university in London, then the only great capital city in Europe without one, which would be free from the social exclusiveness, religious tests, and academic traditionalism prevailing in Oxford and Cambridge at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and which would provide facilities for the growth of an open academic society such as had developed in some foreign universities.

The basic principle which University College London contributed to modern English thought was that higher education should be available to all who could profit by it, men and women alike, without distinction of creed, race, or class. The College was the first university institution in England to admit to its courses Jews, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics. It was also the first to admit women. This broadening of the basis of university entry, begun in University College in 1828, ultimately led to the reform of university education in England as a whole. For the men who wanted university studies to be open to all who could profit from them were also the men who wanted new subjects introduced into the curriculum.

At that time Oxford and Cambridge had no organized teaching outside the traditional disciplines of the Greek and Latin classics, divinity, and mathematics. From its earliest days University College London sought to provide also for the modern humanities and for science. The College did not neglect the classics, but fortified them by Chairs in Archaeology, Egyptology, Oriental Languages, and Comparative Philology. But it was in modern languages and literature, in the fine arts, and in the utilitarian studies which lie on the border lines of the arts and the sciences, that the College had a
"Learning, the pursuit of a learned art, is one of the things which distinguishes a profession from a calling or vocation or occupation. Professions are learned not only from the nature of the art professed but because they have historically a cultural, an ideal side which furthers the effective exercise of that art. Problems of human relations in society, problems of disease, problems of the upright life guided by religion are to be dealt with by the resources of cultivated intelligence by lawyer, physician, and clergyman, and to carry on their tasks they must be more than resourceful craftsmen, they must be learned men."


University College London from 1828 to the present day

University College London is unique among university institutions in the Western world. It arose not from some chance of history or some local patriotism, but from a view of life which has been of vital importance in the development of our modern society. It was born out of the liberal, progressive movement, inspired by the thought of Jeremy Bentham, whose major themes were emancipation and enlightenment. The founders of the College sought to establish a university in London, then the only great capital city in Europe without one, which would be free from the social exclusiveness, religious tests, and academic traditionalism prevailing in Oxford and Cambridge at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and which would provide facilities for the growth of an open academic society such as had developed in some foreign universities.

The basic principle which University College London contributed to modern English thought was that higher education should be available to all who could profit by it, men and women alike, without distinction of creed, race, or class. The College was the first university institution in England to admit to its courses Jews, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics. It was also the first to admit women. This broadening of the basis of university entry, begun in University College in 1828, ultimately led to the reform of university education in England as a whole. For the men who wanted university studies to be open to all who could profit from them were also the men who wanted new subjects introduced into the curriculum.

At that time Oxford and Cambridge had no organized teaching outside the traditional disciplines of the Greek and Latin classics, divinity, and mathematics. From its earliest days University College London sought to provide also for the modern humanities and for science. The College did not neglect the classics, but fortified them by Chairs in Archaeology, Egyptology, Oriental Languages, and Comparative Philology. But it was in modern languages and literature, in the fine arts, and in the utilitarian studies which lie on the border lines of the arts and the sciences, that the College had a
The Chairs in English, French, Italian, and German, established at the outset, were the first in England, as was also the Chair of Geography.

LONDON
FACULTY & DEPARTMENT OF LAWS

The Faculty of Laws at University College, London, is housed in its own modern building which provides law students with many facilities, and yet is close enough to the main building of the College to enable students to play a full part in general college activities. All undergraduate students within the Law Faculty attend the same course of study subject to a certain choice of subjects in their third year. The academic staff of the Faculty comprises in all some forty members.

The teaching in the Faculty consists of a combination of lectures and tutorial classes. On average, there are two lectures of one hour each per week in each subject, and in all subjects there are weekly tutorial classes. These classes, consisting of groups of from ten to twelve students, are considered a most valuable part of teaching, providing as they do for discussion of legal problems in a competitive atmosphere. In addition to this group discussion, all students are able to discuss particular problems in their studies with members of the academic staff on an individual basis. Notre Dame students will meet regularly with a professor in residence who is a member of the Notre Dame Law School faculty abroad.

University College, University of London,
where Notre Dame law students study in Year Abroad Program
seminal influence. The Chairs in English, French, Italian, and German, established at the outset, were the first in England, as was also the Chair of Geography.

LONDON
FACULTY & DEPARTMENT OF LAWS

The Faculty of Laws at University College, London, is housed in its own modern building which provides law students with many facilities, and yet is close enough to the main building of the College to enable students to play a full part in general college activities. All undergraduate students within the Law Faculty attend the same course of study subject to a certain choice of subjects in their third year. The academic staff of the Faculty comprises in all some forty members.

The teaching in the Faculty consists of a combination of lectures and tutorial classes. On average, there are two lectures of one hour each per week in each subject, and in all subjects there are weekly tutorial classes. These classes, consisting of groups of from ten to twelve students, are considered a most valuable part of teaching, providing as they do for discussion of legal problems in a competitive atmosphere. In addition to this group discussion, all students are able to discuss particular problems in their studies with members of the academic staff on an individual basis. Notre Dame students will meet regularly with a professor in residence who is a member of the Notre Dame Law School faculty abroad.